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ABSTRACT

A profile of enrollment and fiscal trends in the U.S. for fiscal year (FY) 1976 is provided. An introductory chapter details the rationale for the study, the design, and an analysis of the data. The second chapter cites general trends among the states, giving state rankings. In the third chapter state-by-state reports are provided in three parts--a commentary of major aspects of the state's higher education financing profile, a trend analysis of state and local appropriations to higher education, and a financing diagram showing the status of the state and local higher education funding for FY1976. Among general firdings were that the 50 states appropriated 13.4 percent more dollars in FY1976 than FY1975 to match an 11.5 percent increase in enrollment, but that after adjusting for inflation there was a net loss of 4.6 percent in the purchasing power per student. Other findings showed that all but five states increased appropriations and that public enrollment increased in all states but Alaska. Data notes and sources, important data cautions, and a description of the institution classification system, as well as supplementary data about the states and a limited analysis of state and local appropriations for FY1978 are appended. (PHF)

Higher Education Financing in the Fifty States

REVIEW EDITION

Interstate Comparisons, Fiscal Year 1976

The National Institute of Education
U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare
Washington, D.C. 20208

Higher Education Financing in the Fifty States

Interstate Comparisons Fiscal Year 1976

REVIEW EDITION

Marilyn McCoy • **D. Kent Halstead**

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Foreword

T. Edward Hollander
Chancellor of Higher Education, New Jersey
President, State Higher Education Executive Officers
1977-78

The profile of State fiscal and enrollment trends in this report is especially timely for State policy makers in higher education. Its publication covers a period just preceding a major turning point for higher education when past enrollment and financing trends are no longer adequate indicators of future developments. At no time in recent history have higher institutions faced so ambiguous a future.

With this publication, State policy makers will have available new baseline data presented simply and clearly that measure State fiscal effort, financial support levels adjusted to eliminate the effects of inflation, and shifts in revenue sources and expenditure patterns. The major focus of the report is public institutions, but additional data are presented in Appendix B for independent institutions. Data are presented for each of the fifty States. Indexes based on national averages are extremely useful in facilitating interstate comparisons.

Each reader, initially, is likely to turn to his or her State to determine its standing relative to the national averages for such variables as college-going rate, State and local financial support changes in appropriation levels, and trends in sources of support. The reader may then undertake a more thoughtful review of individual States and compare his or her State with States having comparable characteristics.

NCHEMS published a report of State and local support of higher education two years ago. This new study provides more detail and better facilitates interstate comparisons. The State by State format is particularly useful in bringing together the complexity of factors that influence appropriations in each State.

Financial and enrollment data presented by State for 1975 and 1976 in comparative form will be most useful for evaluation of State fiscal support levels for public institutions, especially in relation to public college enrollments. Other such measures of State support of higher education as student aid, retention data, proportion of population enrolled in college and migration data are also presented in a format that facilitates comparison with nationwide averages. Finally, a brief but pertinent text highlights and interprets the data for each of the States. I commend this report to your careful review.

Foreword

Barbara Uehling
Chancellor, University of Missouri
Columbia Campus

The publication of this status report on State and local appropriations to higher education should foster substantial discussion among institutions about current patterns of financing. By including the most comprehensive set of statistics yet available about funding in the fifty States, this study provides institutions a concrete base of information with which to assess their comparative well-being. Because the figures have been indexed relative to the U.S. average, each reader is able to quickly interpret the data for their State.

The report indicates that in fiscal year 1976, public institutions were not able to keep pace with enrollments and inflation in the funds they received from the State, losing an average 4.6% of their per student purchasing power. While these figures describe the general public sector pattern of State appropriations, their individual impact on specific categories of institutions and in specific States varied tremendously. Each institution will want to look at data from their State to see how similar institutions fared in State support. In addition, an institution can use its own data to make comparisons of their group of institutions in the State and with comparable institutions in other States. Questions about relative levels of State appropriations as well as the amount of income from other sources (e.g., tuition, government contracts, private gifts, etc.) can be quickly addressed with this study. While these group averages do mask important differences among institutions, they nevertheless represent an important broad-brush analysis of an institution's financing profile, useful as a starting point to more in-depth study.

While the study provides useful benchmarks for comparison of State and total revenues at all categories of institutions, the report also looks at a number of fundamental conditions about the State—including its inherent wealth, tax effort, tax revenues, tax allocation to higher education, and the size of public and independent enrollments. These statistics are useful in either reinforcing what we currently perceive or in correcting our misimpressions of the State's ability and need to finance higher education and its effort in that endeavor. In so doing, the study provides a much needed context for understanding and evaluating State efforts and demonstrates that accountability can exist for States as well as for institutions. Every chief executive, academic and financial officer of a college or university should review these statistics carefully as background to their discussions about institutional financing.

Foreword

State Senator H. A. "Barney" Goltz
42nd District, State of Washington
Chairman, Senate Higher Education Committee

State legislators are charged with the responsibility for setting public policy and making decisions on behalf of the total population which they represent. It is often assumed that the result would be the same if all people could vote on each issue. Legislators are keenly aware, however, that sometimes they will feel compelled to vote a certain way even when their constituents appear to be leaning in another direction.

It is not uncommon to pick up conflicting signals on a legislator's antenna. Calls for reductions in taxes are often matched by demands for increased funding—sometimes from the same persons. Some legislators have even been known to vote for all appropriations and against all taxes, but political credibility and political success eventually demand responsible actions.

The grist for the legislative mill is information and methodology. Facts have a stubborn way about them, and a method for organizing facts into an accepted, easily understood conversion model gives them extraordinary force.

Legislators are particularly interested in comparative information—a fair and meaningful way to describe how one state is doing in comparison to other states. The information contained in this study, in its easily understood comparative format, covering all fifty states will make it a valuable tool for every legislator required to make funding judgments for postsecondary education.

But in the final analysis this kind of information must be more widely shared and understood by the general public and taxpayer. While many legislators will use this study as an important component of decision making and will explain their votes with facts contained herein, an enlightened public will demand a worthy legislative performance from everyone. In both instances this study makes a positive contribution to the legislative process and to the public's self interest.

IMPORTANT CAUTIONS TO THE READER

This review edition of *Financing Higher Education in the Fifty States* is being distributed to selected members of the postsecondary education community and to various governors and State legislators. Our purpose is to request recommendations for improvement in the study methodology and presentation of data for use by policymakers concerned with financing public colleges and universities. Comments and suggestions obtained through this review will assist us in the preparation of a forthcoming edition of this book that will present fiscal year 1978 data.

The following precautions and explanations are emphasized to give reviewers a perspective for their reading and to avoid any misuse of the data presented in this edition, particularly in current decisionmaking.

- The data presented here are for 1976. Clearly, this information is dated and mainly useful as background material. The data should not be employed in current decisionmaking regarding appropriation levels, formula funding, or the establishment of financial profiles.
- In developing this study, and through review of earlier work, a number of data comparability problems were identified. These mandate that extreme care be taken in making inter-State comparisons of certain measurements. These comparability problems are discussed in detail in Appendix A, Section 2, and should be studied prior to reading any individual State's profile.

  A number of variations in the way States report data in postsecondary education underly our concern regarding comparability. For example, in some States, the vocational education system is included within higher education; in others, it is a component of elementary-secondary education. Similarly, medical schools are organized and reported as separate campuses in some States; in others, they are integrated within a university. Different State practices for debt financing and retirement system payments, and in enrollment count also contribute to the comparability problems.
- There is no "ideal" funding pattern recommended or implied in this study, nor are there "good" or "bad" connotations attached to State rankings. States differ so greatly that many funding strategies can be considered sound.

  Financing higher education is a difficult and complex process. This is reflected in the new approach to data presentation found in this study. The study is more comprehensive than previous work of this type in introducing such factors as student migrations and dif

ferent enrollment patterns, State and local government tax capacity and effort, the structure of the public higher education system, and institutional revenue and expenditure details. Yet there are voids that can be filled only with locally supplied data. Thus, information should be introduced into the analysis by knowledgeable State and local officials regarding geographical price differences, costly versus less costly academic programs, competition for State monies and traditional funding priorities, history of taxation, specialized accounting practices, and the role of the private sector.

The breadth of information required for sound funding decisions suggests that many different points of view in higher education be taken into consideration. It is therefore recommended that the analysis and interpretation of this study proceed from the varied perspectives of postsecondary institutions, State commissions, the legislative and executive branches, the public, and student clientele.

- Proper interpretation and assessment of financing higher education requires study of each State's *entire* data presentation. Isolation of a single measure or attention to a limited segment is likely to be misleading. One example is the current popular focus on State appropriations per capita, a measure that ignores the different needs for funding represented by enrollment levels, the varying taxing ability of States, different strategies for utilizing tuition versus appropriations, and numerous other factors that determine and usually justify variations in per capita support. Readers are urged to become thoroughly familiar with their State's entire financial picture before attempting evaluation of any specific operating level.

Recognizing the importance of budget decisions and resource allocations that may be influenced by subsequent editions of this study, and the critical need for valid comparative procedures, the authors request your constructive commentary on the study design and statistical detail. Please send your comments to the authors in care of NCHEMS, P.O. Drawer P, Boulder, Colorado 80302.

As a follow-on to this review, NCHEMS will convene a group of financial experts and institutional and State representatives to examine this study and provide detailed recommendations. Efforts to improve national data collection are also underway. Both activities should aid materially in the further development of this report.

Preface

This report has been jointly sponsored by the National Center for Higher Education M agement Systems (NCHEMS) and the National Institute of Education (NIE). We acknowle with thanks this financial support and professional encouragement. The data have been provi primarily by the National Center for Education Statistics. The improved quality and timeli of the NCES data tapes has provided an essential building block for the study. Computer p gramming was performed largely by Ellen Cherin, with the assistance of David Makowski. both these individuals, but particularly Ellen, we are especially indebted. We also wish to th Paula Dressler for her tireless efforts in typing and producing this report. She has wor steadily to carefully provide accuracy in both data and text.

This report on financing in the fifty states has evolved from earlier work by both auth Kent Halstead in *Statewide Planning in Higher Education* (1974) identified various inde related to higher education financing and the socio-economic status of States that are use this study. His work *Tax Wealth in the Fifty States* (1978) provides the tax capacity, tax eff and tax revenues measures used. Also, adjustments for inflation are based on his annual Hig Education Price Index (HEPI). Finally, the appendix presenting limited comparisons for 1 is largely based on earlier similar work by Halstead appearing in the *Chronicle of Higher Edu tion* (October 25, 1976). Marilyn McCoy in her work with the Statewide Analysis Task Fo at NCHEMS (including Halstead) developed the basic data system and framework used in report. The members of that task force provided invaluable suggestions and comments in evolution of the predecessor of this study published as *State and Local Financial Suppor Higher Education 1973-74* and an earlier version for 1972-73.

While this previous work established elements and a background for the current rep much new work has been done to establish a more easily understood framework for anal Most important has been the development of a financing diagram which interrelates the vari enrollment, State financing, and education system factors. Now, all the information abou particular State is presented in a double-page spread of charts, graphs, and text comment This approach provides in a single location the critical factors influencing State financing comparative terms.

It is intended that this study be updated every other year. The 1978 fiscal year rep should be published in 1980. Recommendations for improvement in format or analysis encouraged.

SPECIAL NOTE

In the development of this report, NCHEMS has constructed an extensive data base using tapes and other published material from the National Center for Education Statistics, the Census Bureau, and the National Association of State Scholarship Programs, among others. In this report, summary data for six categories of public and independent institutions are displayed for each of the fifty States and the District of Columbia. Similar reports *by institution* can be calculated from this data base. In addition, the extensiveness of the base encompassing basic enrollment, financial, faculty, degrees, student migration, and demographic data, encourages the generation of specially tailored reports. If your institution or State is interested in further analysis, contact Marilyn McCoy, NCHEMS, P.O. Drawer P, Boulder, Colorado 80302 or 303-492-8106 and addititional analysis can be provided on a cost-reimbursement basis.

Contents

Tables

Supplementary Data About the States

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

State and Local Appropriation in 1977-78

Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

State and local governments are the single most important source of financial support to American higher education. Of the $31 billion in educational and general (E&G) revenues received by *all* colleges and universities in fiscal year 1976, $14 billion or 45 percent came from State and local government appropriations and grants and contracts. Tuition at $8.2 billion and Federal appropriations and contracts at $5.4 billion were next in importance. In the public sector, State and local governments completely dominate, providing 60% of total E&G revenues received by public colleges and universities.[1]

NEED FOR STUDY

The major role of State and local governments in financing higher education presents a clear incentive for efforts to understand and evaluate that support. Yet however detailed and thorough such analyses may be, they must always be interpreted with the recognition that there are certain inherent conditions and complexities of financing among the States that lead to a wide range of acceptable practice. The level of State appropriations is not so much dependent on immediate

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[1] State and local government support of public institutions as a percent of total E&G revenues, while averaging 60 percent for the public sector, exhibits a wide variation in selected cases. Appropriations range from a high of 77 percent in the District of Columbia to a low of 26 percent in Vermont. States with proportionately heavy appropriations support include California and New York at 70 percent and Massachusetts at 69 percent. States providing a relatively small share of E&G revenues include New Hampshire (36%), Delaware (42%), and Colorado and Utah (44%).

legislative action as it is a long-term consequence of such basic factors as State education traditions and objectives, the role of the private sector, government taxing capacity, college preparation and high school graduation rates, and the structure of institutions in the public higher education system. State differences in these factors heavily influence their postsecondary education financing. No methodology for financial analysis can replicate this complexity or substitute for local knowledge, interpretation, and judgment.

Such differences notwithstanding, comparisons between States are inevitable. And such comparisons are of value in establishing perspective, helping to set realistic goals, and identifying alternative policies and practices. This study contributes to the value of comparative analysis by providing an improved analytical methodology and relevant data, while at the same time recognizing the absence of many crucial factors that are important in the decisionmaking process.

In the past, State support of higher education often has been assessed on simple rankings of a few aggregate measures. Although commonly used, this approach is entirely inadequate and often misleading. As one example of how misleading a single ranking can be, consider the five States ranking lowest in the U.S. in appropriations for higher education per capita. Despite their low income status, only one of the five has a substantially underfinanced education system. The others have achieved near average total operating funding per student either by supplementing State support with high tuitions or with income from other sources, or, as is the case for one State, by having a low enrollment level consistent with and counterbalancing the low appropriations.

In this study, 25 measures of State higher education financing are reported in four areas—student enrollments, State and local government taxation and allocation, institutional revenues, and institutional expenditures. The data are reported in absolute amounts, by indexes relative to the U.S. average, and through trend and percent distribution measures. In detailing the current status of financing and related factors, as limited by existing national data, this study attempts to inform decisionmakers of these statistics and their interrelationships. By providing examples of other States, it attempts also to suggest alternative financing strategies.

This information should be useful both in assessing past performance and as supporting material for current decisionmaking. Explanation of previous funding levels is an important aspect of State accountability, a responsibility of State legislators, higher education system officers, and institutional heads. Decisions on future funding can be supported by knowledge of tax strength, the degree to which this resource is tapped, the rate of allocation to higher education, and the degree to which other funding sources are utilized.

STUDY DESIGN

Responding to these needs, this study focuses on the presentation and analysis of a wide number of conditions affecting State financial support of higher education. The analysis includes:

- Review of State appropriation increases relative to enrollment growth and inflation
- Study of where students come from and how many enroll
- Identification of student enrollment in particular types of public institutions
- Investigation of State fiscal capacity and effort and the degree to which tax revenues are allocated to higher education
- Evaluation of institutional support and student aid by type of institution
- Analysis of institutional revenues from non-State sources
- Examination of institutional expenditure patterns.

Together, these analyses provide a comprehensive review of higher education financing that places State and local government appropriations in a broad context.

While the study provides information about many different aspects of State financing, it does not cover all features as discussed earlier. Among additional factors now being considered for inclusion are enrollment levels, program focus, tax capacity detail, and student migration. In every instance, the published statistics should be supplemented with local information and data when available.

The presentation of the analysis has been organized into four major components—*public enrollments, State and local government finances, institutional revenues, and institutional expenditures,* all by institutional category. This organization permits independent analysis of each component yet preserves coherence of the overall framework. The different components have been interrelated (by formula) to demonstrate the relationships of alternative funding strategies.

An additional important feature is the emphasis given inter-State comparisons. Most of the data are indexed relative to the U.S. average (U.S. equals 100). These indexes provide an important reference about high or low position, suggesting conditions a State may wish to examine for consistency with its objectives. Caution, however, should be exercised to emphasize that only comparisons with similar States and groups of institutions—similar in resources, mode of operation, and educational objectives—would be valid in this context.

STUDY ORGANIZATION

The main body of this study presents a model of State financial support and related data for each State. The various measures are defined in this chapter together with an explanation of how the entries interrelate and how the data should be analyzed and interpreted. Chapter 2 provides a summary of the major highlights of the study, including a series of rankings for the States. Chapter 3 includes the basic display for each State, encompassing a "Commentary," selected "Trends," and a "Flow Model" of State financing of higher education. Appendix A includes comments about data limitations, information on the data sources used, and a description of the institutional classification procedure. Appendix B provides supplemental data, particularly for the independent sector. The State-by-State displays in Chapter 3 present only aggregate data for the total independent sector. Appendix B provides the detail of this data for each category of independent institutions. Appendix C presents a limited analysis of State and local government

support of higher education in 1977-78, based on appropriations data collected by M. M. Chambers. Because the Chambers' data are not as detailed as that collected by NCES, the analysis in this appendix is far less complete than the presentations of Chapter 3. However, the recency of the data appears to be of sufficient importance to warrant this supplemental presentation.

EXPLANATION OF THE ANALYSIS

The analysis of State support of higher education is presented for each of the 50 States on facing pages in Chapter 3. The three part presentation—"Commentary," "Trends," and "Financing Diagram"—are explained below.

A. Commentary Section

This short commentary highlights major aspects of the State's higher education financing profile. Some questions to which the commentary responds include:

- Have State and local government appropriations kept pace with enrollments and inflation in order to preserve the purchasing power of institutions?
- Are public enrollment levels consistent with State goals for higher education? Are the college entrance rates, in-migration, student retention, and mix of full- and part-time students at desired levels?
- Is the State's allocation of tax revenues to higher education consistent with enrollments in the public sector? This balance can be gauged by examining appropriations per student in each institutional sector.
- How wealthy or poor is the State in terms of its ability to support public programs (tax capacity) and to what extent has the State tapped its tax potential (tax effort)?
- What is the structure of higher education in the State? What types of institutions exist in the State in total and in the public sector? Which institutions enroll most of the students?
- How do appropriations per student for each type of institution compare with national averages? In particular, how did the institutional sectors with the largest enrollments fare in State appropriations?
- How have recent trends in appropriations, taking account of enrollment changes and inflation, affected institutional well-being? Are those institutions that have been underfunded receiving the greatest increases or continuing to decline in State appropriations?
- To what extent do other sources besides the State contribute to institutional support? What is the relative role of the State and localities, the Federal government, tuition income, and private gifts and grants in the institutions' revenue profile? How dependent are the institutions in the State on any single source?
- In view of the proportion of public and independent sector enrollments, is the State's provision of student aid and institutional support to independent institutions adequate?

B. Trend Section

The table "Trends in State and Local Appropriations to Higher Education" shows one year changes[2] (FY75 to FY76) in appropriations, adjusted for enrollment and inflation changes. The data are presented for the public and independent sectors and by type of public institution.[3] That table, with seven columns, shows:

- the number of institutions in each category
- FTE enrollments in 1976
- State and local educational and general appropriations in 1976
- percentage changes in appropriations from 1975 to 1976
- percentage changes in FTE enrollments in that period
- percentage changes in *appropriations per FTE student* in that period
- percentage changes in appropriations per FTE student after adjustment for inflation of 6.6% (FY75 to FY76) using the Higher Education Price Index.

This last column, showing changes in appropriations per student after inflation, is the best indication of whether a particular category of institution has been able to keep pace with enrollment changes and inflation. The measure shows the per unit purchasing power of State dollars in constant terms. A limitation of this measure is its failure to account for *marginal* costs of additional students, because it implies that each increase or decrease in appropriations involves *average* per student rates.

Readers should recognize that economies of scale exist for institutions with large enrollments, resulting in lower average costs than smaller institutions. These economies mean that changes in funding requirements are best reported by marginal costs; i.e., the cost of support required for one additional student. Marginal costs are less than average costs in the range of operations of most institutions, and therefore smaller funding changes are required for any growth or decline in enrollments than indicated by average cost figures. This is particularly true for very large institutions where marginal costs may be half those of small institutions.

The trend table in this study reflects average support needs not marginal requirements. Institutions experiencing a decline in enrollment should plan for a reduction in expenditures at marginal rates which results in *higher* overall average costs. Similarly, institutions experiencing enrollment gains will add expenditures at marginal rates with resulting average costs being *lower*.

A second difficulty in analyzing trends in appropriations per student, even when adjusted for inflation, is failure to account for budget expansion to improve

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[2] While this initial study has used trend data for a single year, subsequent editions will extend the time frame for more accurate trend identification.

[3] An asterisk by an institutional category indicates that there is a first professional health program included in the data for one or more institutions in that category. Because some schools separately report the finance and enrollment data for their medical schools and others do not, asterisks are used to identify institutional categories where health professional programs are *not* separately reported. These programs are singled out specifically because in general they are expensive and may influence the average for that sector.

program quality and equipment. With fixed enrollment and no inflation, average appropriations per student should increase over time as part of the continuing effort by colleges and universities to improve their services.

The second trend table, "Trends in the Mix of Support to Public Higher Education," shows the changes in the roles of different institutional funding sources over a four-year span from fiscal year 1972 to 1976. The table is an important, though short-term, indication of the dependency of public institutions on each funding source: State and local appropriations, tuition income, government grants and contracts (mostly Federal), private gifts, grants and endowment income, and "other." The table also demonstrates whether that dependency is increasing or decreasing.

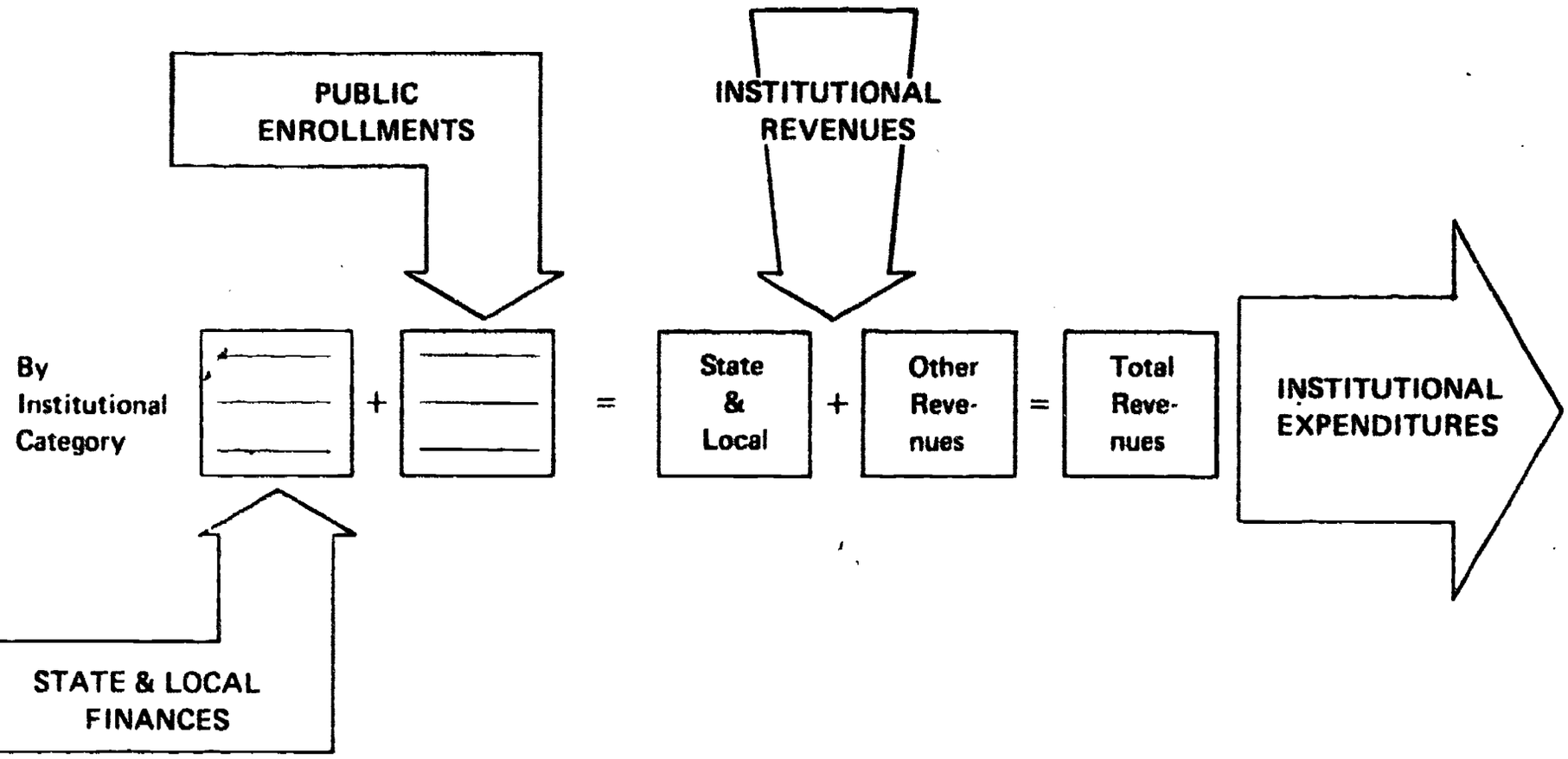
C. State Higher Education Financing Diagram

The financing diagram provides information about the status of State and local higher education funding for FY1976. In broadest terms, appropriations are derived from the State's financial strength in relationship to institutional enrollments, supplemented by revenues from other sources, and utilized according to expenditure patterns. This set of interrelationships is reflected in the financing diagram. In the upper left portion of the diagram, *public enrollments* are derived from high school graduates, in-migration of students from other States, and the enrollment of continuing students. At the lower left, appropriations are derived from *State and local finances* depending on tax capacity in the State, efforts to tax that capacity, and the allocation of taxes to higher education. Enrollments and finances are presented on a per capita basis as the capacity and responsibility for supporting higher education rests with the population. The *institutional category* section of the diagram relates appropriations and students according to the State's enrollment profile by type of institution. *Institutional revenues* combine State and local appropriations with revenues from other sources. In this institutional section, as opposed to the previous State portion, amounts are expressed on a per student basis rather than per capita. Finally, institutional revenues are converted to *expenditures* to show the utilization of all financial support. This broad outline of the financing diagram is illustrated on page 7.

1. *Public Enrollments*

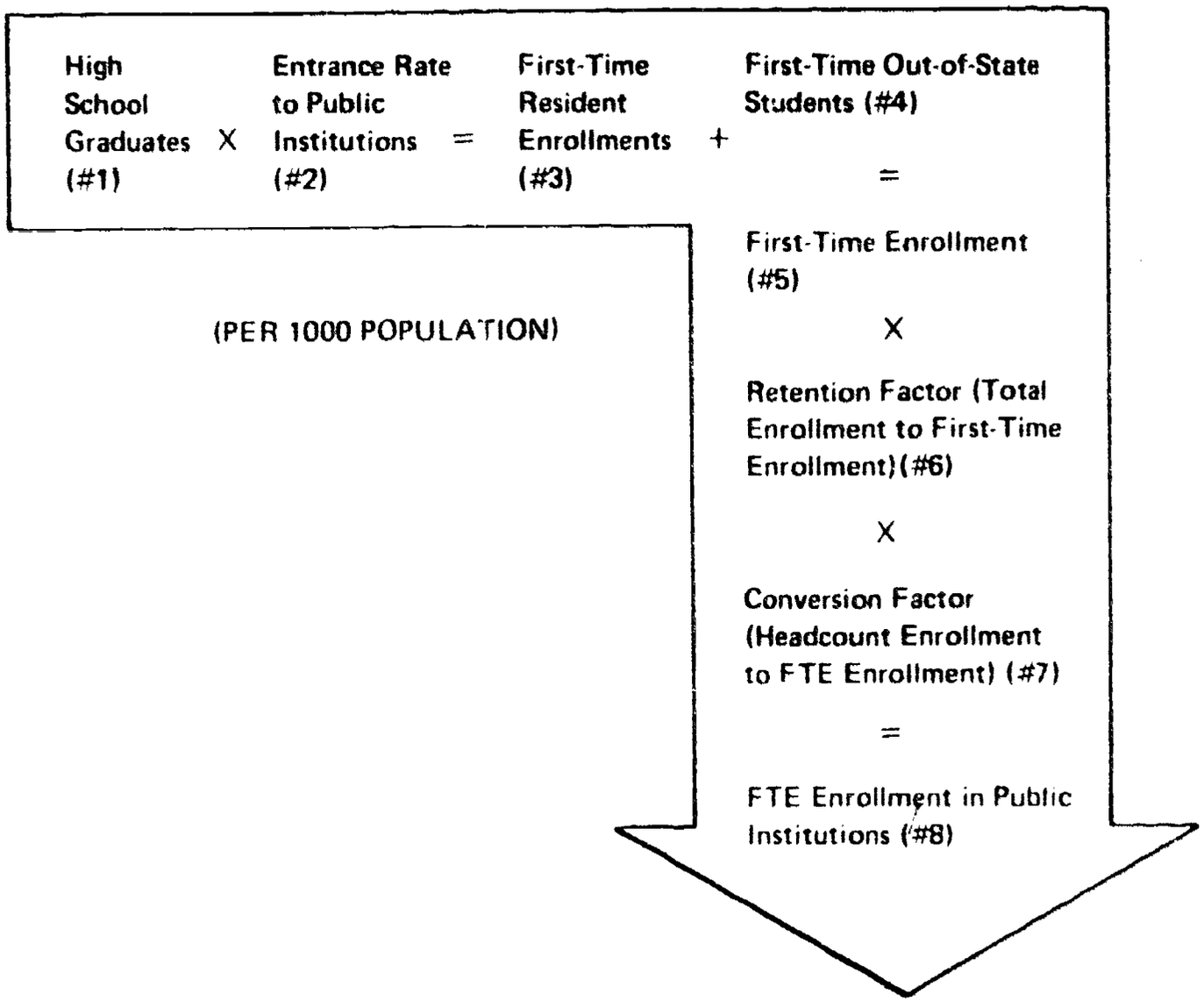
Educating students is the major task of colleges and universities and therefore enrollments are a primary measure of the work load carried by these institutions and useful in judging financial support requirements. Also, by relating State and other revenues tc enrollments, unit comparisons can be made for evaluating the adequacy of support provided. Enrollment levels further reflect the degree to which high schools prepare pupils for college entrance, the opportunities for enrollment, the attractiveness of State institutions to non-residents, and current collegiate year-to-year retention rates. Improving these conditions are typical educational goals of States, as, for example, the objective of providing post-secondary opportunities for all qualified residents. For these reasons, States generally take into account the magnitude and derivation of public enrollments in analyzing their responsibilities for financial support. Many budgets in fact are based on enrollment-driven formulas.

STATE HIGHER EDUCATION FINANCING DIAGRAM



In this enrollment section, the major focus of the analysis is derivation of the FTE enrollment level at public institutions as a measure of the State's basic educational load. To facilitate comparisons among States, all components are reported in terms of the basic supporting population (per 1,000 population). The analysis is illustrated in the PUBLIC ENROLLMENTS diagram below. The derivation begins with high school graduates (#1) as the primary source for State residents entering college. High school graduates multiplied by their entrance rate to State institutions (#2) provides first-time *resident* enrollments (#3). Adding first-time out-of-State students (#4) yields *total* first-time enrollments (#5). When multiplied by a retention factor (#6) to obtain

PUBLIC ENROLLMENTS



total enrollment, and a factor to convert headcount to full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment (#7), total FTE enrollment in public institutions (#8) is obtained.

FTE enrollment per 1,000 population (#8) is a basic input factor in this analysis. It represents the student load to be supported by State appropriations. The States average 30 FTE students in public institutions per 1,000 State residents. The range is 13.7 FTE students in the District of Columbia to 50 FTE students in Arizona. It is a remarkable variance in so basic a factor, and suggests the importance that each of the contributing factors discussed below has on financing.

#1 **High School Graduates (Public and nonpublic high school graduates per 1,000 population)**

High school graduates are the primary source of first-time resident students at public institutions and therefore an appropriate starting base for deriving enrollments. Approximately 90% of entering freshmen are recent high school graduates.[4] The average in this country is 15 high school graduates for every 1,000 persons. Thirty States have between 14 and 16 high school graduates per 1,000 persons; the others show greater variability from a low of 9 per 1,000 in D.C. to a high of 18 per 1,000 in South Dakota.

#2 **College Entrance Rate (First-time resident enrollment in public institutions as a percentage of high school graduates)**

The college entrance rate reflects the degree to which a State's high school graduates find public higher education in the State attractive and are financially able to attend. It also suggests the preparedness of high school graduates for college, and student, parental, and community disposition towards attendance at State institutions. The entrance rate is usually the most important factor in determining a State's final FTE enrollment level and the conditions contributing to high or low values should be determined and studied. The average entrance rate for the U.S. is 59 percent with a high value of 132 percent in Oregon and a low of 30 percent in New Hampshire. Values above 70 to 80 percent indicate that substantial numbers of adults are entering college and continuing their education some time after they have graduated from high school.

#3 **First-Time Resident Enrollment (Headcount of resident students enrolled for the first time at public institutions of higher education per 1,000 population)**

First-time students, mostly beginning freshmen, are individuals who have never been previously enrolled at any institution of higher education. Only State residents are included in this measure. Index #3 equals the size of the high school graduate class (#1) multiplied by their inputed progression rate to college (#2). On average 8.7 residents enroll first-time in college for every 1,000 persons. The range is from a low of 4 per 1,000 in D.C. to a high of 18.6 per 1,000 in Oregon. This wide variation in the number of first-time residents enrolling in State institutions indicates fundamental differences among States in the role of public higher education in serving citizen needs.

#4 **In-Migration (Headcount of non-residents enrolling for the first time in public institutions in the State per 1,000 population)**

This index measures the degree to which a State provides attractive, accessible higher education opportunities to first-time out-of-State students. Factors influencing large in-migration are likely to include low non-resident tuition, academic

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[4] Alexander W. Astin, Margo R. King, Gerald T. Richardson, *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1976*, American Council on Education and the University of California, Los Angeles, L.A., Calif., p. 19.

reputation, program offerings, topography and climate, and the degree of competition for non-resident students by other nearby States. On average, almost one person (.9) per 1,000 travels to another State for higher education opportunities. Arizona (5.3 per 1,000), Wyoming (3.2), and Colorado (3.0) lead the country in the enrollment of first-time out-of-State students. Alaska (.1), New York (.1), Pennsylvania (.3), and New Jersey (.3) have the fewest number of out-of-Staters enrolling as first-time students.

#5 **First-Time Enrollment (Headcount of resident and non-resident students enrolling for the first time per 1,000 population)**

This index is the sum of resident (#3) and non-resident (#4) first-time enrollments. The number represents the attractiveness and accessibility of State institutions to new students. On average 9.6 students per 1,000 population enroll as first-time students. Arizona leads the nation with 20.8 in contrast to the District of Columbia which has only 5.1 first-time students per 1,000 population.

#6 **Retention Factor (Ratio of *total* headcount enrollment to *first-time* headcount enrollment in public institutions)**

The retention factor expands first-time into total enrollments. It reflects the proportion of students that continue their education beyond first enrollment. State systems that emphasize upper division, graduate and professional education show high retention factors. Those that focus on two-year terminal programs have lower values. In addition, the selectivity of admissions and success of the institutions in meeting student needs also affect retention. An average of 4.3 total students are enrolled for every first-time student in the U.S. Rhode Island has the highest ratio, 6.3; Oregon the lowest, 2.8.

#7 **Conversion Factor (Ratio of *full-time equivalent* to *headcount* enrollment in public institutions)**

This ratio reflects the degree to which students are enrolled part-time as opposed to full-time. High values suggest conditions and program emphasis encouraging or requiring full-time enrollments. Low values may be due to sizeable graduate and continuing learning programs where part-time attendance is common. While institutions vary in their definition of FTE, a simplified rule used by the U.S. Office of Education is that part-time students equal one-third full-time attendance. The average conversion factor for the U.S. is .72; i.e., there are .72 FTE students for a headcount of 1 student. Most States show ratios similar to this average. North Dakota has the highest rate, .89, Alaska the lowest, .49.

#8 **Full-Time Equivalent Enrollment (FTE public enrollment per 1,000 population)**

This index is the load measure used in this analysis. It is computed by multiplying first-time enrollment (#5) by the retention (#6) and conversion (#7) factors. While student enrollment is only an approximate load measure for revenues and expenditures, it is probably the best *single* measure. However, it should be

remembered that the financing required for many institutional operations such as administration, plant operation and maintenance, libraries, public service, and research are only indirectly proportional or even unrelated to the numbers of students enrolled. Within a particular category of institutions, per student comparisons are useful. However, comparisons between two different categories of institutions are not advised, because the activities and programs may be so dissimilar that entirely different and uncomparable financial support is required.

Below the PUBLIC ENROLLMENTS arrow, total FTE public enrollments are shown by institutional category plus enrollments for the private sector. The share of total enrollments for any of the six public institutional categories can be computed by simply dividing the given category's FTE enrollment per capita by the total public enrollment (e.g., in the U.S. table 9, 9.1 FTE students in major doctoral institutions represents 31 percent of the 29.8 total public enrollments per 1,000 population).

2. State and Local Government Finances

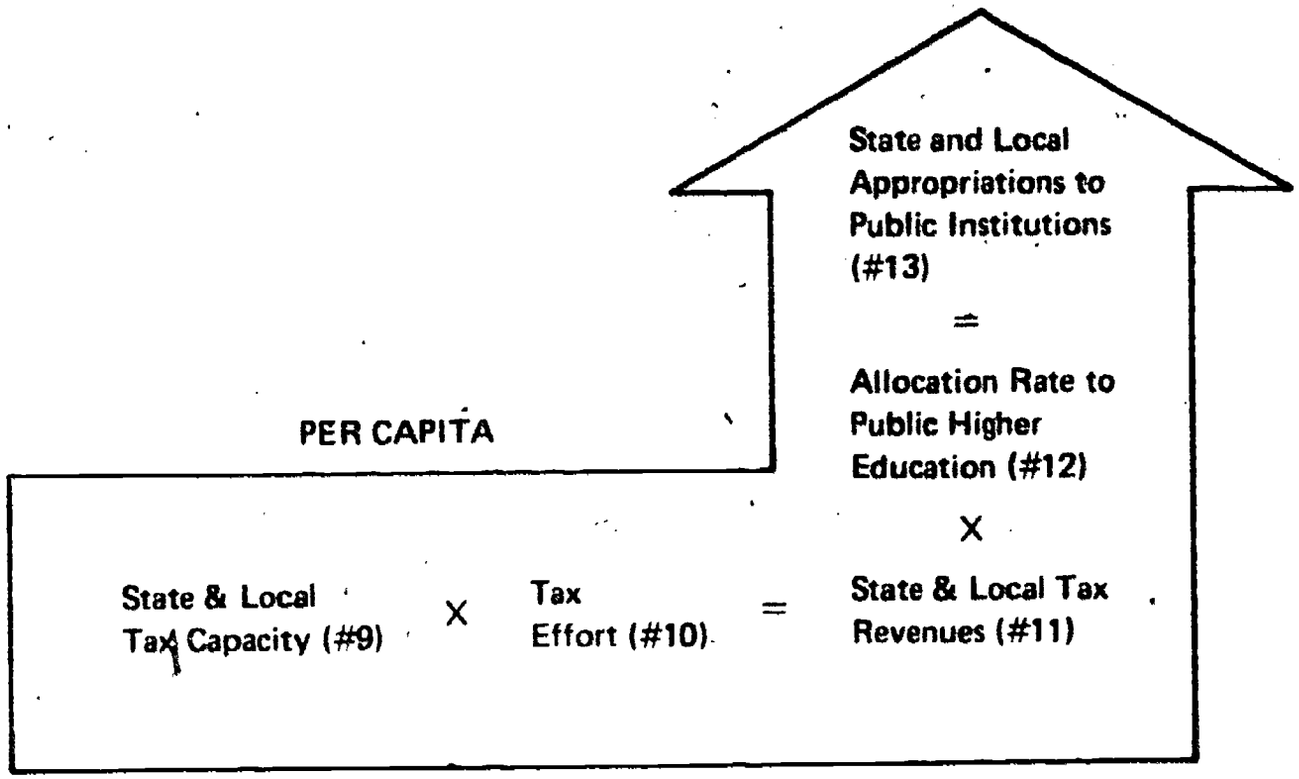
Although decisions on government funding of public services are largely based on historical precedents and current political and citizen pressures, these decisions occur in a financial context of relative wealth (or poverty) and must involve taxation and allocation–conditions which can be measured and analyzed. The analysis presented here utilizes these three factors in presenting State and local government finances as they are employed to support higher education–*tax capacity*, an index of the taxable economic strength inherent within a State; *tax effort*, the extent to which a State makes use of its fiscal or taxable capacity; and, an *allocation rate* which measures the proportion of collected taxes designated for higher education. Tax capacity (#9) multiplied by tax effort (#10) equals State and local government tax revenues collected (#11). These collected revenues multiplied by the allocation rate (#12) equal State and local appropriations to public institutions (#13). These relationships are illustrated in the STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES diagram below.

While the analysis emphasizes appropriations to *public institutions*, the finance diagram presents additional per capita amounts from State and local sources to *independent institutions* and for *student aid* (in the finance diagram above and to the left of the State government arrow). The U.S. average for State and local government appropriations for public higher education is $60.90 per capita. In addition, the States spend $.80 per capita for independent institutional support, and $1.04 per capita for student aid in the public sector and $1.26 in the private sector. Ninety-five percent of all State and local higher education support goes to public institutions, the other 5 percent goes to independent institutions and to student aid. As with enrollments, appropriations per capita are shown for each of six public institutional categories as well as a single total for independent institutions (see Appendix B for supplementary data by category of independent institution).

The five measures of State and local government finance used in this analysis are defined as follows:

#9 **Tax Capacity (Potential State and local government tax revenues as measured by a "representative tax system" per capita)**

STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES



This index measures the ability or potential of State and local governments to obtain revenues for public purposes through various kinds of taxes. The wealth of local residents is only one contributing source of tax revenues, therefore per capita personal income is *not* equivalent to this tax capacity measurement.

Tax capacity is measured here by the "representative tax system"[5] which defines the tax capacity of a State and its local governments as the amount of revenue they could raise (relative to other State and local governments) if all 50 State-local systems applied *tax rates* at the national average to their respective *tax bases*. The sum of capacities for all States equals the total tax revenues collected in the U.S. The tax bases represent for each of the various kinds of State and local taxes, the degree to which taxable activity exists within the jurisdiction; e.g., for

[5] The "representative tax system" approach to capacity measurement was initially developed by the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations (Mushkin and Rivlin) and recently simplified for yearly computation by Robert Reischauer and Kent Halstead. See Halstead, *Tax Wealth in Fifty States*, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Institute of Education, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1978, 255 pp, stock #017-080-01871-3, & 5.

the general sales tax, the tax base is the dollar value of retail sales in the State; for motor fuel tax, the volume of highway fuel consumption, etc. The tax rates applied are the average amount of taxes collected nationwide as percentages of the total U.S. tax base activities; e.g., if 5% of total general sales is collected in taxes nationally, then 5% is the rate applied to the level of general sales in each State. Thus the tax potential or capacity in a State is dependent on the *level* of economic activity being taxed, multiplied by a common tax rate.

The extreme values in relative tax capacity are from $970 per capita, or 51% above the national average in Nevada, to $448 per capita, or 30% below the national average in Mississippi. This means that Mississippi has only 46% of the inherent tax wealth of Nevada to support higher education and other public services. For all States, relative tax capacity establishes the inherent wealth on which financial support of public services, including higher education, are dependent. States with low tax capacity are at an inherent disadvantage and must tax at higher rates to raise collected revenues to the levels of States with greater economic strength. Yet the willingness of citizens to be taxed cannot be exceeded, and tax poor States may have to compromise in meeting certain public service needs.

#10 **Tax Effort (State and local government tax revenues collected as a percent of State and local tax capacity)**

Tax effort measures, in percentage terms, how much of State and local government tax capacity is actually used. The tax revenues collected for all States equals total tax capacity nationwide. Since the nationwide effort by definition is 100%, the effort measures for individual States indicate how they compare in tax collection performance with the national average. The State making the greatest tax effort is New York with an index 52 percent above the nationwide average. At the low extreme is Texas, with an effort index 32 percent below the average. Thus for every potential tax dollar obtainable at national average rates, New York collects $1.52 while Texas collects $.68—a ratio of 2.2 to 1. Advocates of increasing support for public services often attack low taxing effort when it is a major contributing factor to low tax revenues.

#11 **Tax Revenues (State and local tax revenue collected per capita)**

Collected tax revenues represent the wealth available to State and local governments for public use. The index essentially identifies "rich" versus "poor" States according to the size of their bank accounts. Tax revenues are an end product of tax capacity and effort. Thus States with a low capacity but high effort can still raise an average amount of tax revenues. Vermont, for example, ranks 44th in tax capacity, 16 percent below the national average, but ranks 3rd in tax effort, 21 percent above the national average. As a result, its collected revenues of $657 per capita exceed the national average of $643. By contrast, some States with high capacity exert

low effort and achieve less than average collections. Texas with a tax capacity ranked 8th and tax effort 51st in the nation is a good example. With a potential to collect $725 in taxes per capita, Texas secures only $492, $150 less than the national average.

In collected revenues, New York is the "richest" State with $991 in tax revenues per capita, 54% above the national average. Alabama and Arkansas are the "poorest" States collecting about $396 per capita. These designations, however, must be tempered by the fact that some States have far greater social needs than others. This increases the competition for funding among alternative uses so that even "rich" States may experience scarce dollars in financing certain public programs. Some apparently "poor" States, on the other hand, may have less than average public service requirements so that support dollars are more readily available.

Also to be taken into account are price differences among the States which affect the purchasing power of government revenues. While there are no geographical price indexes for government services, a State Geographical Cost Index has been developed (See appendix C, data source H) which uses salary data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics for office/clerical workers as a proxy measure of geographical wage differentials. Index values of geographical cost differences range from a high of 145 for Alaska to a low of 84 for Idaho. Although the validity of this index has not been determined, it may be used as a guide in adjusting dollar values among States to achieve rough equivalency in purchasing power for labor.

#12 **Allocation to Public Higher Education (Percent of State and local tax revenues that are appropriated for current operating expenses of public institutions of higher education)**

This ratio suggests the relative importance of financing public higher education to the funding of other public services in the State and local government budget. The case for greater allocation must be made against competing claims of other public service programs. Accordingly, evidence that higher education should receive a greater share of the State budget is suggested by relatively lower appropriations per student compared with more favorable unit funding of other services. Although measurement of unit loads for various public services are difficult to construct, initial studies suggest that some States vary greatly according to national rankings in adequacy of funding selected programs. For example, Delaware provides State and local support to elementary-secondary schools on a per pupil basis that is 17 percent *above* the national average, while support for police protection relative to a crime incident per capita index is 34 percent *below* the national average.[6] Such evidence may be persuasive in realigning budget priorities.

The fifty States average 10 percent of State and local tax revenues allocated to higher education

[6] Halstead, op. cit., Appendix A. Fiscal Capacity and Revenue Requirements.

for operating expenses of public institutions. This share however varies substantially with Alaska allocating 17 percent of its tax revenues as the maximum and Massachusetts providing 4 percent of collected taxes to public higher education as a minimum.

#13 **State and Local Appropriations to Public Institutions (State and local tax revenues per capita appropriated for current operating expenses of public institutions)**

This index parallels FTE enrollment per capita (#8). It indicates the relative financial load on the State's population represented by public higher education. Only appropriations for operating expenses are included and thus the total cost of public education is understated by the amount of capital support. Appropriations for independent institutions and for student aid are separately shown. The citizens of the U.S. spend an average $61 for public higher education. In addition, they spend $3 for independent institutions and student aid.

Alaska spends the largest amount per capita, $130, for public higher education, followed by Wyoming, $103, and California, $102. New Hampshire at $31, Massachusetts ($30) and Vermont ($36) spend the least. However, appropriations per capita is a *State*-level measure of the commitment of residents to support higher education; it is not a measure of the adequacy of support at the *institutional* level. Thus the model now shifts from State finances and enrollment related to population, to institutional revenues and expenditures related to students. Appropriations and enrollments are thus combined in the central portion of the diagram with amounts on a per student basis as opposed to the previous per capita basis.

Before proceeding with the institutional level analysis, certain perspective can be obtained by comparison of appropriations and enrollments on a per capita basis For the U.S. average, indexes #8 and #13 equal 100, as does the ration of national average appropriations per student, index #14. Individual States, of course, do not have this balance, and the degree of imbalance is meaningful. Thus if appropriations for a State are indexed at 80 and enrollments at 120, support per student will be at 67 percent (80/120) of the national level. Comparison of indexes #8 and #13 provides a quick indication of two basic causes (appropriations or enrollments) for variance from national averages of State support per student (index #14).

3. *Institutional Revenues and Expenditures*

The final section of the financing diagram looks at State and local appropriations together with other revenues and expenditures distinguished by institutional category. The six categories are defined in detail in appendix A, section 3. They are *major doctoral institutions* (granting substantial numbers of doctorates), *comprehensive institutions* (graduate degrees are primarily masters level), *baccalaureate* (most degrees are at the bachelor's level), *two-year* (emphasizes associate and certificate degrees), *health professional* (grants degrees in a variety of medical first-professional areas), and *other professional and specialized* (includes a mixed grouping

of institutions including single program medical schools, engineering schools, teachers colleges, law schools, rabbinical schools, seminaries, and other professional or specialized programs).

The missions of these schools and the financing they require vary greatly. Thus a single measure of appropriations per student for all State institutions is not very informative. By disaggregating this support by type of institution, the added detail explains the structure of the public system and permits the financing of each type of institution to be evaluated independently in comparison with similar institutions.

In States where a large proportion of students attend major doctoral institutions with their inherently expensive complex of programs encompassing instruction at many degree levels, research, and public service, the support requirements are high. The opposite occurs in States where the enrollment emphasis is in two-year colleges which are generally less expensive to operate. In this instance, support requirements for the total public system will be substantially less.

The proportional spread of enrollments by type of institution among the States shows some decided emphases. At one extreme is California with 62 percent of public enrollments at two-year colleges and 24 percent attending comprehensive institutions. Only 14 percent of California students attend major doctoral institutions. In contrast, Ohio has 62 percent of its enrollments at major doctoral institutions with only 25 percent attending two-year colleges. Nevada is an example of a bimodal system with 56 percent of enrollments at comprehensive institutions and 44 percent at two-year colleges.

These differences in enrollment patterns greatly affect total funding requirements. For this reason it is important that States understand how their structure varies from other States and its consequences on funding. This will encourage development of an overall plan of financir based on the independent analysis of need for each type of institution within the system.

In this analysis, institutional educational and general (E&G) revenues are separated into five categories: State and local appropriations; tuition; government contracts; gifts, grants and endowment income; and other revenues. Revenues for auxiliary enterprise, hospitals and independent operations are excluded. Revenues are displayed in two ways—per student dollar amounts and percentage shares of total E&G revenues.

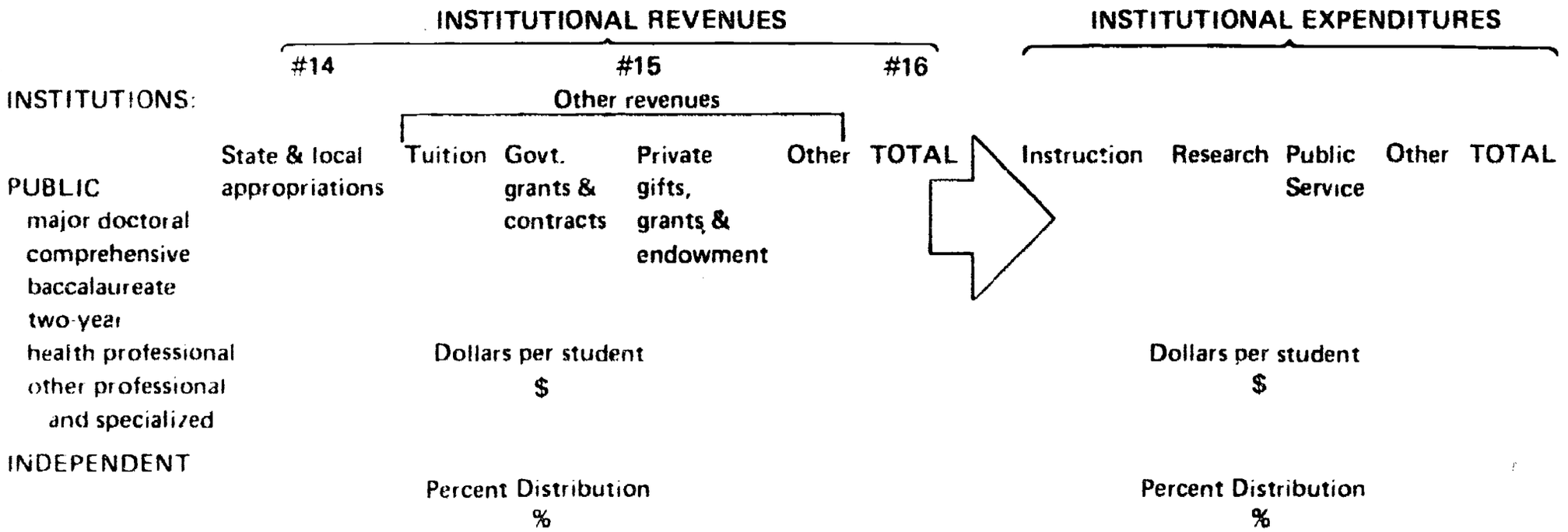
The institutional expenditure categories are: instruction, research, public service, other E&G expenditures, and total E&G. Following the format used for revenues, the expenditure categories are shown in per student dollar amounts and as percentage shares of total E&G expenditures.

It is important to remember that the indexes for revenues and expenditures are computed using U.S. averages for *each* of the institutional categories, not the entire public system. Thus, if a given State has appropriations of $1,554 for major doctoral institutions, this level is 59% of the national average for appropriations to all major doctoral institutions.

Definitions of the indexes in this segment are as follows:

#14 **State and Local Government Appropriations (State and local government appropriations per student for current operating expenses of higher education)**

INSTITUTIONAL REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES
(E & G per student)



This index reflects the current status of the State's contribution to institutional support on a student unit basis. Used in conjunction with the trend information in display for each State, the institution's improvement or loss in appropriation support can be seen. Comparison with national averages should be made with recognition of the role of other revenue sources, particularly when such revenues offset low State support. For example, an index for a given category of institutions based on State support alone may be 20% below the U.S. average because of substantial income from other sources such as tuition. In this example, the State has assumed a lesser funding role because of the large contributions by other sources.

#15 **Other E&G Revenues (Revenues per student from tuition, government contracts, gifts and grants, and other sources for current operating expenses of institutions of higher education)**

Tuition and Fees: Tuition and fees assessed against students for current operating purposes including amounts which are remitted to the State as an offset to the State appropriation.

Governmental Grants and Contracts: Revenues from Federal, State, and local governmental agencies which are for specific research projects

and training programs under terms of a grant or contract.

Private Gifts, Grants, Contracts, and Endowment Income: Private gifts and grants from donors for which no legal consideration is involved. Private contracts include those funds for which specific goods and services must be provided. Included also is income of endowment and similar funds expended for current operating purposes.

Other Sources: Includes Federal government appropriations (mostly to land-grant institutions) and sales and services of educational activities such as film rentals, scientific and literary publications, testing services, university presses, and dairy products. Also includes revenues from other sources not covered elsewhere.

The importance of other revenues can be gauged by study of the relationship of State and local appropriations (#14) and total E&G revenues (#16). In a number of States, appropriations are low but total revenues have been brought up to average by substantial contributions from other sources. In other instances exceptionally low revenues from other sources have reduced otherwise adequate State appropriations to below average total support. Once this overall role of other revenues is determined, the adequacy of support provided by any one of the four specific other revenue sources can be evaluated.

Notice also how the type of institution strongly determines the roles of the other revenue sources. Major doctoral and health professional institutions receive relatively large shares of support from government contracts and grants. In many States tuition revenues at 2-year colleges are small or even non-existent.

#16 **Total Revenues (Total revenues from all sources for current operating expenses of institutions of higher education per student)**

While low support from individual sources can be rationalized by offsetting high funding from other sources, no such justification can be made for inadequate total revenues. To the extent that the States commonly define the six types of public institutions in terms of mission, program emphasis, mode of operation, etc., interstate comparisons of per student total revenues provide useful benchmarks of relative achievement.

E&G EXPENDITURES

Current fund educational and general *expenditure* components are defined as follows:

Instruction: Expenditures of the colleges, schools, departments, and other instructional divisions for general academic, occupational and vocational, adult education, remedial, and other types of instruction. Also expenditures for departmental research and public service which are not separately budgeted. Excluded are expenditures for academic administration where the primary function is administration (e.g., academic deans).

Research: Funds expended for activities specifically organized to produce research outcomes and commissioned by an external agency or separately budgeted by the institution.

Public Service: Funds budgeted specifically for public service and expended for activities established primarily to provide non-instructional services beneficial to groups external to the institution.

Other Functions: This category includes expenditures for institutional support (general administrative services, planning, etc.), academic support (library, museums, computing support, etc.), student services, operation and maintenance of plant, scholarships and fellowships, and educational and general mandatory transfers.

The next chapter will summarize a number of national patterns in State financing. The third and most important chapter provides the State-by-State analysis in the format discussed in this chapter.

Chapter 2

GENERAL TRENDS AMONG THE STATES

SUMMARY FINDINGS

State and local government funding of public high education increased substantially in 1976 to accomm date new enrollments and combat inflation. Over States appropriated 13.4 percent more dollars in FY than FY75 to match an 11.5 percent increase in enr ments. But, after adjusting for inflation of 6.6 perc (based on the Higher Education Price Index[1]), there a net *loss* of 4.6 percent in the purchasing power appropriations per student.

All but five States increased appropriations FY76. The leader, Nevada, increased State and lc government support 39.7 percent, followed by Alaba (35.2 percent), Alaska (33 percent), and Texas (32 p cent). The five States reducing overall appropriati were North Carolina, Massachusetts, Connecticut, V mont, and Louisiana. Public enrollments during period increased in all States but Alaska, ranging fro high of 20.6 percent in Alabama to .9 percent in District of Columbia. Thirty States showed gains appropriations per student, but after adjustment inflation, only 19 States improved or maintai appropriations per student in constant dollars. Th States, led by Alaska with a 25.9 percent gain, were descending order: Wyoming, Nevada, D.C., Nc Dakota, Hawaii, Texas, Oregon, Idaho, New Mex Alabama, Kansas, Ohio, Iowa, Utah, Minnesota, Neb ka, Montana, and Delaware. The greatest decline in c stant dollar appropriations per student occurred in Nc

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[1] D. Kent Halstead, *Higher Education Prices and Indexes, 1976 Supplement*, National Institute of Education, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

Carolina, with an average decline of 22.6 percent at public institutions.

Appropriations by Institutional Category

Although total State support increased for all types of public institutions, and all experienced roughly the same inflation, enrollment growth varied considerably, resulting in significant differences in constant dollar support per student. Only public health professional institutions showed real dollar gains per student in State funding, due to a massive 28 percent increase in appropriations which far outdistanced enrollment growth of 11 percent. Major doctoral, other professional and specialized, and comprehensive 4-year colleges, had small per student constant dollar losses in State support of .7 percent, 1.1 percent, and 2.0 percent respectively. However, 2-year and baccalaureate colleges showed large losses in per student funding of 10.3 percent and 8 percent. In both instances, enrollments grew faster than appropriations with inflation further compounding the situation.

State Support to Independent Institutions

Led by Pennsylvania with $253 per student and New York's $244 per student, 26 States provided institutional support to the private sector (see rankings section in this chapter for listing). Eighteen of these States increased their support in constant dollars per student. The average amount of State and local government support received by independent institutions was $91 per student, a 10 percent increase over the previous year. With enrollment growth of 6 percent in the private sector, and inflation of 6.6 percent, constant dollar support per student declined 3.4 percent.

State Student Aid[2]

Forty-one States, including D.C., provided aid to students attending public institutions, and 37 States supported students at private institutions. This aid averages $1.04 per capita for public students, and $1.26 per capita for students attending private institutions.[3] (More meaningful data on amounts of aid received per recipient and proportion of applicants receiving aid are not available for this study. However, this deficiency is expected to be corrected in future editions.) Vermont, New York and Colorado lead in per capita aid to public students, and Illinois, Pennsylvania, Iowa, and New York provide the most dollar per capita aid to private students. In total, the States spend about $222 million for student aid to public students and $268 million for students attending independent institutions.

Support Per Capita

The $13 billion spent by State and local governments for public higher education institutional support amounts to $61 per citizen. This support ranges from a high of $130 in Alaska to a low of $31 per capita in New Hampshire. In addition to public institutional support, an average of $3 in State appropriations go to independent institutions and student aid for a total higher education commitment of $64 per capita.

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[2] The student aid amounts used in this study include only need-based grants.

[3] Joseph D. Boyd, National Association of State Scholarship and Grant Programs, *7th Annual Survey, 1975-76 Academic Year*, Deerfield, Illinois.

State Financing

To support higher education and other public services, States draw on vastly different inherent wealth. This wealth is best described by tax capacity, defined as the amount of revenue that State and local governments can raise by applying national average tax rates to their respective tax bases. In 1975 the States collected an average of $643 per capita in taxes. States with the largest tax potential are Nevada ($970), Wyoming ($942), and Alaska ($917). The poorest States have less than half this potential, Mississippi ($448), Maine ($476), and South Carolina ($494).

The willingness of States to tax their inherent capacity is called tax effort. Here also there is as great a range, with New York collecting 152 percent of its tax capacity and Texas realizing only 68 percent of its potential. The combined effect of tax capacity and effort is collected revenues, a measure of actual wealth available to support public services. The level of collected revenues ranges from highs in New York ($994/capita), California ($851), and Hawaii ($838), to lows in Alabama ($395) and Arkansas ($397).

The average rate at which collected tax revenues are allocated by State and local governments to support higher education is 10 percent. Alaska leads with 17 percent followed by Alabama, South Carolina, Wyoming, and Utah, all at 15 percent. Higher education is least important in e budgets of Massachusetts where the share is 4 percent and in Vermont where it receives a 5 percent allocation.

Public Enrollments

The national average is 30 full-time equivalent students enrolled in public colleges and universities for every 1,000 citizens. On this 1,000 population basis, State averages used to derive this public enrollment level are: high school graduates, 15; entrance rate to public higher education, 59 percent; first-time resident public enrollment, 8.7 students; in-migration to public institutions, .9 students; first-time enrollment, 9.6 students; retention factor (relationship of first-time to total enrollment), 4.3; and a conversion factor (headcount to FTE), .72. The combination of these factors resulting in the highest enrollment level is 50 FTE public students per 1,000 population in Arizona. The District of Columbia has the lowest level of 13.7 FTE public students.

Institutional Revenues and Expenditures

State and local governments play a primary role in financing public higher education. The average State support is 60 percent of total educational and general revenues. The District of Columbia (77 percent) and California (70 percent) lead in providing the highest proportion of government support. Vermont (26 percent) and New Hampshire (36 percent) are lowest. Tuition is the next single most important income source, although accounting for a much smaller share of total E&G revenues, 16 percent. However, States with low government support rely heavily on tuition, in particular New Hampshire (36 percent of total E&G revenues) and Vermont (34 percent).

The average State appropriation for public higher education is $2,047 per student. The U.S. average, high and low values for each category of public institution are as follows:

	U.S. Average	High	Low
Major doctoral granting	$ 2,627	$ 4,112 (NY)	$1,397 (Vt)
Comprehensive	2,000	9,052 (Alaska)	776 (NH)

	U. S. Average	High	Low
General baccalaureate	1,634	2,938 (Wis)	809 (Kan)
Two-year	1,398	4,523 (Alaska)	725 (Nev)
Health professional	17,376	40,918 (NJ)	8,106 (Minn)
Other professional	1,949	28,331 (Ohio)	856 (NH)

Two-year colleges are most dependent on State and local government support, receiving 71 percent of total E&G revenues from this source. Government appropriations are next most important for comprehensive colleges (67 percent) followed by general baccalaureate and other specialized institutions (60 percent) and health professional schools (56 percent). Least dependent, but still relying on State and local government for over half their revenues, are major doctoral institutions (51 percent).

Tuition is by far the most important income source for independent institutions. Tuition accounts for 50 percent of total E&G revenues with State and local income amounting to only 2 percent. Government contracts and gifts and grants are also important income sources, each providing 20 percent of total revenues.

Educational and general revenues total $4,901 per student at independent institutions; $3,443 at public institutions. This difference is *not* due to a quality differential but rather different emphasis and organization within the two sectors. Two-year colleges play a much more important role in the public sector than the private, 38 percent of total enrollments compared to 6 percent. Support requirements in the public sector are therefore far less, due to this more extensive use of lower cost community college education. For each type of institutional category, private institutions receive only slightly greater funding per student.

The remainder of this chapter presents State rankings for the major index measures in this study.

TABLES OF STATE RANKINGS, FY 1976

1. — Percent Change in Appropriations For Public Institutions, FY75—FY76

1	Nevada	39.7%
2	Alabama	35.2
3	Alaska	33.0
4	Texas	32.0
5	North Dakota	30.7
6	Wyoming	30.1
7	Hawaii	27.3
8	D.C.	26.2
9	Nebraska	24.4
10	Idaho	23.5
11	Oregon	22.5
12	Ohio	20.5
13	Oklahoma	20.4
14	Minnesota	20.1
15	Iowa	19.7
16	Utah	18.9
17	California	18.8
18	Kansas	18.2
19	New Mexico	18.1
20	Mississippi	16.7
21	Montana	15.3
22	Virginia	14.1
23	Delaware	13.5
24	Wisconsin	13.5
25	Maryland	12.8
26	Indiana	12.5
27	Arkansas	11.9
28	Kentucky	11.7
29	Pennsylvania	11.6
30	Washington	11.1
31	New York	10.9
32	New Hampshire	10.7
33	New Jersey	10.6
34	Maine	9.9
35	Arizona	9.7
36	Colorado	8.1
37	Florida	7.6
38	West Virginia	7.6
39	Tennessee	7.2
40	South Carolina	6.7
41	South Dakota	6.5
42	Michigan	6.3
43	Missouri	6.1
44	Illinois	6.0
45	Rhode Island	1.1
46	Georgia	0.7
47	Louisiana	0.1
48	Vermont	0.8
49	Connecticut	1.5
50	Massachusetts	2.1
51	North Carolina	3.3
	U.S.	**13.4**

2. — Percent Change in FTE Enrollments At Public Institutions, 1975—1976

1	Alabama	20.6%
2	Virginia	19.4
3	South Carolina	19.3
4	North Carolina	17.3
5	Arkansas	15.8
6	Illinois	15.0
7	Nebraska	14.4
8	Kentucky	14.2
9	Florida	14.2
10	Texas	14.2
11	Georgia	13.9
12	Oklahoma	13.8
13	Mississippi	13.7
14	Michigan	13.6
15	California	13.6
16	Maryland	13.2
17	Missouri	12.7
18	West Virginia	12.3
19	Louisiana	11.5
20	Tennessee	11.0
21	Minnesota	10.2
22	New Jersey	10.1
23	Arizona	10.0
24	Nevada	9.7
25	Iowa	9.6
26	New Hampshire	9.5
27	Ohio	9.4
28	Utah	9.1
29	Wisconsin	8.7
30	Rhode Island	8.5
31	Massachusetts	8.5
32	Washington	8.3
33	Idaho	8.2
34	Colorado	8.1
35	Indiana	8.0
36	Maine	7.4
37	Pennsylvania	7.1
38	South Dakota	7.0
39	Montana	7.0
40	Hawaii	6.6
41	Kansas	6.1
42	New York	5.9
43	Delaware	5.9
44	Oregon	5.8
45	New Mexico	5.2
46	North Dakota	4.8
47	Vermont	4.4
48	Connecticut	2.3
49	Wyoming	1.8
50	D.C.	0.9
51	Alaska	0.9
	U.S.	**11.5**

3. — Percent Change in Appropriations Per Student For Public Institutions, FY75—FY76

1	Alaska	34.2%
2	Wyoming	27.9
3	Nevada	27.4
4	D.C.	25.1
5	North Dakota	24.7
6	Hawaii	19.4
7	Oregon	15.8
8	Texas	15.6
9	Idaho	14.1
10	New Mexico	12.3
11	Alabama	12.2
12	Kansas	11.5
13	Ohio	10.1
14	Iowa	9.2
15	Minnesota	9.0
16	Utah	9.0
17	Nebraska	8.8
18	Montana	7.8
19	Delaware	7.2
20	Oklahoma	5.8
21	New York	4.8
22	California	4.6
23	Wisconsin	4.4
24	Pennsylvania	4.3
25	Indiana	4.2
26	Washington	2.8
27	Mississippi	2.6
28	Maine	2.4
29	New Hampshire	1.1
30	New Jersey	0.1
31	Colorado	0
32	Arizona	0.3
33	Maryland	0.7
34	South Dakota	0.5
35	Kentucky	2.2
36	Arkansas	3.4
37	Tennessee	3.5
38	Connecticut	3.7
39	West Virginia	4.1
40	Virginia	4.4
41	Vermont	5.0
42	Florida	5.8
43	Missouri	5.8
44	Michigan	6.4
45	Rhode Island	6.8
46	Illinois	7.8
47	Massachusetts	9.8
48	Louisiana	10.5
49	South Carolina	10.6
50	Georgia	11.6
51	North Carolina	17.5
	U.S.	**1.7**

4. — Percent Change in Constant Dollar Appropriations Per Student For Public Institutions, FY75—FY76

1	Alaska	26.9%
2	Wyoming	19.9
3	Nevada	19.5
4	D.C.	17.3
5	North Dakota	17.0
6	Hawaii	12.6
7	Texas	8.9
8	Oregon	8.6
9	Idaho	7.0
10	New Mexico	5.4
11	Alabama	5.2
12	Kansas	4.6
13	Ohio	3.3
14	Iowa	2.5
15	Utah	2.3
16	Minnesota	2.2
17	Nebraska	2.0
18	Montana	1.1
19	Delaware	0.6
20	Oklahoma	0.7
21	New York	1.7
22	California	1.9
23	Pennsylvania	2.2
24	Indiana	2.2
25	Wisconsin	2.0
26	Washington	-3.6
27	Mississippi	-3.8
28	Maine	4.0
29	New Hampshire	5.2
30	New Jersey	5.8
31	Colorado	6.2
32	Arizona	6.5
33	Maryland	6.5
34	South Dakota	6.6
35	Kentucky	8.3
36	Arkansas	9.3
37	Tennessee	9.4
38	Connecticut	-9.6
39	West Virginia	-10.1
40	Virginia	-10.3
41	Vermont	-10.9
42	Florida	-11.6
43	Missouri	-11.7
44	Michigan	-12.2
45	Rhode Island	-12.6
46	Illinois	-13.5
47	Massachusetts	-15.4
48	Louisiana	-16.0
49	South Carolina	-16.1
50	Georgia	17.1
51	North Carolina	-22.6
	U.S.	-4.6

5. — Percent Change in Constant Dollar Appropriations Per Student For Independent Institutions, FY75—FY76

1	Indiana	1,079.5%
2	California	817.9
3	Massachusetts	340.0
4	Missouri	100.0
5	Virginia	100.0
6	West Virginia	100.0
7	Iowa	72.3
8	Maine	58.4
9	Alabama	56.8
10	Maryland	53.4
11	Louisiana	30.4
12	Minnesota	28.5
13	Texas	24.0
14	Connecticut	12.0
15	Ohio	10.8
16	Illinois	5.6
17	North Carolina	3.3
18	Wisconsin	0.4
19	Alaska	-2.0
20	Tennessee	-2.3
21	Pennsylvania	-3.1
22	New York	-11.5
23	Oregon	-13.6
24	Rhode Island	-14.0
25	New Jersey	-20.2
26	Florida	-21.8
27	Michigan	-44.4
28	Georgia	-100.0
	U.S.	-3.4

Not applicable. Arizona
Arkansas
Colorado
Delaware
D.C.
Hawaii
Idaho
Kansas
Kentucky
Mississippi
Montana
Nebraska
Nevada
New Hampshire
New Mexico
North Dakota
Oklahoma
South Carolina
South Dakota
Utah
Vermont
Washington
Wyoming

6. — High School Graduates Per 1,000 Population (#1), FY76.			Index
1	South Dakota	18	124
2	Minnesota	18	124
3	Montana	18	123
4	North Dakota	18	122
5	Wisconsin	17	116
6	New Mexico	17	114
7	Vermont	17	114
8	Utah	17	113
9	Iowa	17	113
10	Michigan	17	113
11	Delaware	16	112
12	Ohio	16	112
13	Pennsylvania	16	112
14	Connecticut	16	110
15	Nebraska	16	110
16	Massachusetts	16	110
17	New Hampshire	16	108
18	Maine	16	107
19	Hawaii	16	107
20	Idaho	16	107
21	New Jersey	15	105
22	Maryland	15	104
23	Kansas	15	104
24	Washington	15	103
25	Louisiana	15	102
26	Missouri	15	102
27	Wyoming	15	102
28	Illinois	15	102
29	Indiana	15	102
30	Colorado	15	99
31	South Carolina	14	98
32	Oklahoma	14	97
33	West Virginia	14	96
34	Virginia	14	96
35	Rhode Island	14	96
36	Oregon	14	96
37	New York	14	95
38	California	14	95
39	Alabama	14	94
40	Kentucky	14	93
41	Texas	13	91
42	North Carolina	13	90
43	Arkansas	13	89
44	Nevada	13	87
45	Georgia	13	86
46	Tennessee	13	85
47	Arizona	12	84
48	Alaska	12	84
49	Mississippi	12	79
50	Florida	11	76
51	D C	9	64
	U S.	15	100

7. — Entrance Rate to Public Institutions (#2), FY76.			Index
1	Oregon	132%	223
2	Nevada	128	215
3	Arizona	125	211
4	Mississippi	109	184
5	Washington	104	175
6	California	101	170
7	Wisconsin	75	127
8	North Carolina	73	122
9	Texas	69	116
10	Illinois	68	115
11	Utah	64	107
12	North Dakota	63	107
13	Alabama	63	107
14	Kansas	62	105
15	Michigan	61	102
16	South Carolina	60	102
17	Florida	60	101
18	Alaska	59	100
19	Hawaii	59	99
20	Wyoming	58	98
21	Colorado	56	95
22	Oklahoma	56	95
23	Maryland	54	92
24	Nebraska	54	91
25	New York	54	91
26	West Virginia	52	87
27	Louisiana	49	82
28	Tennessee	48	81
29	New Jersey	46	78
30	Missouri	45	76
31	Massachusetts	44	74
32	Montana	43	73
33	Idaho	43	73
34	Arkansas	43	72
35	Ohio	43	72
36	Connecticut	43	72
37	D C	43	72
38	Virginia	42	71
39	Kentucky	42	70
40	Georgia	41	70
41	Iowa	41	69
42	Delaware	41	68
43	Vermont	38	63
44	Indiana	37	62
45	Maine	36	60
46	New Mexico	36	60
47	Pennsylvania	35	60
48	Minnesota	35	59
49	South Dakota	35	58
50	Rhode Island	33	56
51	New Hampshire	30	50
	U.S.	59%	100

8. — First-Time Resident Enrollment at Public Institutions Per 1,000 Population (#3), FY76.			Index
1	Oregon	18.6	213
2	Nevada	16.2	186
3	Washington	15.8	181
4	Arizona	15 5	177
5	California	14.1	161
6	Wisconsin	12 8	147
7	Mississippi	12 7	145
8	North Dakota	11 4	130
9	Utah	10.5	121
10	Illinois	10 2	117
11	Michigan	10 0	115
12	North Carolina	9 6	110
13	Kansas	9 5	108
14	Texas	9.3	106
15	Hawaii	9 2	106
16	Alabama	8 8	100
17	Nebraska	8 7	100
18	South Carolina	8 7	100
19	Wyoming	8 7	100
20	Maryland	8 3	95
21	Colorado	8 2	94
22	Oklahoma	8 0	92
23	Montana	7 8	89
24	New York	7 6	87
25	Louisiana	7 3	84
26	Alaska	7 3	83
27	West Virginia	7 3	83
28	New Jersey	7 1	82
29	Ohio	7 1	81
30	Massachusetts	7 1	81
31	Connecticut	6 9	79
32	Iowa	6 8	78
33	Idaho	6 8	77
34	Delaware	6 7	77
35	Missouri	6 7	77
36	Florida	6 6	76
37	Minnesota	6 3	72
38	South Dakota	6 3	72
39	Vermont	6 3	72
40	Tennessee	6 0	69
41	New Mexico	6 0	69
42	Virginia	6 0	68
43	Pennsylvania	5.8	67
44	Kentucky	5 7	65
45	Maine	5 6	65
46	Arkansas	5 6	64
47	Indiana	5 5	63
48	Georgia	5 2	60
49	New Hampshire	4 7	54
50	Rhode Island	4 7	54
51	D C	4 0	46
	U.S.	8.7	100

9. — In-Migration to Public Institutions Per 1,000 Population (#4), FY76.			Index
1	Arizona	5.3	566
2	Wyoming	3.2	336
3	Colorado	3.0	315
4	Delaware	2.6	276
5	Vermont	2.4	257
6	North Dakota	2.0	214
7	Oregon	1.8	196
8	New Hampshire	1.8	196
9	Utah	1.8	192
10	California	1.8	189
11	Idaho	1.6	175
12	West Virginia	1.6	173
13	Maryland	1.5	155
14	Oklahoma	1.5	154
15	New Mexico	1.4	152
16	Hawaii	1.3	142
17	Kansas	1.3	138
18	Nevada	1.3	135
19	Virginia	1.3	134
20	Alabama	1.2	123
21	Montana	1.1	118
22	D.C.	1.1	118
23	North Carolina	1.1	116
24	Nebraska	1.1	115
25	Michigan	1.0	104
26	Wisconsin	1.0	111
27	South Carolina	1.0	107
28	Mississippi	0.9	101
29	Washington	0.9	99
30	South Dakota	0.9	99
31	Rhode Island	0.9	94
32	Maine	0.9	92
33	Kentucky	0.8	87
34	Georgia	0.8	82
35	Tennessee	0.8	82
36	Louisiana	0.8	81
37	Florida	0.8	81
38	Texas	0.7	82
39	Indiana	0.7	78
40	Iowa	0.7	76
41	Illinois	0.7	76
42	Arkansas	0.6	66
43	Minnesota	0.6	63
44	Missouri	0.6	60
45	Massachusetts	0.5	52
46	Connecticut	0.5	51
47	Ohio	0.4	45
48	Pennsylvania	0.3	29
49	New Jersey	0.3	29
50	New York	0.1	15
51	Alaska	0.1	11
	U.S.	0.9	100

10. — First-Time Enrollment at Public Institutions Per 1,000 Population (#5), FY76.			Index
1	Arizona	20.8	215
2	Oregon	20.4	211
3	Nevada	17.5	181
4	Washington	16.7	173
5	California	15.9	164
6	Wisconsin	18.3	144
7	Mississippi	13.6	141
8	North Dakota	13.4	139
9	Utah	12.3	128
10	Wyoming	11.9	123
11	Colorado	11.2	116
12	Michigan	11.0	114
13	Illinois	10.9	113
14	Kansas	10.8	111
15	North Carolina	10.7	111
16	Hawaii	10.5	109
17	Texas	10.0	104
18	Alabama	10.0	103
19	Nebraska	9.8	102
20	Maryland	9.8	101
21	South Carolina	9.7	101
22	Oklahoma	9.5	98
23	Delaware	9.3	96
24	Montana	8.9	92
25	West Virginia	8.9	92
26	Vermont	8.7	90
27	Idaho	8.4	87
28	Louisiana	8.1	84
29	New York	7.7	80
30	Massachusetts	7.6	78
31	Ohio	7.5	78
32	Iowa	7.5	78
33	New Mexico	7.4	77
34	New Jersey	7.4	77
35	Florida	7.4	77
36	Connecticut	7.4	77
37	Alaska	7.4	76
38	Missouri	7.3	76
39	Virginia	7.3	75
40	South Dakota	7.2	75
41	Minnesota	6.9	72
42	Tennessee	6.8	70
43	New Hampshire	6.5	68
44	Maine	6.5	67
45	Kentucky	6.5	67
46	Arkansas	6.2	65
47	Indiana	6.2	64
48	Pennsylvania	6.1	63
49	Georgia	6.0	62
50	Rhode Island	5.6	58
51	D.C.	5.1	53
	U.S.	9.6	100

11. — Ratio of Total Enrollment to First-Time Enrollment at Public Institutions (#6), FY76.			Index
1	Rhode Island	6.3	147
2	Virginia	6.0	141
3	New Mexico	5.6	131
4	Minnesota	5.5	128
5	Alaska	5.1	119
6	Delaware	5.0	118
7	Tennessee	4.9	116
8	Oklahoma	4.8	113
9	California	4.8	113
10	Colorado	4.8	113
11	Georgia	4.8	113
12	Indiana	4.8	112
13	Hawaii	4.7	111
14	Kentucky	4.7	111
15	Florida	4.6	109
16	Idaho	4.5	107
17	Maine	4.5	106
18	Missouri	4.5	106
19	South Dakota	4.4	104
20	Maryland	4.4	104
21	Texas	4.4	103
22	New York	4.4	103
23	Kansas	4.4	103
24	Michigan	4.3	101
25	Louisiana	4.3	101
26	Arkansas	4.2	100
27	West Virginia	4.2	99
28	Vermont	4.2	98
29	Ohio	4.2	98
30	New Jersey	4.2	98
31	Montana	4.2	98
32	Connecticut	4.1	96
33	D.C.	4.1	96
34	Wyoming	4.1	96
35	New Hampshire	4.1	95
36	Alabama	4.0	95
37	Nebraska	4.0	95
38	Pennsylvania	4.0	94
39	South Carolina	3.9	92
40	Massachusetts	3.9	92
41	Iowa	3.9	91
42	Utah	3.8	89
43	Illinois	3.6	85
44	Arizona	3.6	85
45	North Carolina	3.5	81
46	Washington	3.4	79
47	Wisconsin	3.3	77
48	North Dakota	3.3	77
49	Nevada	2.9	68
50	Mississippi	2.8	66
51	Oregon	2.8	65
	U.S.	4.3	100

	12. – Ratio of Full-Time Equivalent to Headcount Enrollment at Public Institutions (#7), FY76.		Index
1	North Dakota	.89	123
2	Iowa	.87	121
3	Montana	.87	120
4	South Dakota	.86	119
5	Utah	.83	115
6	Mississippi	.83	115
7	Louisiana	.82	114
8	Arkansas	.80	111
9	Hawaii	.80	111
10	New Mexico	.80	111
11	North Carolina	.80	111
12	Vermont	.80	111
13	New Hampshire	.79	110
14	Colorado	.79	110
15	Kentucky	.79	109
16	Georgia	.78	109
17	Indiana	.78	108
18	Wisconsin	.77	107
19	South Carolina	.77	107
20	Pennsylvania	.77	107
21	Oklahoma	.77	107
22	Nebraska	.77	107
23	Delaware	.77	107
24	Alabama	.77	107
25	Idaho	.77	106
26	Missouri	.77	106
27	Kansas	.76	106
28	Maine	.76	106
29	Ohio	.76	106
30	Wyoming	.75	104
31	Tennessee	.75	104
32	Minnesota	.75	104
33	Massachusetts	.74	102
34	Texas	.74	102
35	West Virginia	.74	102
36	Washington	.73	102
37	New York	.73	102
38	Oregon	.73	101
39	Florida	.72	99
40	Connecticut	.71	99
41	Rhode Island	.71	98
42	Michigan	.70	98
43	Nevada	.70	98
44	Virginia	.70	97
45	New Jersey	.69	96
46	Illinois	.69	95
47	Maryland	.68	95
48	Arizona	.66	91
49	D.C.	.65	90
50	California	.62	86
51	Alaska	.49	69
	U.S.	.72	100

	13. – FTE Enrollment at Public Institutions Per 1,000 Population (#8), FY76.		Index
1	Arizona	50.0	168
2	California	47.1	158
3	Colorado	42.6	143
4	Washington	41.8	140
5	Oregon	41.4	139
6	Hawaii	39.9	134
7	North Dakota	39.1	131
8	Utah	39.0	131
9	Wyoming	36.4	122
10	Kansas	36.4	122
11	Delaware	36.0	121
12	Nevada	35.6	120
13	Oklahoma	35.2	118
14	Wisconsin	35.1	118
15	Michigan	33.6	113
16	New Mexico	33.1	111
17	Texas	32.7	110
18	Montana	32.2	108
19	Mississippi	31.8	107
20	Alabama	31.8	107
21	Nebraska	30.7	103
22	Virginia	30.3	102
23	South Carolina	29.5	99
24	North Carolina	29.4	99
25	Maryland	29.4	99
26	Idaho	29.2	98
27	Vermont	29.2	98
28	Louisiana	28.6	96
29	Minnesota	28.5	96
30	West Virginia	27.8	93
31	South Dakota	27.5	92
32	Illinois	27.4	92
33	Missouri	25.4	85
34	Iowa	25.3	85
35	Tennessee	25.1	84
36	New York	24.8	83
37	Florida	24.7	83
38	Rhode Island	24.6	83
39	Kentucky	24.4	82
40	Ohio	23.8	80
41	New Hampshire	23.5	79
42	Indiana	23.3	78
43	Georgia	22.7	76
44	Maine	22.3	75
45	Massachusetts	21.9	74
46	New Jersey	21.6	73
47	Connecticut	21.6	73
48	Arkansas	21.2	71
49	Pennsylvania	18.6	63
50	Alaska	18.6	62
51	D.C.	13.7	46
	U.S.	29.8	100

	14. – State and Local Tax Capacity Per Capita (#9), FY76.		Index
1	Nevada	$970	151
2	Wyoming	942	147
3	Alaska	917	143
4	Delaware	783	122
5	D.C.	773	120
6	Illinois	735	114
7	Connecticut	727	113
8	Texas	725	113
9	New Jersey	716	111
10	California	709	110
11	Hawaii	699	109
12	Kansas	676	105
13	Colorado	671	104
14	Louisiana	665	103
15	Iowa	665	103
16	Nebraska	660	103
17	Oklahoma	658	102
18	Ohio	657	102
19	Maryland	654	102
20	New York	654	102
21	Michigan	649	101
22	Washington	640	100
23	North Dakota	635	99
24	Minnesota	632	98
25	Montana	630	98
26	Oregon	630	98
27	Indiana	629	98
28	Florida	628	98
29	New Hampshire	627	97
30	Pennsylvania	606	94
31	Massachusetts	605	94
32	Missouri	603	94
33	New Mexico	600	93
34	Virginia	599	93
35	Arizona	598	93
36	Wisconsin	598	93
37	South Dakota	582	91
38	West Virginia	577	90
39	Kentucky	575	90
40	Georgia	567	88
41	Idaho	557	87
42	Rhode Island	553	86
43	Utah	550	86
44	Vermont	542	84
45	North Carolina	538	84
46	Tennessee	530	82
47	Arkansas	504	78
48	Alabama	501	78
49	South Carolina	494	77
50	Maine	476	74
51	Mississippi	448	70
	U.S.	$643	100

15. — State and Local Tax Effort (#10), FY76.		
1	New York	152%
2	Massachusetts	131
3	Vermont	121
4	California	120
5	Hawaii	120
6	Wisconsin	120
7	Maine	118
8	Minnesota	115
9	Rhode Island	115
10	Arizona	109
11	Michigan	105
12	Maryland	104
13	Washington	101
14	New Jersey	99
15	Oregon	99
16	Illinois	97
17	Mississippi	97
18	Montana	96
19	Pennsylvania	96
20	Connecticut	95
21	Iowa	95
22	North Dakota	94
23	Idaho	93
24	Colorado	92
25	Indiana	92
26	Utah	91
27	D.C.	90
28	South Dakota	90
29	New Mexico	88
30	North Carolina	88
31	Virginia	88
32	Georgia	87
33	Kansas	87
34	South Carolina	87
35	Delaware	86
36	Nebraska	86
37	Missouri	85
38	West Virginia	85
39	Alaska	84
40	Louisiana	82
41	Kentucky	81
42	Tennessee	81
43	New Hampshire	80
44	Ohio	80
45	Alabama	79
46	Arkansas	79
47	Florida	79
48	Wyoming	73
49	Oklahoma	71
50	Nevada	70
51	Texas	68
	U.S.	100

16. — Tax Revenues Per Capita (#11), FY76.			
			Index
1	New York	$994	156
2	California	851	132
3	Hawaii	838	130
4	Massachusetts	792	123
5	Alaska	770	120
6	Minnesota	727	113
7	Wisconsin	717	112
8	Illinois	712	111
9	New Jersey	708	110
10	D.C.	695	108
11	Connecticut	690	107
12	Wyoming	687	107
13	Michigan	681	106
14	Maryland	680	106
15	Nevada	678	105
16	Delaware	673	105
17	Vermont	656	102
18	Arizona	651	101
19	Washington	646	101
20	Rhode Island	635	99
21	Iowa	631	98
22	Oregon	623	97
23	Colorado	617	96
24	Montana	604	94
25	North Dakota	596	93
26	Kansas	588	91
27	Pennsylvania	582	91
28	Indiana	578	90
29	Nebraska	567	88
30	Maine	562	87
31	Louisiana	545	85
32	New Mexico	528	82
33	Virginia	526	82
34	Ohio	525	82
35	South Dakota	523	81
36	Idaho	517	80
37	Missouri	512	80
38	New Hampshire	501	78
39	Utah	500	78
40	Florida	496	77
41	Georgia	493	77
42	Texas	492	77
43	West Virginia	490	76
44	North Carolina	473	74
45	Oklahoma	466	72
46	Kentucky	465	72
47	Mississippi	434	68
48	South Carolina	429	67
49	Tennessee	429	67
50	Arkansas	397	62
51	Alabama	395	61
	U.S.	$643	100

17. Allocation to Public Higher Education (#12), FY76.			
			Index
1	Alaska	17%	170
2	Alabama	16	162
3	South Carolina	15	157
4	Wyoming	15	157
5	Utah	15	154
6	Idaho	14	152
7	Arizona	14	143
8	Mississippi	14	143
9	Texas	13	140
10	Washington	13	136
11	North Carolina	13	135
12	Oregon	13	135
13	Nebraska	13	137
14	North Dakota	12	131
15	Kansas	12	129
16	Wisconsin	12	127
17	California	12	125
18	Kentucky	12	125
19	Arkansas	11	120
20	New Mexico	11	118
21	Hawaii	11	117
22	Colorado	11	114
23	Iowa	11	114
24	Delaware	10	105
25	Oklahoma	10	105
26	Florida	10	104
27	Tennessee	10	103
28	Virginia	9	99
29	West Virginia	9	99
30	Michigan	9	97
31	Georgia	9	96
32	Missouri	9	96
33	Nevada	9	96
34	South Dakota	9	96
35	Montana	9	95
36	Louisiana	9	93
37	Indiana	9	91
38	Maryland	8	87
39	Illinois	8	85
40	Minnesota	8	85
41	Rhode Island	8	85
42	Ohio	8	79
43	D.C.	7	76
44	Maine	7	74
45	New York	7	74
46	Pennsylvania	6	66
47	New Hampshire	6	64
48	Connecticut	6	61
49	New Jersey	6	60
50	Vermont	5	57
51	Massachusetts	4	46
	U.S.	10%	100

18. — State and Local Appropriations to Public Institutions Per Capita (#13), FY76.			
			Index
1	Alaska	$130.2	214
2	Wyoming	102.7	168
3	California	101.5	167
4	Hawaii	93.7	154
5	Arizona	88.6	146
6	Wisconsin	86.2	142
7	Washington	83.4	137
8	Oregon	80.1	131
9	Idaho	74.8	123
10	North Dakota	74.3	122
11	Utah	73.4	120
12	Kansas	72.7	119
13	Nebraska	71.0	117
14	New York	69.7	114
15	Iowa	68.5	112
16	Delaware	67.5	111
17	Colorado	67.0	110
18	Texas	65.5	107
19	South Carolina	64.0	105
20	Michigan	63.3	104
21	Nevada	62.0	102
22	Alabama	61.2	100
23	North Carolina	60.7	100
24	New Mexico	59.6	98
25	Mississippi	59.3	97
26	Minnesota	59.1	97
27	Illinois	58.3	96
28	Maryland	56.5	93
29	Kentucky	55.7	91
30	Montana	54.9	90
31	Rhode Island	51.9	85
32	D.C.	50.1	82
33	Indiana	50.0	82
34	Virginia	49.6	81
35	Florida	49.6	81
36	Louisiana	48.2	79
37	South Dakota	47.9	79
38	Missouri	47.1	77
39	Oklahoma	46.8	77
40	West Virginia	46.1	76
41	Arkansas	45.5	75
42	Georgia	45.3	74
43	Tennessee	42.4	70
44	New Jersey	40.7	67
45	Connecticut	40.3	66
46	Maine	39.8	65
47	Ohio	39.7	65
48	Pennsylvania	37.2	61
49	Vermont	35.9	59
50	Massachusetts	35.6	58
51	New Hampshire	31.0	51
	U.S.	$ 60.9	100

19. — State and Local Appropriations to Independent Institutions Per Capita, FY76.

			Index
1	Rhode Island	29.7	329
2	New York	4.0	490
3	Pennsylvania	3.2	389
4	New Jersey	1.3	155
5	Texas	1.1	130
6	Illinois	.9	105
7	Alabama	.8	96
8	Maryland	.7	88
9	West Virginia	.7	86
10	Wisconsin	.5	66
11	Ohio	.5	62
12	Florida	.5	60
13	North Carolina	.4	49
14	Connecticut	.4	46
15	Oregon	.4	44
16	Alaska	.3	41
17	Louisiana	.3	34
18	Minnesota	.3	34
19	Michigan	.3	32
20	Iowa	.3	32
21	Virginia	.2	24
22	Indiana	.1	10
23	Tennessee	0	7
24	Massachusetts	0	2
25	Maine	0	2
26	California	0	1
	U.S.	.8	100

Not Applicable: Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Delaware, D.C., Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kansas, Kentucky, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, Washington, Wyoming

20. — Student Aid for Students Attending Public Institutions Per Capita, FY76.

			Index
1	Vermont	$3.30	317
2	New York	3.29	316
3	Colorado	3.09	297
4	Pennsylvania	2.67	256
5	Illinois	2.27	218
6	New Jersey	2.12	204
7	Wisconsin	2.04	196
8	Minnesota	1.97	189
9	Indiana	1.37	132
10	Ohio	1.10	105
11	Oregon	1.08	103
12	Michigan	.85	81
13	Rhode Island	.81	77
14	Washington	.74	71
15	California	.67	64
16	West Virginia	.50	48
17	Massachusetts	.49	47
18	Connecticut	.42	40
19	North Dakota	.35	34
20	Florida	.29	28
21	Utah	.28	27
22	Kentucky	.24	23
23	Virginia	.22	21
24	Maryland	.21	21
25	Hawaii	.20	19
26	Missouri	.20	19
27	Kansas	.19	18
28	Nebraska	.18	17
29	Georgia	.16	15
30	Montana	.15	15
31	Arkansas	.13	12
32	Louisiana	.13	12
33	South Dakota	.13	12
34	Iowa	.12	12
35	Idaho	.10	10
36	Mississippi	.10	10
37	Oklahoma	.08	7
38	Delaware	.08	7
39	Texas	.07	6
40	North Carolina	.06	6
41	Maine	.06	5
	U.S.	$1.04	100

Not applicable: Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, D.C., Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, South Carolina, Tennessee, Wyoming

21. — Student Aid for Students Attending Independent Institutions Per Capita, FY76.

			Index
1	Illinois	3.55	282
2	Pennsylvania	3.25	258
3	Iowa	3.23	257
4	New York	3.03	241
5	South Carolina	2.63	210
6	Vermont	2.49	198
7	California	1.74	138
8	Indiana	1.63	130
9	Rhode Island	1.63	130
10	Minnesota	1.47	117
11	Wisconsin	1.47	117
12	Massachusetts	1.46	117
13	New Jersey	1.44	115
14	Connecticut	1.40	112
15	Kansas	1.32	105
16	Ohio	.80	64
17	Texas	.66	53
18	Missouri	.60	47
19	West Virginia	.49	39
20	Maine	.48	38
21	Michigan	.38	30
22	Kentucky	.27	21
23	Florida	.26	21
24	Oregon	.20	16
25	Delaware	.18	15
26	South Dakota	.18	14
27	Washington	.16	13
28	Oklahoma	.12	10
29	Maryland	.12	10
30	Arkansas	.09	7
31	North Carolina	.09	7
32	Georgia	.08	7
33	Virginia	.05	4
34	North Dakota	.03	2
35	Mississippi	.02	2
36	Idaho	.02	2
37	Louisiana	.02	1
	U.S.	1.26	100

Not Applicable: Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Colorado, D.C., Hawaii, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Tennessee, Utah, Wyoming

22. — State and Local Appropriations Per FTE Student at All Public Institutions (#14), FY76.

			Index
1	Alaska	$7,008	342
2	D.C.	3,655	179
3	Wyoming	2,821	138
4	New York	2,814	138
5	Iowa	2,704	132
6	Idaho	2,562	125
7	Wisconsin	2,456	120
8	Hawaii	2,349	115
9	Nebraska	2,418	113
10	Kentucky	2,286	112
11	South Carolina	2,169	106
12	California	2,155	105
13	Arkansas	2,144	105
14	Indiana	2,144	105
15	Illinois	2,129	104
16	Rhode Island	2,111	103
17	Minnesota	2,076	101
18	North Carolina	2,063	101
19	Florida	2,010	98
20	Texas	2,004	97
21	Kansas	2,000	98
22	Georgia	1,997	98
23	Washington	1,996	98
24	Pennsylvania	1,976	96
25	Oregon	1,953	94
26	Alabama	1,926	94
27	Maryland	1,925	94
28	North Dakota	1,900	93
29	New Jersey	1,883	92
30	Utah	1,883	92
31	Michigan	1,883	92
32	Delaware	1,873	92
33	Mississippi	1,867	91
34	Connecticut	1,866	91
35	Missouri	1,863	91
36	New Mexico	1,802	88
37	Maine	1,781	87
38	Arizona	1,772	87
39	South Dakota	1,742	85
40	Nevada	1,747	85
41	Montana	1,703	83
42	Tennessee	1,690	83
43	Louisiana	1,685	82
44	Ohio	1,665	81
45	West Virginia	1,658	81
46	Virginia	1,636	80
47	Massachusetts	1,619	79
48	Colorado	1,575	77
49	Oklahoma	1,329	65
50	New Hampshire	1,318	64
51	Vermont	1,229	60
	U.S.	2,047	100

23. — State and Local Appropriations Per FTE Student at Public Major Doctoral Granting Institutions, FY76.

			Index
1	New York	$4,112	157
2	California	3,879	148
3	Idaho	3,476	132
4	Kentucky	3,455	132
5	Iowa	3,410	130
6	Wyoming	3,275	125
7	Hawaii	3,245	124
8	Washington	3,235	123
9	North Carolina	3,207	122
10	Missouri	3,103	118
11	Florida	3,096	118
12	Wisconsin	3,037	116
13	New Jersey	2,960	113
14	Illinois	2,885	110
15	Massachusetts	2,881	110
16	Arkansas	2,874	109
17	Georgia	2,787	106
18	Minnesota	2,736	104
19	South Carolina	2,728	104
20	Pennsylvania	2,634	100
21	Connecticut	2,629	100
22	Michigan	2,560	97
23	Virginia	2,533	96
24	Nebraska	2,526	96
25	Alabama	2,526	96
26	Arizona	2,333	89
27	Texas	2,320	88
28	Utah	2,301	88
29	Indiana	2,263	86
30	Rhode Island	2,262	86
31	North Dakota	2,173	82
32	Kansas	2,162	82
33	Mississippi	2,157	82
34	Maine	2,077	79
35	West Virginia	2,074	79
36	Maryland	2,032	77
37	Ohio	1,868	71
38	Tennessee	1,845	70
39	Oregon	1,822	69
40	New Mexico	1,796	68
41	Louisiana	1,728	66
42	Delaware	1,668	64
43	New Hampshire	1,606	61
44	Colorado	1,554	59
45	Oklahoma	1,510	58
46	Montana	1,424	54
47	Vermont	1,237	47
	U.S.	2,627	100

Not applicable: Alaska, D.C., Nevada, South Dakota

24. — State and Local Appropriations Per FTE Student at Public Comprehensive Institutions, FY76.

			Index
1	Alaska	$9,052	453
2	D.C.	3,858	193
3	Idaho	3,000	150
4	Alabama	2,989	149
5	New York	2,960	148
6	Nevada	2,528	126
7	Indiana	2,490	125
8	North Dakota	2,408	120
9	Florida	2,390	120
10	South Carolina	2,332	117
11	Iowa	2,291	115
12	California	2,279	114
13	Washington	2,118	106
14	New Mexico	2,104	105
15	Pennsylvania	2,094	105
16	Illinois	2,087	104
17	Mississippi	1,995	100
18	Montana	1,959	98
19	Wisconsin	1,941	97
20	South Dakota	1,906	96
21	Kentucky	1,827	91
22	Kansas	1,752	88
23	North Carolina	1,722	86
24	Michigan	1,635	82
25	Minnesota	1,607	80
26	West Virginia	1,597	80
27	Texas	1,586	79
28	Arizona	1,574	79
29	Massachusetts	1,561	78
30	Missouri	1,527	76
31	Tennessee	1,523	76
32	Louisiana	1,469	73
33	Ohio	1,467	73
34	Maryland	1,434	72
35	Oregon	1,430	72
36	Arkansas	1,395	70
37	New Jersey	1,348	67
38	Virginia	1,250	63
39	Nebraska	1,197	60
40	Georgia	1,172	59
41	Colorado	1,054	53
42	Connecticut	1,048	52
43	Oklahoma	1,021	51
44	New Hampshire	776	39
	U.S.	2,000	100

Not applicable: Alaska, Delaware, Hawaii, Maine, Rhode Island, Utah, Vermont, Wyoming

25. — State and Local Appropriations Per FTE Student at Public General Baccalaureate Institutions, FY76.

			Index
1	Wisconsin	2,983	183
2	Washington	2,640	162
3	Delaware	2,554	156
4	New York	2,549	156
5	Hawaii	2,523	154
6	Ohio	2,387	146
7	New Mexico	2,311	141
8	Florida	2,207	135
9	Minnesota	2,172	133
10	Nebraska	2,061	126
11	Kentucky	1,880	115
12	Pennsylvania	1,836	112
13	Massachusetts	1,777	109
14	South Dakota	1,736	106
15	Idaho	1,673	102
16	New Jersey	1,664	102
17	Michigan	1,660	102
18	North Carolina	1,621	99
19	Missouri	1,620	99
20	West Virginia	1,581	97
21	South Carolina	1,571	96
22	Maine	1,525	93
23	Arkansas	1,508	92
24	Oregon	1,493	91
25	Tennessee	1,491	91
26	Georgia	1,455	89
27	Virginia	1,444	88
28	Louisiana	1,437	88
29	Indiana	1,410	86
30	North Dakota	1,406	86
31	Utah	1,369	84
32	Maryland	1,341	82
33	Alabama	1,260	77
34	Colorado	1,234	76
35	Mississippi	1,184	72
36	Oklahoma	1,060	65
37	Vermont	855	52
38	Kansas	809	50
	U.S.	1,634	100

Not applicable: Alaska, Arizona, California, Connecticut, D.C., Illinois, Iowa, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Texas, Wyoming

26. — State and Local Appropriations Per FTE Student at Public 2-Year Institutions, FY76.

			Index
1	Alaska	$4,523	324
2	Delaware	2,330	167
3	Wisconsin	2,319	166
4	Wyoming	2,170	155
5	Idaho	2,074	148
6	Nebraska	2,026	145
7	Maine	2,000	143
8	New York	1,715	123
9	Iowa	1,695	121
10	Rhode Island	1,673	120
11	North Carolina	1,656	118
12	California	1,653	118
13	Oregon	1,537	110
14	Maryland	1,501	107
15	Arkansas	1,403	100
16	Minnesota	1,339	96
17	Kansas	1,320	94
18	Florida	1,314	94
19	Illinois	1,295	93
20	Michigan	1,276	91
21	New Jersey	1,269	91
22	Hawaii	1,253	90
23	Arizona	1,252	90
24	Montana	1,251	90
25	New Hampshire	1,243	89
26	Texas	1,217	87
27	Washington	1,209	87
28	Indiana	1,207	86
29	New Mexico	1,203	86
30	Colorado	1,191	85
31	Mississippi	1,182	85
32	Utah	1,168	84
33	Ohio	1,140	82
34	Vermont	1,117	80
35	North Dakota	1,106	79
36	Louisiana	1,078	77
37	Virginia	1,077	77
38	Connecticut	1,069	77
39	Tennessee	1,024	73
40	Pennsylvania	977	70
41	Georgia	925	66
42	Missouri	922	66
43	Oklahoma	904	65
44	Massachusetts	896	64
45	South Carolina	796	57
46	West Virginia	777	56
47	Kentucky	774	55
48	Alabama	737	53
49	Nevada	725	52
	U.S.	1,398	100

Not applicable: D.C., South Dakota

27. — State and Local Appropriations Per FTE Student at Public Health Professional Institutions, FY76.

			Index
1	New Jersey	$40,918	236
2	Connecticut	40,311	232
3	Texas	29,763	171
4	South Carolina	20,754	119
5	Oregon	20,592	119
6	Kansas	20,141	116
7	New York	18,484	106
8	Colorado	18,386	106
9	Mississippi	18,109	104
10	Nebraska	17,604	101
11	Illinois	16,868	97
12	Arkansas	14,622	84
13	California	13,213	76
14	Georgia	12,866	74
15	Louisiana	12,620	73
16	Maryland	10,337	60
17	Tennessee	8,836	51
18	Oklahoma	8,106	47
19	Minnesota	0	0
	U.S.	17,376	100

Not applicable: Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Delaware, D.C., Florida, Hawaii, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming

28. — State and Local Appropriations Per FTE Student at Public Other Professional Institutions, FY76.			Index
1	Ohio	$28,331	1,454
2	Alaska	4,028	207
3	D C	3,424	176
4	Missouri	3,414	175
5	New York	3,209	165
6	California	2,527	130
7	Pennsylvania	2,369	122
8	South Carolina	2,290	118
9	Michigan	2,286	117
10	Rhode Island	2,230	114
11	Indiana	2,197	113
12	Georgia	2,116	109
13	Texas	2,102	108
14	North Dakota	2,037	105
15	Kentucky	2,030	104
16	Montana	1,892	97
17	Maryland	1,789	92
18	Alabama	1,779	91
19	West Virginia	1,763	91
20	Oregon	1,750	90
21	Colorado	1,718	88
22	Nebraska	1,659	85
23	North Carolina	1,649	85
24	Massachusetts	1,635	84
25	Minnesota	1,629	84
26	Louisiana	1,603	82
27	Maine	1,512	78
28	Arkansas	1,486	76
29	Mississippi	1,441	74
30	South Dakota	1,437	74
31	Virginia	1,430	73
32	New Jersey	1,311	67
33	Connecticut	1,275	66
34	Oklahoma	1,161	60
35	New Hampshire	856	44
	U.S.	1,949	100

Not applicable: Arizona, Delaware, Florida, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Nevada, New Mexico, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin, Wyoming

29. — State and Local Appropriations Per FTE Student at Independent Institutions, FY76.			Index
1	Pennsylvania	$253	278
2	New York	244	268
3	Alaska	196	216
4	Texas	189	208
5	New Jersey	181	199
6	Alabama	166	182
7	West Virginia	145	159
8	Maryland	142	156
9	Wisconsin	97	106
10	Illinois	86	95
11	Florida	85	94
12	Ohio	66	73
13	Louisiana	62	68
14	Oregon	60	66
15	Michigan	48	53
16	North Carolina	46	51
17	Virginia	38	42
18	Minnesota	33	37
19	Connecticut	30	33
20	Rhode Island	25	28
21	Iowa	22	25
22	Indiana	10	11
23	Tennessee	7	7
24	Maine	4	4
25	California	3	3
26	Massachusetts	1	1
	U.S.	91	

Not applicable: Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Delaware, D C, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kansas, Kentucky, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, Washington, Wyoming

30. — E&G Revenues Per FTE Student at All Public Institutions (#16), FY76.			Index
1	Alaska	$12,631	367
2	Iowa	4,864	141
3	Vermont	4,803	140
4	D.C.	4,725	137
5	Wyoming	4,699	137
6	Delaware	4,414	128
7	Utah	4,272	124
8	Minnesota	4,247	123
9	Indiana	4,112	119
10	Kentucky	4,106	119
11	Wisconsin	4,077	118
12	New York	4,027	117
13	Pennsylvania	4,013	117
14	Nebraska	3,981	116
15	Hawaii	3,967	115
16	Idaho	3,899	113
17	Rhode Island	3,845	112
18	Maine	3,754	109
19	New Mexico	3,689	107
20	Arkansas	3,664	106
21	North Dakota	3,656	106
22	New Hampshire	3,631	106
23	Michigan	3,619	105
24	South Dakota	3,580	104
25	Maryland	3,579	104
26	Colorado	3,572	104
27	Oregon	3,538	103
28	Alabama	3,516	102
29	Washington	3,468	101
30	North Carolina	3,456	100
31	Georgia	3,449	100
32	Kansas	3,425	100
33	Ohio	3,404	99
34	Mississippi	3,385	98
35	Texas	3,362	98
36	South Carolina	3,332	97
37	Illinois	3,235	94
38	Florida	3,224	94
39	Tennessee	3,157	92
40	Montana	3,127	91
41	New Jersey	3,120	91
42	Missouri	3,082	90
43	California	3,063	89
44	Virginia	3,021	88
45	Nevada	2,909	85
46	Arizona	2,883	84
47	Connecticut	2,865	83
48	Louisiana	2,597	75
49	West Virginia	2,524	73
50	Oklahoma	2,366	69
51	Massachusetts	2,354	68
	U.S.	3,443	100

31. — E&G Revenues Per FTE Student at Public Major Doctoral Granting Institutions, FY76.

			Index
1	California	$7,860	154
2	Kentucky	6,697	131
3	Washington	6,642	130
4	North Carolina	6,556	128
5	New York	6,360	124
6	Iowa	6,231	122
7	Vermont	6,187	121
8	Wisconsin	6,176	121
9	Minnesota	6,151	120
10	Pennsylvania	6,021	118
11	Wyoming	5,979	117
12	Hawaii	5,758	113
13	Idaho	5,714	112
14	Utah	5,644	110
15	Michigan	5,498	108
16	Missouri	5,461	107
17	Florida	5,287	103
18	Virginia	5,041	99
19	Arkansas	5,033	98
20	New Jersey	4,984	97
21	New Hampshire	4,967	97
22	Rhode Island	4,818	94
23	Delaware	4,817	94
24	Illinois	4,687	92
25	Nebraska	4,687	92
26	North Dakota	4,684	92
27	Alabama	4,684	92
28	Georgia	4,617	90
29	Indiana	4,611	90
30	Maine	4,561	89
31	Colorado	4,365	85
32	Texas	4,258	83
33	Connecticut	4,251	83
34	Oregon	4,218	82
35	Massachusetts	4,197	82
36	South Carolina	4,147	81
37	Mississippi	4,125	81
38	Maryland	4,109	80
39	Arizona	3,992	78
40	Ohio	3,943	77
41	New Mexico	3,780	74
42	Kansas	3,707	72
43	Tennessee	3,535	69
44	West Virginia	3,422	67
45	Oklahoma	3,029	59
46	Louisiana	2,773	54
47	Montana	2,689	53
	U.S.	5,116	100

Not applicable: Alaska, D.C., Nevada, South Dakota

32. — E&G Revenues Per FTE Student at Public Comprehensive Institutions, FY76.

			Index
1	Alaska	$16,301	545
2	Alabama	5,689	190
3	D.C.	4,898	164
4	Indiana	4,707	157
5	North Dakota	4,556	152
6	Nevada	4,305	144
7	Idaho	4,076	136
8	Montana	3,961	133
9	New York	3,944	132
10	South Dakota	3,877	130
11	New Mexico	3,828	128
12	South Carolina	3,566	119
13	Florida	3,277	110
14	Pennsylvania	3,257	109
15	Iowa	3,160	106
16	Illinois	3,074	103
17	Wisconsin	3,011	101
18	Kentucky	2,924	98
19	Washington	2,878	96
20	Mississippi	2,863	96
21	Michigan	2,847	95
22	North Carolina	2,815	94
23	Ohio	2,783	93
24	California	2,775	93
25	Kansas	2,742	92
26	Tennessee	2,705	91
27	Oregon	2,687	90
28	Texas	2,549	85
29	Arizona	2,535	85
30	Minnesota	2,442	82
31	Maryland	2,437	82
32	West Virginia	2,407	81
33	New Jersey	2,322	78
34	Virginia	2,293	77
35	Missouri	2,251	75
36	Nebraska	2,185	73
37	Louisiana	2,167	73
38	New Hampshire	2,143	72
39	Massachusetts	2,043	68
40	Arkansas	2,027	68
41	Georgia	2,006	67
42	Colorado	1,846	62
43	Connecticut	1,770	59
44	Oklahoma	1,452	49
	U.S.	2,990	100

Not applicable: Delaware, Hawaii, Maine, Rhode Island, Utah, Vermont, Wyoming

33. — E&G Revenues Per FTE Student at Public General Baccalaureate Institutions, FY76.

			Index
1	Ohio	$5,115	187
2	New Mexico	4,727	173
3	Delaware	4,232	155
4	Florida	4,188	153
5	Wisconsin	4,049	148
6	Washington	3,802	139
7	Hawaii	3,734	137
8	Pennsylvania	3,600	132
9	New York	3,348	123
10	Maine	3,307	121
11	Maryland	3,141	115
12	Minnesota	3,096	113
13	Kentucky	3,081	113
14	North Carolina	2,962	108
15	South Dakota	2,901	106
16	Michigan	2,779	102
17	Georgia	2,759	101
18	New Jersey	2,630	96
19	Arkansas	2,594	95
20	Nebraska	2,580	94
21	Idaho	2,575	94
22	Virginia	2,535	93
23	Oregon	2,479	91
24	Missouri	2,475	91
25	Vermont	2,473	91
26	Utah	2,467	90
27	Indiana	2,417	89
28	Massachusetts	2,416	89
29	Tennessee	2,391	88
30	North Dakota	2,364	87
31	South Carolina	2,319	85
32	West Virginia	2,253	83
33	Mississippi	2,238	82
34	Colorado	2,207	81
35	Kansas	2,177	80
36	Alabama	2,119	78
37	Louisiana	2,077	76
38	Oklahoma	1,829	67
	U.S.	2,731	100

Not applicable: Alaska, Arizona, California, Connecticut, D.C., Illinois, Iowa, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Texas, Wyoming

34. — E&G Revenues Per FTE Student at Public 2-Year Institutions, FY76.

			Index
1	Alaska	$8,145	413
2	Iowa	3,217	163
3	Maine	3,141	159
4	Delaware	3,063	155
5	Idaho	2,991	152
6	Wisconsin	2,970	151
7	Wyoming	2,861	145
8	Nebraska	2,750	140
9	New Mexico	2,434	124
10	New York	2,430	123
11	Arkansas	2,378	121
12	Oregon	2,336	119
13	Maryland	2,311	117
14	Kansas	2,301	117
15	Rhode Island	2,297	117
16	New Jersey	2,166	110
17	Minnesota	2,090	106
18	Pennsylvania	2,064	105
19	Utah	2,058	104
20	North Dakota	2,056	104
21	Vermont	2,045	104
22	Florida	2,026	103
23	Michigan	2,027	103
24	Ohio	2,019	102
25	North Carolina	2,008	102
26	Colorado	1,965	100
27	Indiana*	1,917	97
28	California	1,897	96
29	Montana	1,882	96
30	Illinois	1,854	94
31	Arizona	1,847	94
32	Hawaii	1,836	93
33	Texas	1,808	92
34	New Hampshire	1,803	91
35	Mississippi	1,765	90
36	Washington	1,735	88
37	Missouri	1,672	85
38	Virginia	1,638	83
39	Tennessee	1,609	82
40	Georgia	1,573	80
41	Louisiana	1,550	79
42	South Carolina	1,494	76
43	Massachusetts	1,484	75
44	Connecticut	1,460	74
45	Oklahoma	1,347	68
46	West Virginia	1,283	65
47	Kentucky	1,267	64
48	Alabama	1,210	61
49	Nevada	1,103	56
	U.S.	1,971	100

Not applicable. D.C.
South Dakota

35. — E&G Revenues Per FTE Student at Public Health Professional Institutions, FY76.

			Index
1	New Jersey	$60,098	193
2	Connecticut	56,773	182
3	Texas	50,375	162
4	Colorado	40,948	132
5	Kansas	36,705	118
6	California	35,312	113
7	Oregon	33,578	108
8	Minnesota	32,573	105
9	New York	31,949	103
10	Mississippi	31,851	102
11	Nebraska	30,791	99
12	South Carolina	28,558	92
13	Arkansas	26,564	85
14	Illinois	24,465	79
15	Louisiana	23,314	75
16	Tennessee	21,513	69
17	Georgia	19,760	64
18	Maryland	18,597	60
19	Oklahoma	15,142	49
	U.S.	31,134	100

Not applicable. Alabama
Alaska
Arizona
Delaware
D.C.
Florida
Hawaii
Idaho
Indiana
Iowa
Kentucky
Maine
Massachusetts
Michigan
Missouri
Montana
Nevada
New Hampshire
New Mexico
North Carolina
North Dakota
Ohio
Pennsylvania
Rhode Island
South Dakota
Utah
Vermont
Virginia
Washington
West Virginia
Wisconsin
Wyoming

36. — E&G Revenues Per FTE Student at Public Other Professional Institutions, FY76.

			Index
1	Ohio	$81,059	2,502
2	Alaska	7,904	244
3	Missouri	5,617	173
4	D.C.	4,530	140
5	Georgia	4,451	137
6	New York	4,107	127
7	Michigan	4,078	126
8	Maryland	4,067	126
9	California	3,937	122
10	Pennsylvania	3,871	119
11	Colorado	3,638	112
12	Texas	3,481	107
13	South Carolina	3,430	106
14	Indiana	3,412	105
15	Kentucky	3,394	105
16	Mississippi	3,270	101
17	Rhode Island	3,239	100
18	South Dakota	3,108	96
19	Maine	3,091	95
20	North Dakota	3,014	93
21	Oregon	3,001	93
22	North Carolina	2,949	91
23	Montana	2,948	91
24	Virginia	2,918	90
25	Minnesota	2,660	82
26	Alabama	2,550	79
27	Nebraska	2,462	76
28	New Hampshire	2,400	74
29	Massachusetts	2,358	73
30	Arkansas	2,353	73
31	Louisiana	2,256	70
32	New Jersey	2,247	69
33	West Virginia	2,212	68
34	Connecticut	2,007	62
35	Oklahoma	1,849	57
	U.S.	3,240	100

Not applicable: Arizona, Delaware, Florida, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Nevada, New Mexico, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin, Wyoming

37. — E&G Revenues Per FTE Student at Independent Institutions, FY76.

			Index
1	Maryland	$8,772	179
2	Connecticut	7,061	144
3	D.C.	6,266	128
4	New York	5,970	122
5	Massachusetts	5,822	119
6	California	5,777	118
7	Alaska	5,559	113
8	Missouri	5,236	107
9	Illinois	5,218	107
10	North Carolina	5,073	104
11	Colorado	5,011	102
12	New Hampshire	4,993	102
13	Georgia	4,963	101
14	Pennsylvania	4,923	100
15	Louisiana	4,919	100
16	Wisconsin	4,843	99
17	New Jersey	4,818	98
18	Tennessee	4,634	95
19	Texas	4,406	90
20	Maine	4,313	88
21	Ohio	4,163	85
22	Virginia	4,085	83
23	Florida	4,073	83
24	Nebraska	3,788	77
25	Oregon	3,722	76
26	Vermont	3,690	75
27	Indiana	3,603	74
28	Minnesota	3,564	73
29	Alabama	3,516	72
30	Iowa	3,470	71
31	Michigan	3,391	69
32	Rhode Island	3,361	69
33	North Dakota	3,326	68
34	Mississippi	3,324	68
35	Kansas	3,177	65
36	Kentucky	3,143	64
37	West Virginia	3,092	63
38	Washington	3,062	63
39	New Mexico	3,000	61
40	Oklahoma	2,871	59
41	South Dakota	2,787	57
42	South Carolina	2,748	56
43	Montana	2,719	56
44	Arkansas	2,694	56
45	Hawaii	2,375	49
46	Nevada	2,107	43
47	Utah	2,089	43
48	Arizona	2,079	42
49	Idaho	2,057	42
50	Delaware	1,949	40
	U.S.	4,901	

Not applicable: Wyoming

Chapter 3

STATE BY STATE REPORTS

U. S. AVERAGES

State and local legislatures across the country appropriated an average increase of 13.4% more for public higher education in FY76 than in the previous year. Enrollments in this period rose an average by 11.5%, diluting per student gains to 1.7%. Because higher education costs, as measured by the Higher Education Price Index, increased by 6.6% in FY76, the constant dollar value per student of these State appropriations to public institutions declined an average of 4.6%. All categories of institutions, except the health professional schools (showing an 8.2% gain), experienced this constant dollar loss in their spending power from State and local sources. The two-year institutions were hardest hit, with a 10.3% decline in the constant dollar value of appropriations per student. Baccalaureate institutions showed an 8% loss, followed by comprehensive institutions losing by 2%, other professional and specialized schools by 1.1%, and the major doctoral institutions by .7%.

These appropriations to higher education, amounting to nearly $13 billion nationally, represented a contribution from tax revenues of $61 per capita. To provide this support, 10% of all State tax revenues in this country were channeled to higher education. These dollars supported an enrollment that averaged 30 students per 1000 population. First-time enrollments resulted from an average college-going rate for high school graduates of 59% (there were 15 high school graduates per 1000 population) for a first-time resident enrollment of 8.7 students. An additional .9 student resulted by interstate migrations, for a total first-time enrollment of 9.6 students. There were 4.3 times as many students enrolled beyond the first year, with an overall full-time participation rate of .72, netting 29.8 FTE students per 1,000 population in the average public system.

Two-year institutions enroll 38% of all public students, the largest proportion in a single sector, followed by major doctorals at 31%, and comprehensives at 21%. Much smaller proportions enroll at public baccalaureate colleges (5%), other professional and specialized schools (5%), and health professional institutions (1%).

With almost $61 per capita being spent to support 30 FTE students per 1000 population, average public sector appropriations are $2047 per student. The largest State and local appropriation was to the health professional institutions, at $17,376 per student. Major doctoral institutions received $2627 per student, comprehensives received $2000 per student, and other professional and specialized institutions $1949 per student. Baccalaureate institutions get $1634 per student followed by $1398 per student for two-year colleges. These levels of funding were reinforced by the past year's trends with those schools that are at the highest rates faring relatively best in State and local appropriations. For example, health professional schools which receive the highest per student support also were the only sector to show constant dollar gains in State support. The two year colleges, which receive the lowest rate of support at $1398 per student had the greatest loss in State support (10.3%).

State and local appropriations provide approximately 60% of total E&G revenues at public institutions. Tuition income accounts for another 16%, government grants and contracts for 15%, private gifts, grants and endowment income for 3% and another 6% is miscellaneous. Since 1972 the State and local share of total revenues has increased by two percentage points, from 57.6% to 59.5%. The role of tuition dropped somewhat from 16.9% to 15.9% and there was a slight increase in government grants and contracts. Two-year colleges are most dependent on State and local appropriations (71% of total E&G revenues), whereas major doctoral schools receive only 51% of their revenues from State sources. Health professional schools receive 27% of their total E&G income from government grants and contracts. Major doctoral institutions are also more heavily dependent on this support (for 19% of total revenues).

Forty-five percent of E&G expenditures at public institutions are for instruction. Ten percent is spent on research, 5% on public service and another 40% on other support activities such as libraries, plant operation and maintenance, academic support, student services, and institutional administration.

While the preceding figures describe the general patterns and trends for the nation, the next 100 pages provide State by State comparisons of funding patterns. It is these sections that are the central focus of this study

PUBLIC ENROLLMENTS
(per 1000 population)

#1 HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES: 15 × 59% = #7 ENTRANCE RATE TO PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS: 8.7 + #3 FIRST TIME RESIDENT ENROLLMENT: .9 = 9.6

#5 FIRST TIME ENROLLMENT: 9.6 ×

#6 RETENTION FACTOR (Relationship of first time to total enrollment): 4.3 ×

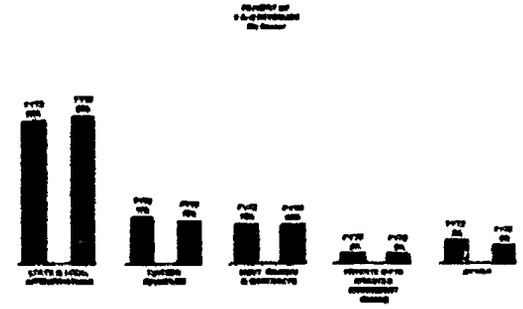
#7 CONVERSION FACTOR (Headcount to FTE): .72 =

#8 FTE ENROLLMENT IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS: 29.8

TRENDS IN STATE AND LOCAL E&G APPROPRIATIONS TO HIGHER EDUCATION FY 75 to FY 76

	Number of Institutions in Each Category	FTE Enrollment 1976	E&G Appropriations FY 76	Percent Change in Appropriations Since FY 75	Change in FTE Enrollment 1976 to 1980	Change in Appropriations Per Student FY 76 to FY 80	Change in Consumer Price Index Per Student FY 76 to FY 80
Public Institutions	1421	8,362,900	$12,988,898,000	13.6%	11.6%	1.7%	46.6%
Major Doctoral Institutions	109	1,934,100	5,082,691,700	11.2	6.0	6.9	47
Comprehensive Institutions	192	1,382,603	2,726,672,765	12.8	7.9	4.5	2.0
Baccalaureate Institutions	112	310,485	607,488,976	7.0	8.0	1.0	8.0
Two Year Institutions	881	2,376,501	3,529,329,360	19.8	21.0	4.3	10.3
Health Professional Institutions	25	42,091	731,434,273	36.1	11.0	19.4	9.2
Other Professional & Specialized Schools	103	314,088	612,040,296	12.0	6.2	6.9	11
Independent Institutions	1514	1,322,630	174,686,837	10.0	8.0	3.4	3.4

TRENDS IN THE MIX OF SUPPORT TO PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION FY 72 to FY 76



INSTITUTIONAL REVENUES
(Educational & General per student)

INSTITUTIONS	#2 INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT (per capita)	#3 FTE ENROLLMENT (per 1000 pop.)		#10 STATE & LOCAL APPROPRIATIONS (per student)		#15 OTHER REVENUES: TUITION (per student)	+ GIFT CONTRACTS (per student)	+ PRIVATE GIFTS & GRANTS (per student)	+ OTHER (per student)	#16 TOTAL E&G REVENUES (per student)
PUBLIC	$60.9	29.8	=	$ 2047	+	$ 549	$ 520	$ 112	$ 215	= $ 3443
Major Doctoral Granting	23.9	9.1		2827		817	993	259	421	5116
Comprehensive	12.8	6.4		2009		549	296	42	112	2988
General Baccalaureate	2.4	1.5	=	1634	+	509	360	39	90	= 2731
Two Year	15.6	11.2		1398		309	150	11	97	1971
Health Professional	3.4	0.2		17376		1012	9430	2272	2045	31134
Other Professional	2.9	1.5		1949		644	413	68	187	3268
INDEPENDENT	.8	9.0		91		2442	1002	884	383	4801

INSTITUTIONAL EXPENDITURES
(Educational & General per student)

	#18 INSTRUCTION (per student)	RESEARCH (per student)	PUBLIC SERVICE (per student)	OTHER (per student)	TOTAL (per student)
PUBLIC	1489	339	193	1311	3303
Major Doctoral Granting	1953	836	386	1727	4855
Comprehensive	1489	114	73	1749	2925
General Baccalaureate	1292	50	82	1328	2882
Two Year	972	6	34	873	1885
Health Professional	11446	4725	1531	7934	25636
Other Professional	1448	163	87	1430	3108
INDEPENDENT	1861	588	108	2288	4845

#13 STATE & LOCAL APPROPRIATIONS TO PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION: $60.9 =

#12 ALLOCATION TO PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION: 9.5% ×

#9 STATE & LOCAL TAX CAPACITY: $643 × #10 TAX EFFORT: 100% = #11 STATE & LOCAL TAX REVENUES: $643

STATE & LOCAL FINANCES
(per capita)

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
Institutional Revenues

	60	16	15	3	6
	51	16	19	5	8
	67	18	16	1	4
	60	22	13	1	3
	71	16	8	1	5
	56	3	27	7	7
	69	20	13	2	5
	2	50	20	20	8

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
Institutional Expenditures

PUBLIC	45	10	5	40
Major Doctoral Granting	29	19	6	35
Comprehensive	51	4	3	43
General Baccalaureate	47	2	2	48
Two Year	52	0	2	46
Health Professional	45	18	6	31
Other Professional	47	5	2	46
INDEPENDENT	38	12	2	47

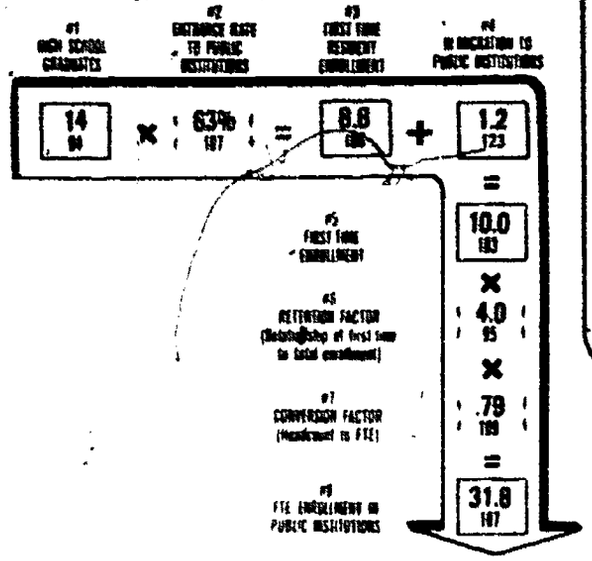
U.S. AVERAGE

ALABAMA

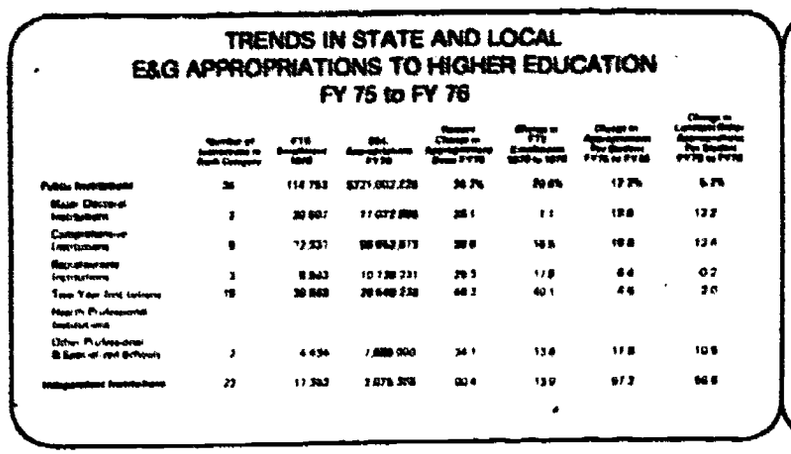
Public institutions of higher education in Alabama showed a real dollar gain in appropriations per student of 5.2% in FY76 over the previous fiscal period (FY75). This gain was due to a 35% increase in appropriations to public higher education to a level of $221 million. While public enrollment also showed substantial gains of 21%, the appropriations increase was still large enough to compensate for both rising enrollments and rising inflation (6.6%), providing a real dollar gain (of 5.2%) in appropriations per student in the fiscal period 1975 to 1976.

In providing this support, Alabama has the second highest allocation rate among the States for use of its tax dollars in support of higher education. Despite ranking 48th in tax capacity and last in the amount of tax revenues raised, Alabama, by allocating 15% of its tax revenues to higher education, achieves a level of support per capita that equals the U.S. average. Thus, for a State poor in tax capacity, Alabama provides a substantial base of support to higher education. Because Alabama enrolls students at a rate about 7% above average in the public sector, its support dollars (at the U.S. average) when spread over a student group that is larger than average, provides per student amounts in the public sector at a rate 6% below the norm. Thus despite very significant appropriation increases in the past fiscal period, all public sectors, except the comprehensive institutions, receive less state and local support per student than typical U.S. rates. These same public institutions in Alabama do not receive sufficient revenues from other sources to bring their revenue pool to the U.S. average. Only the comprehensive institutions operate with funds above the U.S. rate for such schools.

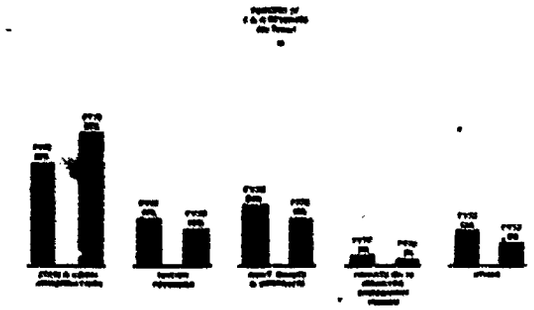
PUBLIC ENROLLMENTS
(per 1000 population)



TRENDS IN STATE AND LOCAL E&G APPROPRIATIONS TO HIGHER EDUCATION
FY 75 to FY 76



TRENDS IN THE MIX OF SUPPORT TO PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION
FY 72 to FY 76

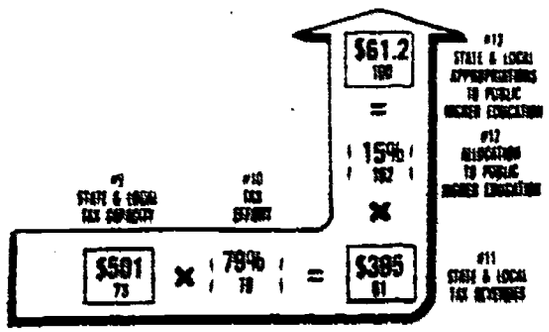


INSTITUTIONAL REVENUES
(Educational & General per student)

INSTITUTIONS	#13 INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT (per capita)	#14 FTE ENROLLMENT (per 1000 pop.)	#15 STATE & LOCAL APPROPRIATIONS (per student)	#16 OTHER REVENUES: TUITION (per student)	GIFTS, GRANTS & CONTRACTS (per student)	PRIVATE GIFTS & GRANTS (per student)	OTHER (per student)	#17 TOTAL E&G REVENUES (per student)
PUBLIC	$61.2	31.8	$1926	$541	$665	$80	$302	$3516
Major Doctoral Granting *	21.7	8.4	2520	706	583	142	626	4004
Comprehensive **	20.7	8.9	2089	748	1476	132	548	5088
General Baccalaureate	3.0	2.6	1250	588	21	0	261	2119
Two Year	7.9	10.9	737	239	174	16	44	1210
Health Professional	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Professional	2.2	1.2	1779	476	194	0	101	2550
INDEPENDENT	0	4.8	168	1457	910	781	202	3516

INSTITUTIONAL EXPENDITURES
(Educational & General per student)

	INSTRUCTION (per student)	RESEARCH (per student)	PUBLIC SERVICE (per student)	OTHER (per student)	TOTAL (per student)
PUBLIC	$1425	$362	$287	$1131	$3335
Major Doctoral Granting	1773	712	528	1351	4362
Comprehensive	2212	710	488	1791	5135
General Baccalaureate	882	5	30	1014	1941
Two Year	648	0	10	510	1165
Health Professional	0	0	0	NA	0
Other Professional	1184	15	0	1132	2332
INDEPENDENT	1258	77	179	2836	3551



STATE & LOCAL FINANCES
(per capita)

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
Institutional Revenues

	#13 INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT	#14 FTE ENROLLMENT	#15 STATE & LOCAL APPROPRIATIONS	#16 OTHER REVENUES: TUITION	GIFTS, GRANTS & CONTRACTS	PRIVATE GIFTS & GRANTS	OTHER	#17 TOTAL E&G REVENUES
PUBLIC	55	15	19	2	9			
Major Doctoral Granting *	54	15	15	3	13			
Comprehensive **	53	13	29	2	9			
General Baccalaureate	59	29	1	0	12			
Two Year	61	29	14	1	4			
Health Professional	0	0	0	0	0			
Other Professional	70	19	0	0	4			
INDEPENDENT	5	41	28	22	6			

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
Institutional Expenditures

	INSTRUCTION	RESEARCH	PUBLIC SERVICE	OTHER	TOTAL
PUBLIC	44	12	9	35	
Major Doctoral Granting *	41	18	12	31	
Comprehensive **	43	14	10	33	
General Baccalaureate	45	0	2	52	
Two Year	55	0	1	44	
Health Professional	0	0	0	100	
Other Professional	51	1	0	48	
INDEPENDENT	35	2	5	57	

(Indexes shown in red are based on U.S. average = 100)

* Unseparated programs at Major Doctoral Institutions

** Unseparated programs at Comprehensive Institutions

ALABAMA

ALASKA

State and local appropriations to postsecondary institutions increased by 33% in Alaska between FY75 and FY76. This increase was made despite a small drop in public enrollments of 1%. The additional appropriations were spread proportionately across the various types of institutions, giving each a 33% increase. Because enrollment changes varied by the different sectors, the changes in per student support were not uniform. For example, the two-year sector had a 5% drop in enrollments, causing per student support to increase by 40%. Enrollments in the other professional and specialized schools increased by 11%, which brought State and local support on a student basis to a 20% increase.

Given the high level of prices in Alaska, it is hard to make interstate comparisons of dollar amounts. The costliness of education in Alaska is illustrated by the fact that average E&G expenditures per student in Alaska are $12,420 as compared to a U.S. level of $3303, almost a four-fold difference. This rate of difference is not however evident in each of the institutional sectors. While the comprehensive public institutions are funded by State and local sources at a rate that exceeds U.S. averages by 453%, the other professional schools are only 207% greater. The two-year institutions receive 324% more State and local funds than the national average.

To provide these rates of increase, Alaska is allocating 17% of their tax revenues to public higher education, a rate that is 78% above the U.S. average. At the same time, the high dollar appropriation is spread among one of the smallest enrollment pools of any of the States (only D.C. has fewer students per capita in the public system than Alaska). Alaska has 18.6 FTE students in the public sector for every 1000 persons, while the U.S. average is nearly 30 per 1000. The primary reason for this low enrollment appears to be the small feeder population of only 12 high school graduates per 1000 persons. In addition, there are few out-of-state students enrolled in Alaska's public institutions.

PUBLIC ENROLLMENTS
(per 1000 population)

#1 High School Graduates		#2 Entrance Rate to Public Institutions		#3 First Time Freshman Enrollment		#4 In-Migration to Public Institutions
12 (74)	×	58% (100)	=	7.3 (93)	+	.1 (11)

= #5 First Time Enrollment: 7.4 (76)

× #6 Retention Factor (Relationship of first time to total enrollment): 5.1 (119)

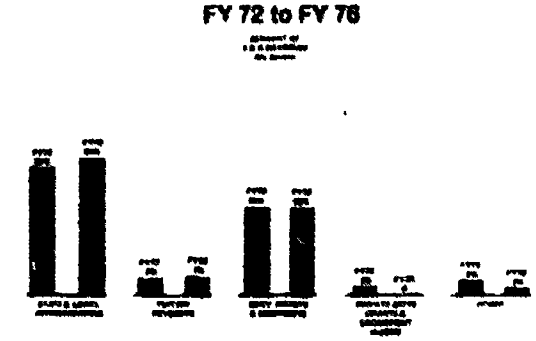
× #7 Conversion Factor (Headcount to FTE): .49 (68)

= #8 FTE Enrollment in Public Institutions: 18.6 (87)

TRENDS IN STATE AND LOCAL E&G APPROPRIATIONS TO HIGHER EDUCATION FY 73 to FY 76

	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Public Institutions	7	6,530	$55,516,802	32.0%	-4.9%	34.2%	20.0%
Major Doctoral Institutions							
Comprehensive Institutions	1	3,900	32,619,788	33.0	3.1	30.3	22.2
Baccalaureate Institutions							
Two Year Institutions	4	2,830	12,831,340	23.0	4.1	68.6	31.6
Health Professional Institutions							
Other Professional & Specialized Schools	1	194	418,894	33.0	10.0	30.2	12.6
Independent Institutions	2	632	121,000	0.0	13.0	4.0	3.0

TRENDS IN THE MIX OF SUPPORT TO PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION FY 72 to FY 76



INSTITUTIONAL REVENUES
(Educational & General per student)

INSTITUTIONS	INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT (per capita)	FTE ENROLLMENT (per 1000 pop.)	#14 STATE & LOCAL APPROPRIATIONS (per student)	#15 OTHER REVENUE: TUITION (per student)	GOVT CONTRACTS (per student)	PRIVATE GIFTS & GRANTS (per student)	OTHER (per student)	#16 TOTAL E&G REVENUES (per student)
PUBLIC	$130.2 314	18.6 87	$7008 342	$938 171	$4389 840	$58 51	$258 126	$12831 307
Major Doctoral Granting	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0
Comprehensive	92.6 754	10.2 160	9252 483	1187 222	5825 1000	65 201	333 267	16361 545
General Baccalaureate	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Two Year	36.4 733	8.1 77	4523 324	808 195	2821 1175	28 749	187 171	8145 413
Health Professional	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Other Professional	1.2 41	0.3 28	4028 /81	987 130	2748 865	0 1	162 97	7904 288
INDEPENDENT	3 41	1.8 76	188 716	2882 115	587 57	816 43	1378 354	5850 113

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
Institutional Revenues

PUBLIC	55 61	7 41	35 729	0 14	2 33
Major Doctoral Granting	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Comprehensive	58 83	7 41	36 333	1 37	2 55
General Baccalaureate	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Two Year	56 76	7 48	35 650	0 58	2 41
Health Professional	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Other Professional	51 83	12 82	35 271	0 0	02 48
INDEPENDENT	4 190	50 181	10 58	11 56	25 317

STATE & LOCAL FINANCES
(per capita)

#9 State & Local Tax Capacity		#10 Tax Effort		#11 State & Local Tax Revenues
$817 (143)	×	84% (84)	=	$779 (120)

× #12 Allocation to Public Higher Education: 17% (179)

= #13 State & Local Appropriations to Public Higher Education: $130.2 (314)

INSTITUTIONAL EXPENDITURES
(Educational & General per student)

	INSTRUCTION (per student)	RESEARCH (per student)	PUBLIC SERVICE (per student)	OTHER (per student)	TOTAL (per student)
PUBLIC	$3634 263	$3863 1136	$831 586	$4082 312	$12420 376
Major Doctoral Granting	0 0	0 0	0 0	NA 5	0 0
Comprehensive	4712 336	4857 4366	1072 471	5277 425	16019 549
General Baccalaureate	0 0	0 0	0 0	NA 0	0 0
Two Year	2350 243	2482 4830	537 1185	2842 303	8020 431
Health Professional	0 0	0 0	0 0	NA 0	0 0
Other Professional	2287 155	2416 1464	523 784	2572 108	7808 251
INDEPENDENT	2145 113	250 25	112 180	3584 151	6048 175

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
Institutional Expenditures

PUBLIC	29 65	31 307	7 135	33 83
Major Doctoral Granting	0 0	0 0	0 0	NA 0
Comprehensive	29 58	31 707	7 253	33 77
General Baccalaureate	0 0	0 0	0 0	NA 0
Two Year	29 57	31 1026	7 235	33 77
Health Professional	0 0	0 0	0 0	NA 0
Other Professional	29 63	31 585	7 312	33 72
INDEPENDENT	35 92	3 28	2 85	59 135

(Indexes shown in red are based on U.S. average = 100)

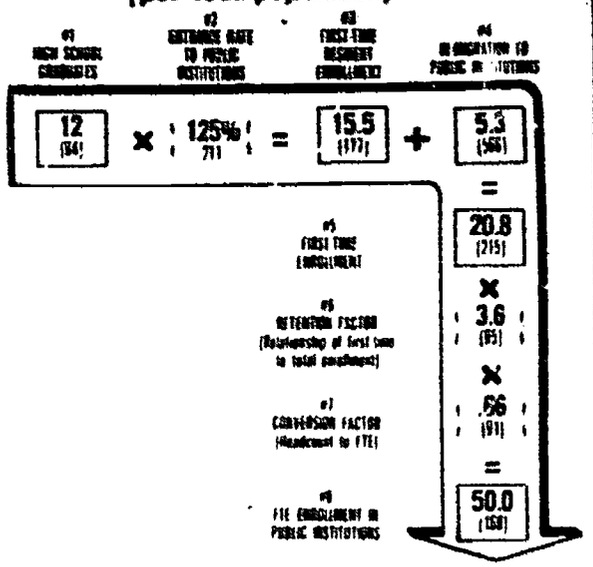
ALASKA

ARIZONA

Appropriations to public higher education in Arizona in FY76 increased by almost 10% over the previous year. Enrollments also increased by 10% in this period, reducing the appropriations gain on a per student basis to near zero. Because of a drop in enrollments, the major doctoral institutions showed real dollar gains (2.6% per student), after accounting for price inflation. Comprehensive institutions had a 3% increase in appropriations that was diluted by an 8% increase in enrollments, leaving a per student decrease of 5%, which in real dollar terms represents a 10.5% loss. Two-year schools showed a similar pattern with the 28% gain in State appropriations being outweighed by a 33% climb in enrollments, leaving a 4% decrease in per student support from the State. Inflation further reduced this to a 10% decline. Revenues from other sources do not make up the difference, leaving institutions in Arizona at a level which is 5-20% lower than the U.S. average in total revenues and expenditures.

While support levels in the various institutional sectors are relatively low, Arizona appropriates a relatively high amount of tax dollars to higher education ($88 per capita, which is 145% of the U.S. average). This support translates into low per student amounts due to the relatively large numbers of students in the system (50 FTE students per 1000 population which is 68% above the U.S. average). While Arizona graduates one of the smallest classes of high school students for their population, these students continue on to higher education at a rate almost double the U.S. average. Combined with this high first-time enrollment rate, Arizona has a large influx of out-of-state students, more than five times the typical number. Public students are enrolled in an almost bi-polar system that is nearly equally divided between major doctoral and two-year institutions. Both sectors receive State and local support per student that is approximately 10% below national averages. The smaller public comprehensive institutions receive about 20% less than the national average.

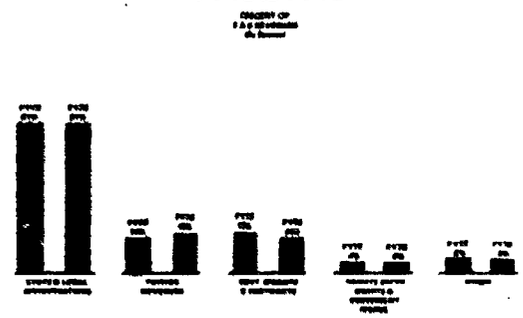
PUBLIC ...ROLLMENTS
(per ... population)



TRENDS IN STATE AND LOCAL E&G APPROPRIATIONS TO HIGHER EDUCATION FY 75 to FY 78

	Number of Institutions in Each Category	FTE Enrollment Fall	E&G Appropriations FY78	Change in Appropriations Since FY75	Change in FTE Enrollment 1975 to 1978	Change in Appropriations for Students FY75 to FY78	Change in Constant Dollar Appropriations for Students FY75 to FY78
Public Institutions	16	111,131	$165,963,877	0.7%	10.0%	-0.3%	-9.9%
Major Doctoral Institutions	2	50,976	118,018,700	2.7	6.1	0.4	-7.5
Comprehensive Institutions	1	9,643	19,145,000	2.8	7.7	-4.6	-16.5
Baccalaureate Institutions							
Two Year Institutions	11	50,512	67,799,177	29.1	23.4	-4.0	-9.9
Health Professional Institutions							
Other Professional & Specialized Schools							
Independent Institutions	5	4,507	0	0	5.1	0	-5

TRENDS IN THE MIX OF SUPPORT TO PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION FY 72 to FY 78



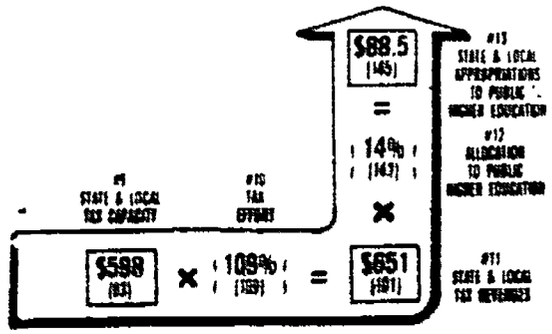
INSTITUTIONAL REVENUES
(Educational & General per student)

INSTITUTIONS	#14 INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT (per capita)	#8 FTE ENROLLMENT (per 1000 pop.)	#15 STATE & LOCAL APPROPRIATIONS (per student)	#15 OTHER REVENUES: TUITION (per student)	#15 OTHER REVENUES: GOVT CONTRACTS (per student)	#15 OTHER REVENUES: PRIVATE GIFTS & GRANTS (per student)	#15 OTHER REVENUES: OTHER (per student)	#16 TOTAL E&G REVENUES (per student)
PUBLIC	$88.5 145	50.0 158	$1772 87	$444 81	$404 71	$111 68	$153 71	$2883 84
Major Doctoral Granting	53.1 777	22.7 750	2333 89	945 79	630 94	227 69	157 97	3992 78
Comprehensive	6.8 53	4.3 66	1574 78	530 98	251 93	42 100	98 86	2535 85
General Baccalaureate	0 0	+ 0 0	= 0 0	+ 0 0	+ 0 0	+ 0 0	+ 0 0	= 0 0
Two Year	28.7 184	22.9 765	1252 66	227 74	199 176	8 164	168 154	1847 84
Health Professional	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Other Professional	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
INDEPENDENT	0 0	2.8 22	0 0	1817 68	75 8	308 71	78 21	2970 67

INSTITUTIONAL EXPENDITURES
(Educational & General per student)

	#17 INSTRUCTION (per student)	#17 RESEARCH (per student)	#17 PUBLIC SERVICE (per student)	#17 OTHER (per student)	#17 TOTAL (per student)
PUBLIC	1280 86	257 105	71 44	1012 77	2770 82
Major Doctoral Granting	1408 92	787 97	137 78	1274 78	3704 78
Comprehensive	1285 85	86 70	52 71	1571 88	3674 85
General Baccalaureate	0 0	0 0	0 0	NA 0	0 0
Two Year	850 56	1 10	10 29	741 85	1710 61
Health Professional	0 0	0 0	0 0	NA 0	0 0
Other Professional	0 0	0 0	0 0	NA 0	0 0
INDEPENDENT	839 58	0 0	0 0	1178 97	2107 66

STATE & LOCAL FINANCES
(per capita)



PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
Institutional Revenues

	61 103	15 97	14 93	4 117	5 85
	58 114	16 101	16 81	8 133	4 48
	82 93	21 118	11 115	2 138	4 103
	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
	69 98	12 79	11 134	9 88	9 175
	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
	0 0	79 155	4 18	15 74	4 48

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
Institutional Expenditures

PUBLIC	47 104	13 108	3 53	37 84
Major Doctoral Granting	42 108	20 113	4 46	34 87
Comprehensive	51 108	3 105	2 84	43 101
General Baccalaureate	0 0	0 0	0 0	NA 0
Two Year	50 107	0 11	1 32	43 96
Health Professional	0 0	0 0	0 0	NA 0
Other Professional	0 0	0 0	0 0	NA 0
INDEPENDENT	44 135	0 0	0 0	56 119

(Indexes shown in red are based on U.S. average = 100)

* Unseparated programs at Major Doctoral Institutions

ARIZONA

ARKANSAS

Arkansas appropriations to public institutions of higher education increased by 12% in FY76 over the previous year. Enrollments also increased at an even greater rate, 16%, causing a decrease of 3% in per student support. When adjusted for inflation, real dollar support from State and local sources fell 9.3%. Still, when compared to national averages Arkansas per student support is about 5% above the norm. This pattern of support though shows substantial variation among the institutional sectors. Major doctoral institutions received greater State support than average (109%), whereas comprehensive institutions (70%) and professional schools (health at 84% and other professional at 76%) receive less than the U.S. average. Two-year institutions are State supported exactly at the U.S. rate and the general baccalaureate institutions are a little below (92%). These variances in support were reduced somewhat last year with comprehensive institutions showing the largest gain in State per student appropriations of 5%. The health professional schools showed a net gain of 1% per student. Major doctoral institutions showed a net decrease of 4% and the two-year institutions experienced a decrease of 2%.

Arkansas is a relatively poor State, ranking 47th nationally, so that despite a high allocation of tax revenues to higher education, its overall appropriations level of $45.50 per capita is 25% below typical U.S. rates of support. However, enrollment in public higher education in the State is also low, with 21 FTE persons per 1000 population participating. Only three other States (Pennsylvania, Alaska, and D.C.) have lower enrollment rates per capita in the public sector. In Arkansas, this low enrollment rate is due to a combination of factors: relatively small numbers of high school graduates; low entrance rate for first-time students; and small numbers of students coming from other States. These factors establish a public college enrollment level that is almost 30% below the U.S. norm. Thus, while appropriations are low, enrollments are even lower, resulting in appropriations per student 5% above the U.S. average.

The share of revenues contributed by State and local sources in Arkansas rose by 4% between 1972 and 1976. State and local appropriations in Arkansas now provide for 59% of E&G revenues received by public institutions, compared with a national rate for the States of 60%.

PUBLIC ENROLLMENTS
(per 1000 population)

#1 High School Graduates: **13** (85) × #2 Entrance Rate to Public Institutions: **43%** (77) = #3 First-Time Resident Enrollment: **5.6** (84) + #4 In-Migration to Public Institutions: **.6** (66)

= #5 First-Time Enrollment: **6.2** (85)

× #6 Retention Factor (Relationship of first time to total enrollment): **4.2** (100)

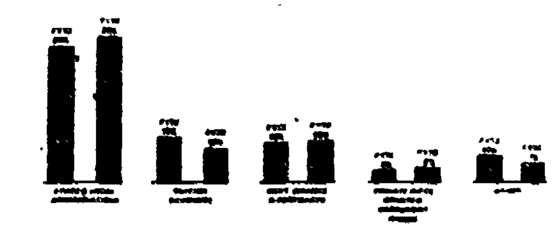
× #7 Conversion Factor (Headcount to FTE): **.80** (111)

= #8 FTE Enrollment in Public Institutions: **21.2** (71)

TRENDS IN STATE AND LOCAL E&G APPROPRIATIONS TO HIGHER EDUCATION FY 75 to FY 78

	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Public Institutions	16	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Major Doctoral Institutions	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Comprehensive Institutions	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Baccalaureate Institutions	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Two-Year Institutions	6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Health Professional Institutions	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Other Professional & Specialized Institutions	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Independent Institutions	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	0	[illegible]	0	0

TRENDS IN THE MIX OF SUPPORT TO PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION FY 72 to FY 78



INSTITUTIONAL REVENUES
(Educational & General per student)

INSTITUTIONS	INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT (per capita)	FTE ENROLLMENT (per 1000 pop.)	#14 STATE & LOCAL APPROPRIATIONS (per student)	#15 OTHER REVENUES: TUITION (per student)	GOVT CONTRACTS (per student)	PRIVATE GIFTS & GRANTS (per student)	OTHER (per student)	#16 TOTAL E&G REVENUES (per student)
PUBLIC	$45.5 (75)	21.2 (71)	$2144 (105)	$484 (80)	$578 (113)	$185 (174)	$263 (172)	$3664 (106)
Major Doctoral Granting	15.7 (66)	5.5 (68)	2874 (101)	569 (79)	589 (68)	230 (92)	752 (179)	5633 (98)
Comprehensive	2.8	2.0 (37)	1395 (78)	447 (83)	90 (76)	0 (6)	95 (85)	2027 (84)
General Baccalaureate	8.5	6.3	1500	501 (87)	415 (115)	52 (136)	117 (131)	2584 (95)
Two Year	3.7 (74)	2.6 (74)	1403 (106)	350 (114)	583 (361)	9 (89)	33 (34)	2378 (171)
Health Professional	7.4 (215)	0.5 (255)	14622 (84)	713 (79)	8004 (77)	4602 (286)	454 (72)	28504 (85)
Other Professional	6.3	4.2	1486	424 (65)	366 (85)	29 (43)	49	2353
INDEPENDENT	0	4.1 (46)	0	1249 (51)	238 (74)	852 (81)	357 (94)	2694

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
Institutional Revenues

58 (92)	13 (83)	16 (104)	5 (160)	7 (115)
57	11	12	5 (94)	15
68 (103)	22	4	0	5
58	19	16	7	5
59 (85)	15 (95)	25 (344)	8 (74)	1 (28)
55 (99)	3	23	18 (242)	2
63	18	16	1	2
0	48	9	32	13

INSTITUTIONAL EXPENDITURES
(Educational & General per student)

	INSTRUCTION (per student)	RESEARCH (per student)	PUBLIC SERVICE (per student)	OTHER (per student)	TOTAL (per student)
PUBLIC	1420 (85)	332 (90)	371 (221)	1358 (103)	3481 (105)
Major Doctoral Granting	1109 (57)	1011 (114)	1300 (325)	1408 (81)	4828 (91)
Comprehensive	872 (58)	6 (5)	82 (65)	1088 (81)	1948
General Baccalaureate	1114 (86)	128 (258)	13 (71)	1327 (107)	2573 (96)
Two Year	1082 (105)	1 (17)	71 (211)	1050 (120)	2183 (116)
Health Professional	15731 (157)	1280 (72)	0 (6)	5912 (75)	23812 (95)
Other Professional	1083	15 (9)	87 (126)	1153 (81)	2317
INDEPENDENT	1085 (54)	0 (1)	15 (75)	1063 (81)	[illegible]

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
Institutional Expenditures

PUBLIC	41 (91)	10 (91)	11 (216)	39 (98)
Major Doctoral Granting	23 (56)	21	27 (544)	29 (84)
Comprehensive	45 (90)	0	3 (178)	52
General Baccalaureate	43 (97)	5 (249)	0	52
Two Year	49 (94)	0 (19)	3	49 (104)
Health Professional	66	6	0	29
Other Professional	46 (98)	1	4	50
INDEPENDENT	41	0	1	58

STATE & LOCAL FINANCES
(per capita)

#9 State & Local Tax Capacity: **$504** (81) × #10 Tax Effort: **79%** = #11 State & Local Tax Revenues: **$397**

× #12 Allocation to Public Higher Education: **11%** (98)

= #13 State & Local Appropriations to Public Higher Education: **$45.5**

(Indexes shown in red are based on U.S. average = 100)

ARKANSAS

CALIFORNIA

State and local appropriations to public higher education in California increased 18.8% in 1976 over the previous fiscal year. Enrollment also increased by 13.6%, leaving a net per student gain of 4.6%. When inflation is taken into account, State and local support in real dollar terms declined 1.9%. Real dollar losses were experienced by all institutional sectors, but particularly by the health professional schools, which showed a 13.5% real dollar loss. The health professional sector appeared to be particularly hard hit since it was the only public component in which enrollment increases outdistanced the growth in appropriations. The other types of institutions showed increases in appropriations per student ranging from 3.0% for major doctoral schools to 8.7% for comprehensive institutions. Only when inflation effects are taken into account do real dollar declines appear in all sectors.

Although the health professional schools showed substantial decreases in State appropriations, these institutions which have great dependence on non-State revenues still maintain a revenue profile that is 22% above the U.S. norm. Major doctoral and other professional schools are similarly above the U.S. average in total E&G revenues. Comprehensive and two-year institutions are just below that rate (by 7% and 4%, respectively). With very low tuition charged at comprehensive and two-year institutions, it is apparent that the relatively large support share provided by State and local sources has been critical in keeping these sectors close to the U.S. average.

To provide a high appropriations level, California draws heavily on its population for tax revenues. California is the 10th wealthiest state in the U.S. (in tax capacity), and makes the 4th largest effort to collect taxes. Its tax revenues of $851 per capita is second only to New York ($894 per capita). In addition, Californians allocate 12% of these revenues to public higher education (a rate that is 25% higher than average), raising $101.50 for each person in the State. Only Alaska and Wyoming raise more per capita.

Coupled with this high rate of support, California has the second highest attendance rate in public higher education among the States (Arizona ranks first). Despite a slightly below average number of high school graduate per capita, Californians show a pattern of high college entrance rates. This high continuation rate combines with a high in-migration of out-of-state residents. The net effect is an FTE enrollment per capita of 47 students per 1000, 17 students higher than the U.S. average. Thus California's high level of financial support to higher education is paralleled by a similarly high level of participation.

The low tuition charged by the public sector has fostered California's high enrollments. State and localities have made up a portion of these foregone tuition revenues, and as a result provide 70% of all E&G revenues at public institutions.

PUBLIC ENROLLMENTS
(per 1000 population)

#1 High School Graduates		#2 Exchange Rate to Public Institutions		#3 First Time Resident Enrollment		#4 In Migration to Public Institutions
14 (95)	×	101% (170)	=	14.1 (161)	+	1.8 (180)

= #5 First Time Enrollment: 15.9 (164)

× #6 Retention Factor (Relationship of first time to total enrollment): 4.8 (113)

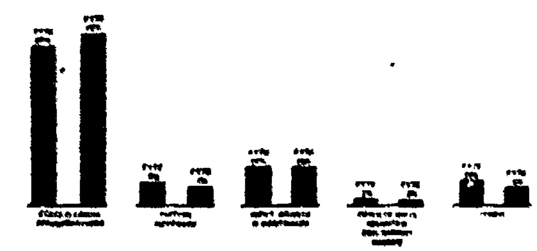
× #7 Conversion Factor (Headcount to FTE): .62 (86)

= #8 FTE Enrollment in Public Institutions: 47.1 (158)

TRENDS IN STATE AND LOCAL E&G APPROPRIATIONS TO HIGHER EDUCATION FY 75 to FY 76

	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Public Institutions	131	[illegible]	$2,140,[illegible]	10.0%	11.0%	4.6%	1.0%
Major Doctoral Institutions	8	130,110	[illegible]	14.4	11.0	3.5	3.7
Comprehensive Institutions	18	238,175	[illegible]	14.0	4.6	[illegible]	2.0
Baccalaureate Institutions							
Two Year Institutions	100	617,[illegible]	1,020,[illegible]	[illegible]	10.1	6.6	0.0
Health Professional Institutions	[illegible]	3,815	60,408,[illegible]	10.0	19.9	7.6	14.5
Other Professional & Specialized Schools	3	2,078	5,[illegible]	7.9	2.4	5.4	1.1
Independent Institutions	116	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

TRENDS IN THE MIX OF SUPPORT TO PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION FY 72 to FY 76



INSTITUTIONAL REVENUES
(Educational & General per student)

Institutions	Institutional Support (per capita)		FTE Enrollment (per 1000 pop.)		#14 State & Local Appropriations (per student)		Tuition (per student)		Govt Contracts (per student)		Private Gifts & Grants (per student*)		Other (per student)		#16 Total E&G Revenues (per student)
							#15 Other Revenues								
PUBLIC	$101.5 167		47.1 158		$2155 165		$224 41		$447 66		$59 53		$177 83		$3063 96
Major Doctoral Granting	25.3 146		8.5 72		3879 148		897 166		2154 217		341 132		639 147		7860 154
Comprehensive	25.4 192		11.1 134		2279 114		308 57		145 45		15 35		31 28		2778 93
General Baccalaureate	0 0	+	0 0	=	0 0	+	0 0	+	0 0	+	0 0	+	0 0	=	0 0
Two Year	48.2 309		29.1 251		1653 118		41 13		91 51		2 15		111 114		1897 96
Health Professional	2.4 68		0.2 91		13214 76		1067 185		15212 161		1862 82		3858 164		35312 111
Other Professional	.2 9		0.1 7		2527 130		1834 151		18 4		11 17		347 230		3837 127
INDEPENDENT	0 1		8.3 78		3 3		2844 117		1531 153		877 98		423 118		5771 118

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
Institutional Revenues

	State & Local Appropriations	Tuition	Govt Contracts	Private Gifts & Grants	Other
PUBLIC	70 115	7 46	15 97	2 59	6 93
Major Doctoral Granting	49 96	11 89	27 141	4 86	8 98
Comprehensive	82 123	11 61	5 53	1 37	1 38
General Baccalaureate	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Two Year	87 123	2 14	5 60	0 16	6 118
Health Professional	37 67	3 33	43 158	5 77	11 171
Other Professional	64 16	26 133	0 4	0 14	9 171
INDEPENDENT	0	49 99	25 135	17 84	7 94

INSTITUTIONAL EXPENDITURES
(Educational & General per student)

	Instruction (per student)	Research (per student)	Public Service (per student)	Other (per student)	Total (per student)
PUBLIC	1384 92	312 82	70 43	1143 87	2880 88
Major Doctoral Granting	2819 124	1909 215	280 71	2531 147	7339 148
Comprehensive	1754 118	38 34	2 2	985 78	2779 85
General Baccalaureate	0 0	0 0	0 0	NA 0	0 0
Two Year	884 91	1 14	44 136	830 95	1758 93
Health Professional	9672 85	8819 218	983 54	10515 133	31080 171
Other Professional	1338 92	0 0	38 94	2520 178	3894 125
INDEPENDENT	2157 115	1002 178	127 128	2485 189	5771 118

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
Institutional Expenditures

	Instruction	Research	Public Service	Other
PUBLIC	47 105	11 135	2 49	40 100
Major Doctoral Granting	38 91	26 145	4 66	34 95
Comprehensive	63 124	1 38	0 3	35 83
General Baccalaureate	0 0	0 0	0 0	NA 0
Two Year	50 98	0 15	2 130	47 102
Other Professional	31 78	32 173	3 93	34 99
[illegible] Professional	34 73	0 0	1 43	63 141
INDEPENDENT	37 97	17 145	2 101	43 91

STATE & LOCAL FINANCES
(per capita)

#9 State & Local Tax Capacity		#10 Tax Effort		#11 State & Local Tax Revenues
$709 (110)	×	120% (120)	=	$851 (132)

× #12 Allocation to Public Higher Education: 12% (125)

= #13 State & Local Appropriations to Public Higher Education: $101.5 (167)

(Indexes shown in red are based on U.S. average = 100)

* Unseparated programs at Major Doctoral Institutions

CALIFORNIA

COLORADO

State and local support to public institutions rose to $170 million in FY76, an 8.1% increase over the previous period. This increase mirrored the 8.1% expansion in public student enrollments. In real dollar terms, however, Colorado institutions found their purchasing power declining by 6.2%. This decline was experienced by all groups of institutions except the major doctoral and comprehensive institutions—sectors that showed real dollar gains in State appropriations of 1.1% and 15.6%, respectively. These gains, however, were not sufficient to bring the level of State support for these sectors up to national rates.

The $170 million level of State and local government support of higher education represents an outlay of $67 per capita for Coloradan citizens, a rate 10% above the U.S. norm. While Colorado's tax capacity is slightly above the U.S. average (104) and its tax effort just below (92), its 11% allocation to higher education is 14% above the average. This allocation is the primary factor establishing the high level of support provided in Colorado.

While State support per capita is high in Colorado, the number of students in this system far exceeds the level of financial support. Largely through the in-migration of substantial numbers of out-of-state students, Colorado has a total enrollment in public higher education that is 43% above U.S. norms (43 persons per 1000 compared to a U.S. rate of 30 per 1000). At the same time, 42% of these students attend the major doctoral institutions, a sector that is the most costly to operate (with the exception of the health professional schools). As a result State funding per student for the public sector as a whole is 23% below the national average.

Colorado ranks 49th among the States in appropriations for both major doctoral and comprehensive institutions. Major doctoral institutions receive 41% less than the norm, the comprehensives receive 47% less, and the baccalaureates are 24% below average in State support. While these levels are partially made up through revenues from other sources, e.g., tuition charges, these sectors still obtain revenues that are 15 to 38% below the U.S. average. Only the two-year colleges and the health and other professional schools have revenue profiles that are in keeping or exceed U.S. averages.

Thus Colorado's above average State support per capita (by 10%) is highly diluted by enrollments 43% above the national average. While tuition revenues make up part of the differences, 71% of Colorado's students are enrolled in institutions that operate with revenues that are 15-38% below typical levels for such institutions. Over the last four years, however, the State has increased its percentage share of revenues from 40% to 44% of total revenues from all sources. Still this share is 25% below the proportion typically carried by State and local governments.

PUBLIC ENROLLMENTS
(per 1000 population)

#1 High School Graduates		#2 Attendance Rate to Public Institutions		#3 First Time Resident Enrollment		#4 In-Migration to Public Institutions
15 (95)	×	58% (85)	=	8.2 (94)	+	3.0 (315)

= #5 First Time Enrollment: 11.2 (115)

× #6 Retention Factor (Relationship of first time to total enrollment): 4.8 (113)

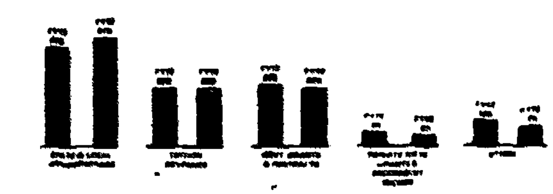
× #7 Conversion Factor (Headcount to FTE): .79 (119)

= #8 FTE Enrollment in Public Institutions: 42.8 (143)

TRENDS IN STATE AND LOCAL E&G APPROPRIATIONS TO HIGHER EDUCATION FY 76 to FY 78

Public Institutions	27	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Major Doctoral Institutions	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Comprehensive Institutions	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Baccalaureate Institutions	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Two-Year Institutions	14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Health Professional Institutions	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Other Professional & Specialized Schools	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Independent Institutions	12	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	0	0

TRENDS IN THE MIX OF SUPPORT TO PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION FY 72 to FY 78



INSTITUTIONAL REVENUES
(Educational & General per student)

Institutions	Institutional Support (per capita)	FTE Enrollment (per 1000 pop.)	#14 State & Local Appropriations (per student)	#15 Other Revenues: Tuition (per student)	Govt. Contracts (per student)	Private Gifts & Grants (per student)	Other (per student)	#16 Total E&G Revenues (per student)
PUBLIC	$87.0 119	42.8 143	$1575 72	$789 144	$795 153	$149 132	$265 123	$3572 106
Major Doctoral Granting	28.1 118	18.1 186	1354 56	1148 141	1028 193	235 89	400 85	4365 86
Comprehensive	4.6 36	4.4 68	1054 53	523 97	219 71	35 66	34 38	1865 82
General Baccalaureate	9.3 307	7.6 519	1234 76	548 96	380 84	2 6	122 135	2287 81
Two Year	12.2 78	10.2 97	1191 85	374 132	324 219	20 161	47 48	1963 108
Health Professional	8.8 764	0.5 749	18388 136	1602 158	14011 165	2408 186	4541 222	40948 132
Other Professional	3.0 166	1.8 170	1716 83	855 149	678 184	268 387	27 18	3038 112
INDEPENDENT	0 0	4.5 58	0 1	3182 131	820 82	788 76	233 87	5013 182

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
Institutional Revenues

	State & Local Appropriations	Tuition	Govt. Contracts	Private Gifts & Grants	Other
PUBLIC	44 74	22 139	22 147	4 177	7 119
Major Doctoral Granting	36 68	26 165	24 127	5 187	9 112
Comprehensive	57 85	28 151	11 115	1 97	2 48
General Baccalaureate	58 93	25 111	14 103	0 7	6 158
Two Year	61 85	19 133	17 211	1 151	2 49
Health Professional	45 81	4 128	34 126	6 81	11 168
Other Professional	47 78	28 132	19 146	7 348	1 14
INDEPENDENT	0 6	64 153	15 48	15 23	5 58

INSTITUTIONAL EXPENDITURES
(Educational & General per student)

	Instruction (per student)	Research (per student)	Public Service (per student)	Other (per student)	Total (per student)
PUBLIC	1529 103	548 162	115 71	1204 87	3396 103
Major Doctoral Granting*	1750 98	863 87	230 58	1450 84	4294 87
Comprehensive	855 97	27 23	8 14	919 76	1810 82
General Baccalaureate	1120 98	8 17	28 45	1011 78	2187 81
Two Year	1011 104	7 118	48 137	842 98	1908 101
Health Professional	15047 132	11588 245	0 1	4493 57	31128 121
Other Professional	1613 111	734 451	4 7	1323 93	3674 115
INDEPENDENT	1835 98	918 135	43 41	2252 107	5038 104

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
Institutional Expenditures

	Instruction	Research	Public Service	Other
PUBLIC	45 100	16 157	3 68	35 89
Major Doctoral Granting	41 109	20 117	5 68	34 87
Comprehensive	47 95	1 38	0 78	51 119
General Baccalaureate	52 111	0 21	1 36	47 85
Two Year	53 103	0 147	2 136	44 98
Health Professional	48 100	37 232	0 9	14 47
Other Professional	44 94	20 207	0 6	36 78
INDEPENDENT	36 84	18 138	1 35	43 85

STATE & LOCAL FINANCES
(per capita)

#9 State & Local Tax Capacity		#10 Tax Effort		#11 State & Local Tax Revenues
$671 (104)	×	92% (92)	=	$617 (96)

× #12 Allocation to Public Higher Education: 11% (114)

= #13 State & Local Appropriations to Public Higher Education: $87.0 (119)

(Indexes shown in red are based on U.S. average = 100)

* Unseparated programs at Major Doctoral Institutions

COLORADO

118

119

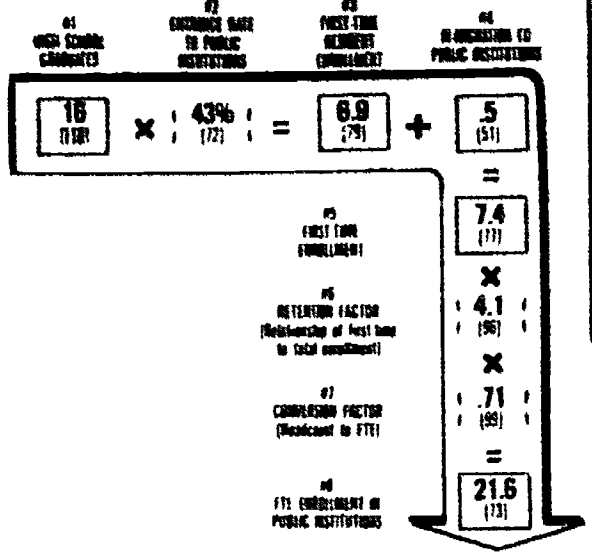
CONNECTICUT

Connecticut is one of five States where appropriations for higher education declined in 1976 over 1975. At the same time, enrollments increased slightly, 2.3%, compounding the problem. As a result, per student support from the State declined by 3.7% and by 9.6% in real dollars. All sectors of public institutions experienced some real dollar loss per student in State financing: 37% for the health professional schools; 18.8% for comprehensive; 13.8% for other professional; 8.4% for two-year; and 4.6% for the major doctoral institutions. The decreases in real dollar amounts further erode a profile of per student appropriations for public institutions, 9% below U.S. average. While the major doctoral and health professional institutions receive State and local funds at national average level or greater, 100% and 232% respectively, all other sectors are supported by the State substantially below U.S. norms. Comprehensive institutions in Connecticut receive 48% less than the average; two-year schools 23% less; and other professional schools 34% less. Since non-State sources provide below average support as well, all sectors, except the health professional schools, operate with revenues per student between 17% to 41% below national averages.

Connecticut's low support of public higher education is not explained by its tax resources. The State ranks 7th in tax capacity and 11th in tax revenues. Its allocation of these revenues to higher education, however, is one of the lowest in the country, ranking 48th. As a result, appropriations per capita in Connecticut at $40 are 34% below U.S. norms. This low level is, in part, tempered by the fact that Connecticut is one of 26 States providing general appropriations support to the independent sector. In addition, Connecticut provides aid to students in the independent sector in an amount 12% above average.

While appropriations to public higher education in Connecticut are low, so too are enrollments. Public institutions enroll 21.6 persons per 1000 population, a rate 27% below the U.S. average. This low enrollment level occurs despite a high school graduation rate that is 10% above average. In Connecticut, there appears to be relatively lower interest in public than in independent education and low in-migration from out-of-state students. Connecticut has enrollments in independent institutions that are almost 50% greater than the norm. These independent institutions have E&G revenues which exceed national levels for such schools by almost 45%. In sum, while enrollments in public higher education institutions in Connecticut are low relative to the population of the State (by 27%), appropriations to these institutions are even lower on a per capita basis (by 34%), causing per student support to underachieve national rates by 9%. The decline in State support for FY76 over the previous year, combined with small enrollment increases, further exacerbates these conditions.

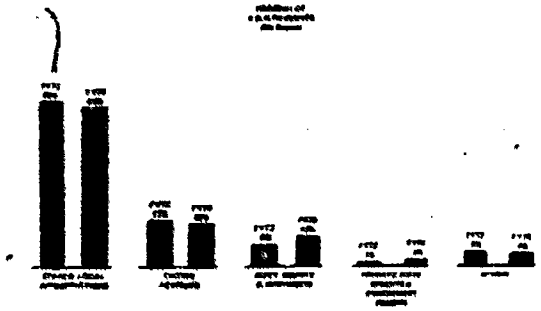
PUBLIC ENROLLMENTS
(per 1000 population)



TRENDS IN STATE AND LOCAL E&G APPROPRIATIONS TO HIGHER EDUCATION FY 75 to FY 78

	Number of Institutions in Each Category	FTE Enrollment 1978	E&G Appropriations FY 78	Percent Change in Appropriations Each FY	Change in FTE Enrollment 1975 to 1978	Change in Appropriations Per Student FY75 to FY78	Change in Constant Dollar Appropriations Per Student FY75 to FY78
Public Institutions	22	88,308	$134,880,629	16%	2.3%	3.7%	0.8%
Major Doctoral Institutions	1	19,382	30,883,668	0.4	2.1	1.7	-4.6
Comprehensive Institutions	2	12,343	19,630,376	11.7	2.1	13.5	10.0
Baccalaureate Institutions							
Two Year Institutions	18	27,163	33,888,312	2.1	6.5	2.4	-0.4
Health Professional Institutions	1	531	21,408,039	1.2	51.3	33.1	27.2
Other Professional & Specialized Schools	2	12,567	10,088,665	4.2	4.2	9.1	13.8
Independent Institutions	24	41,172	1,217,813	20.8	1.1	18.9	12.0

TRENDS IN THE MIX OF SUPPORT TO PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION FY 72 to FY 78

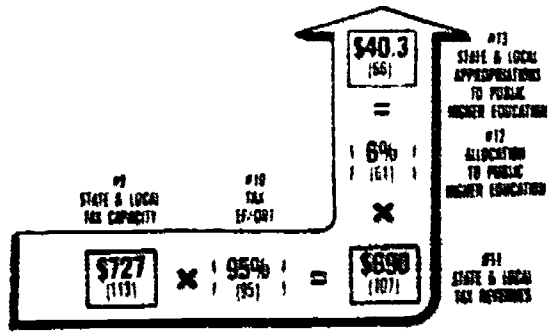


INSTITUTIONAL REVENUES
(Educational & General per student)

INSTITUTIONS	#14 INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT (per capita)		#15 FTE ENROLLMENT (per 1000 pop.)		#16 STATE & LOCAL APPROPRIATIONS (per student)		#17 STUDY REVENUES: TUITION (per student)		#17 STUDY REVENUES: GIFTS & CONTRACTS (per student)		#17 STUDY REVENUES: PRIVATE GIFTS & GRANTS (per student)		#17 STUDY REVENUES: OTHER (per student)		#18 TOTAL E&G REVENUES (per student)	
PUBLIC	$40.3	66	21.6	73	$1666	91	$469	88	$348	91	$63	56	$118	55	$2685	83
Major Doctoral Granting	19.4	65	6.2	64	2629	100	504	67	582	98	153	55	372	89	4251	83
Comprehensive	4.1	32	4.0	62	1648	52	641	115	78	25	0	0	5	3	1778	58
General Baccalaureate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Two Year	7.7	49	7.2	84	1069	77	262	86	192	84	9	57	21	22	1483	74
Health Professional	6.9	202	0.2	86	48311	722	1182	118	12857	153	2894	67	329	16	58773	152
Other Professional	5.2	181	4.1	276	1275	94	594	91	148	35	0	0	2	1	2007	82
INDEPENDENT	4	48	13.3	147	33	33	2889	116	1642	164	1567	159	934	344	7961	164

INSTITUTIONAL EXPENDITURES
(Educational & General per student)

	INSTRUCTION (per student)		RESEARCH (per student)		PUBLIC SERVICE (per student)		OTHER (per student)		TOTAL (per student)	
PUBLIC	1151	77	248	73	88	54	1153	88	2641	86
Major Doctoral Granting	1501	77	568	64	274	71	1784	103	4126	83
Comprehensive	997	81	0	0	0	0	888	54	1578	54
General Baccalaureate	0	0	0	0	0	0	884	0	0	0
Two Year	813	62	0	0	28	78	877	78	1318	78
Health Professional	21845	188	10585	724	0	0	18558	247	51688	782
Other Professional	841	65	0	0	0	0	721	58	1682	54
INDEPENDENT	2822	132	1013	177	38	36	3053	133	6826	143



STATE & LOCAL FINANCES
(per capita)

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
Institutional Revenues

	65	110	16	103	12	81	2	67	4	66
	62	170	12	74	14	77	4	71	9	157
	89	89	39	281	4	43	0	1	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	93	403	98	115	7	81	0	77	1	28
	71	177	7	63	23	89	4	84	1	9
	64	106	29	148	7	41	0	0	0	2
	0	23	41	93	23	114	22	111	13	169

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
Institutional Expenditures

PUBLIC	44	97	9	92	3	67	44	119
Major Doctoral Granting	36	92	14	77	7	85	43	124
Comprehensive	58	113	0	0	0	0	42	69
General Baccalaureate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Two Year	42	86	0	0	2	12	91	111
Health Professional	42	83	30	111	0	0	30	122
Other Professional	57	122	0	0	0	0	43	64
INDEPENDENT	41	108	15	120	1	25	44	93

(Indexes shown in red are based on U.S. average = 100)

CONNECTICUT

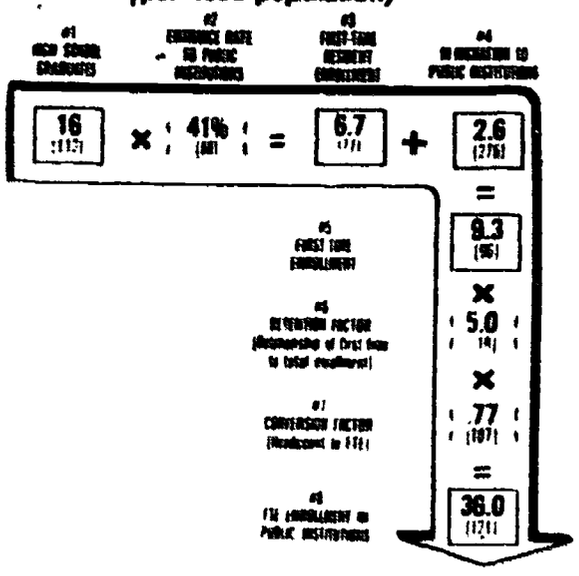
DELAWARE

State and local appropriations to public higher education increased 13.5% in FY76 to a level of $39 million. This increase accompanied by a 5.9% jump in enrollments reduced per student gains to 7.2%. In constant dollars, this increase was further diluted to just .6%. The sectors' share of this increase varied dramatically. The major doctoral institutions received only a 6.7% increase in appropriations, largely consumed by a 4.5% jump in enrollments. Constant dollar support declined 4.2%. Baccalaureate institutions received a larger 17% increase in appropriations despite a 3.8% decline in enrollments, leaving a 21.6% gain in State and local support per student (14.1% in constant dollars). For the two-year institutions the 1976 fiscal period represented a net real dollar gain per student of 8%.

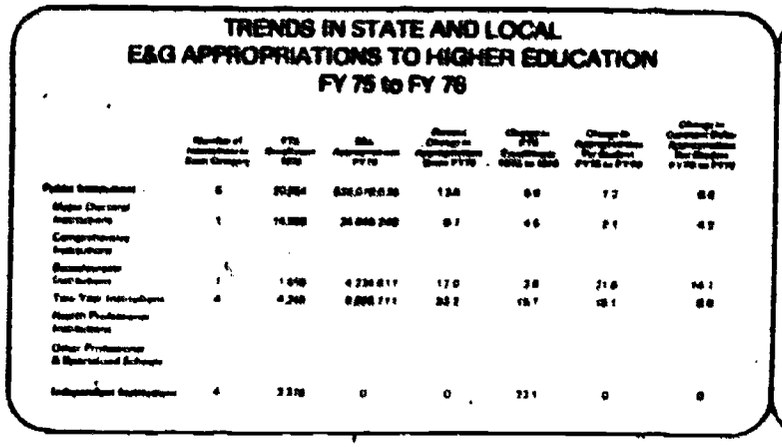
To provide this support, the population of Delaware spends $67.50 per capita on public higher education, a level that is 11% above the national average. However, Delaware enrolls 21% more students in the public sector than average, largely as a result of a larger high school graduating class and in-migration of students from out of State. Because student enrollments are relatively larger than appropriations, State and local support per student is about 8% below typical U.S. levels. Appropriations per student, however, vary dramatically by sector and reflect the trends of the fiscal 1976 period. The major doctoral institution (the University of Delaware) which enrolls over 70% of all public students receives funding from the State that is 36% below the national average for this type of institution. By contrast, the general baccalaureate and two-year schools receive State funding that is 56% and 67% higher than average, respectively. While the major doctoral granting institution receives below average support from the State, the institution partially compensates with substantial revenues from non-State sources, particularly from tuition and private gifts and grants. As a result, the total revenue package for this institution is only 6% below U.S. norms, despite State funding 36% below average. The baccalaureate and two-year institutions maintain their above average revenue profile (by 55%) with further support from non-State sources that also exceeds the U.S. average by 55%.

In sum, while Delaware provides State and local support to public higher education 11% above average, the public student population is 21% above average in size. The resulting lower than average State support per student is further compounded by an emphasis on enrollment in the major doctoral institution in the State, generally, a relatively expensive form of education. This institution, however, through non-State revenues attains a revenue level that is closer to the U.S. average than State support rates would suggest. Recent trends from 1972 to 1976 show the State's share of funding declining by 3%, which suggests a continued need for Delaware institutions to rely on non-State sources for revenues.

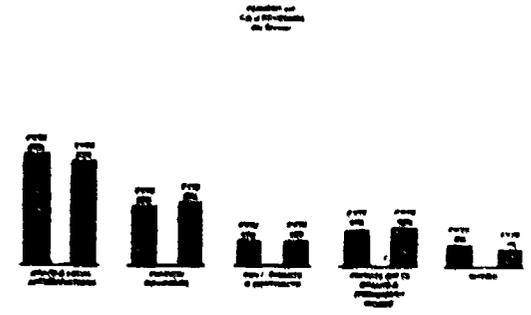
PUBLIC ENROLLMENTS
(per 1000 population)



TRENDS IN STATE AND LOCAL E&G APPROPRIATIONS TO HIGHER EDUCATION FY 75 to FY 76



TRENDS IN THE MIX OF SUPPORT TO PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION FY 72 to FY 76

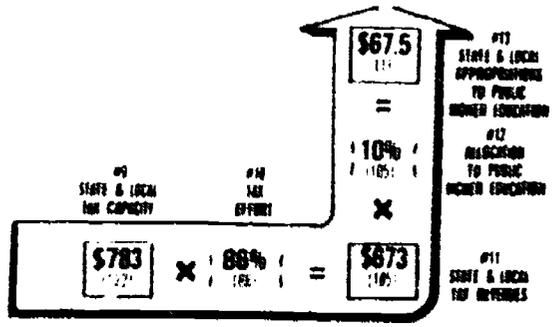


INSTITUTIONAL REVENUES
(Educational & General per student)

INSTITUTIONS	#9 INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT (per capita)	#8 FTE ENROLLMENT (per 1000 pop.)		#10 STATE & LOCAL APPROPRIATIONS (per student)		#15 OTHER REVENUES: TUITION (per student)		GOVT CONTRACTS (per student)		PRIVATE GIFTS & GRANTS (per student)		OTHER (per student)		#16 TOTAL E&G REVENUES (per student)	
PUBLIC	$67.5	36.0	+	$1873	=	$1088	+	$438	+	$683	+	$320	=	$4414	
Major Doctoral Granting	43.1	25.8		1656		1317		405		861		435		4017	
Comprehensive	0	0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
General Baccalaureate	73.3	2.9		2584		875		743		80		170		4232	
Two Year	17.1	7.3		2330		407		225		3		0		3883	
Health Professional	0	0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
Other Professional	0	0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
INDEPENDENT	0	56		0		1631		38		196		104		1940	

INSTITUTIONAL EXPENDITURES
(Educational & General per student)

	INSTRUCTION (per student)	RESEARCH (per student)	PUBLIC SERVICE (per student)	OTHER (per student)	TOTAL (per student)
PUBLIC	1802	487	275	1850	3880
Major Doctoral Granting	1726	547	358	1527	4160
Comprehensive	0	0	0	0	0
General Baccalaureate	1440	1188	138	2368	4137
Two Year	1227	0	0	1541	2768
Health Professional	0	0	0	0	0
Other Professional	0	0	0	0	0
INDEPENDENT	715	0	0	1362	2077



STATE & LOCAL FINANCES
(per capita)

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
Institutional Revenues

	42	25	10	15	7
	35	27	10	20	8
	0	0	0	0	0
	68	16	10	2	4
	72	18	7	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0
	0	84	2	6	8

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
Institutional Expenditures

PUBLIC	41	10	7	41
Major Doctoral Granting	41	13	8	37
Comprehensive	0	0	0	0
General Baccalaureate	35	9	3	52
Two Year	44	0	0	56
Health Professional	0	0	0	0
Other Professional	0	0	0	0
INDEPENDENT	34	0	0	65

(Indexes shown in red are based on U.S. average = 100)

DELAWARE

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

In fiscal year 1976, local appropriations to public higher education increased by 26% in the District of Columbia. This increase came at a time when enrollments were rising only slightly (+1%), creating a net gain in local support per student of 25%. Even after adjustments for inflation, gains in local support of public higher education in the District were substantial (17.3%).

Despite this rate of increase, local appropriations per capita to higher education are low in the District (at $50 per capita they are lower than the U.S. average by almost 20%). While financial support is low, enrollments in public D.C. institutions are substantially lower, 14 FTE per 1000 population, which is less than half the national average of 30 FTE per 1000. As a result, appropriations, when supporting so few students, provide institutional funding which is 80% higher than other States. The District government provides three-quarters of all E&G revenues to public institutions. Although D.C. institutions have low tuition and other revenues, total support still amounts to 40% more than national averages.

While D.C. taxpayers do not spend a large amount on public higher education ($50 per capita), due to the small numbers of public students, the support level appears high. Significant also for the District is a low level of public enrollments. Currently only 20% of the District's college enrollment is in the public sector. This imbalance exists despite the substantially lower tuition rates at the public institutions (30% of the U.S. average as compared to a tuition level 108% above average for the D.C. independent sector). D.C. has a very low number of high school graduates (40% below the U.S. average) and a low entrance rate to public institutions. This is only slightly improved by in-migration of students from other States. These factors combine to create the low level of demand for public institutions in the District.

PUBLIC ENROLLMENTS
(per 1000 population)

#1 High School Graduates: **9** (64) × #2 Entrance Rate to Public Institutions: **43%** (73) = #3 First-Time Resident Enrollments: **4.0** (48) + #4 In-Migration to Public Institutions: **1.1** (118)

= #5 First-Time Enrollment: **5.1** (53)

× #6 Retention Factor (Relationship of first-time to total enrollment): **4.1** (96)

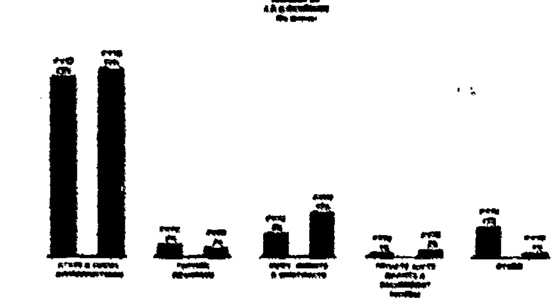
× #7 Conversion Factor (Headcount to FTE): **.65** (90)

= #8 FTE Enrollment in Public Institutions: **13.7** (46)

TRENDS IN STATE AND LOCAL E&G APPROPRIATIONS TO HIGHER EDUCATION FY 75 to FY 76

	Number of Institutions in Each Category	FTE Enrollment	E&G Appropriations	Percent Change in Appropriations Since FY75	Change in FTE Enrollment	Change in Appropriations Per Student	Change in Constant Dollar Appropriations Per Student
Public Institutions	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Major Doctoral Institutions							
Comprehensive Institutions	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Baccalaureate Institutions							
Two-Year Institutions							
Health Professional Institutions							
Other Professional & Specialized Schools	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Independent Institutions	14	[illegible]	0	0	[illegible]	0	0

TRENDS IN THE MIX OF SUPPORT TO PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION FY 72 to FY 76



INSTITUTIONAL REVENUES
(Educational & General per student)

Institutions	Institutional Support (per capita)		FTE Enrollment (per 1000 pop.)		#14 State & Local Appropriations (per student)		Tuition (per student)		Govt Contracts (per student)		Private Gifts & Grants (per student)		Other (per student)		#16 Total E&G Revenues (per student)	
							#15 Other Revenues									
PUBLIC	$50.1	62	13.7	46	$3655	179	$159	39	$808	155	$74	66	$30	14	$4725	127
Major Doctoral Granting	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Comprehensive	78.1	218	7.3	114	3858	191	203	37	758	750	78	104	0	0	4899	164
General Baccalaureate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Two Year	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Health Professional	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Professional	22.0	[illegible]	6.4	41	3424	175	108	11	865	799	70	107	63	38	4530	140
INDEPENDENT	0	0	70.4	701	0	0	2830	158	1231	171	570	98	1620	98	6250	179

INSTITUTIONAL EXPENDITURES
(Educational & General per student)

	Instruction (per student)		Research (per student)		Public Service (per student)		Other (per student)		Total (per student)	
PUBLIC	2198	168	193	57	330	184	1931	147	4622	143
Major Doctoral Granting	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0
Comprehensive	2524	170	52	46	242	[illegible]	1958	151	4777	163
General Baccalaureate	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0
Two Year	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0
Health Professional	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0
Other Professional	1828	125	353	717	364	547	1900	133	4448	141
INDEPENDENT	2778	145	803	153	58	18	2873	171	6481	133

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
Institutional Revenues

	State & Local Appropriations		Tuition		Govt Contracts		Private Gifts & Grants		Other	
PUBLIC	77	118	3	21	17	112	2	48	1	16
Major Doctoral Granting	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Comprehensive	79	118	4	27	15	117	2	107	0	0
General Baccalaureate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Two Year	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Health Professional	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Professional	76	172	2	17	19	198	2	71	1	57
INDEPENDENT	0	0	42	89	20	98	9	45	28	377

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
Institutional Expenditures

	Instruction		Research		Public Service		Other	
PUBLIC	48	165	4	41	6	131	42	115
Major Doctoral Granting	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0
Comprehensive	53	164	1	28	5	202	41	96
General Baccalaureate	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0
Two Year	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0
Health Professional	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0
Other Professional	41	86	8	151	8	322	43	93
INDEPENDENT	43	112	14	115	0	12	43	91

#9 State & Local Tax Capacity: **$773** (120) × #10 Tax Effort: **90%** (96) = #11 State & Local Tax Revenues: **$695** (100)

× #12 Allocation to Public Higher Education: **7%** (101)

= #13 State & Local Appropriations to Public Higher Education: **$50.1** (62)

STATE & LOCAL FINANCES
(per capita)

(Indexes shown in red are based on U.S. average = 100)

D.C.

130

131

FLORIDA

Although appropriations for public higher education in Florida increased by 7.6% in FY76, enrollments increased even more, 14.2%, causing per student support from the State to decline by 5.8% in current dollars and by 11.6% in constant dollars. Each institutional sector, except two-year institutions, lost ground in this one-year period. Yet State funding per student for these sectors was still near or above the national average. Only two-year institutions receive appropriations from State and local sources at rates below the U.S. average (by 6%). However, through higher than average tuition charges the two-year sector was able to supplement below average State and local appropriations to a level 3% above average for total revenues. The other sectors also remained above average in total E&G revenues, though the major doctoral and comprehensive institutions lost some ground, i.e., an 18% advantage when State funding is considered alone, diminishes to a 3% advantage in total revenues for the major doctoral institutions, and a 20% advantage in State funds becomes a 10% lead in total E&G for the comprehensive institutions.

On a per capita basis, citizens in Florida contribute only $50 per capita in tax support to public higher education, a rate that is 19% below the national average. Enrollments are similarly low at 17% below the U.S. rate, with 25 students per 1000 population in Florida. With appropriations and enrollments almost equally low, Florida achieves a rough balance in appropriations per student (i.e., $2010 per student is just 2% below U.S. rates).

While the public's fiscal support of higher education is relatively lower in Florida as compared with other States, the major issue for Florida in the context of this analysis is the limited extent of participation of students in public higher education. Florida has lower public enrollments primarily because of the relatively small number of high school graduates in the State. Florida ranks 50th among the States in the number of high school graduates per 1000 persons in the population. For those graduating, there is a normal enrollment rate in postsecondary education, but the number reaching this status is relatively low for the population base. The relatively small number of recent high school graduates is due in part to the older aged profile of Florida's population.

PUBLIC ENROLLMENTS
(per 1000 population)

#1 High School Graduates: 11 (76) × #2 Entrance Rate to Public Institutions: 60% (101) = #3 First Time Resident Enrollment: 6.6 (75) + #4 In-Migration to Public Institutions: .8 (81)

= #5 First Time Enrollment: 7.4 (77)

× #6 Retention Factor (Relationship of first time to total enrollment): 4.6 (109)

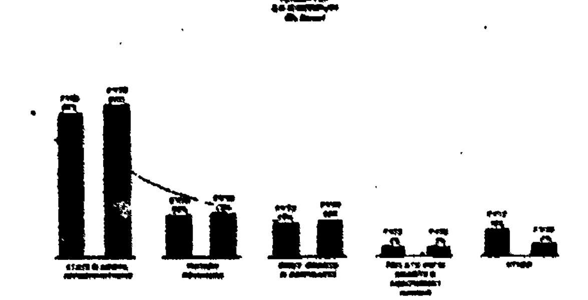
× #7 Conversion Factor (Headcount to FTE): .72 (99)

= #8 FTE Enrollment in Public Institutions: 24.7 (83)

TRENDS IN STATE AND LOCAL E&G APPROPRIATIONS TO HIGHER EDUCATION FY 76 to FY 78

	Number of Institutions in Each Category	FTE Enrollment	E&G Appropriations	Percent Change in Appropriations	Change in FTE Enrollment	Change in Appropriations Per Student	Change in Constant Dollar Appropriations Per Student
Public Institutions	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Major Doctoral Institutions	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Comprehensive Institutions	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	11.6	17.1
Baccalaureate Institutions	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Two-Year Institutions	27	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Health Professional Institutions							
Other Professional & Spec.-Ialized Schools							
Independent Institutions	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

TRENDS IN THE MIX OF SUPPORT TO PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION FY 72 to FY 78



INSTITUTIONAL REVENUES
(Educational & General per student)

Institutions	Institutional Support (per capita)	FTE Enrollment (per 1000 pop.)	#14 State & Local Appropriations (per student)	#15 Other Revenues: Tuition (per student)	Govt Contracts (per student)	Private Gifts & Grants (per student)	Other (per student)	#16 Total E&G Revenues (per student)
PUBLIC	$49.6 81	24.7 83	$2010 98	$549 100	$450 81	$94 84	$120 56	$3224 94
Major Doctoral Granting	23.2 91	7.5 83	3096 110	693 86	972 96	263 181	284 63	5287 103
Comprehensive	7.4 58	3.1 43	2390 170	493 81	264 89	82 146	69 67	3277 118
General Baccalaureate	1.3 53	0.6 39	2287 135	753* 174	1149 311	54 149	34 36	4169 151
Two Year	17.8 114	13.5 121	1314 96	473 155	175 118	9 86	55 57	2020 103
Health Professional	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Other Professional	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
INDEPENDENT	5 1	5.9 65	85 94	2317 95	934 91	598 61	138 76	4073 63

INSTITUTIONAL EXPENDITURES
(Educational & General per student)

	Instruction (per student)	Research (per student)	Public Service (per student)	Other (per student)	Total (per student)
PUBLIC	1379 93	391 86	61 37	1303 99	3034 97
Major Doctoral Granting	2217 114	855 97	113 79	1568 91	4753 96
Comprehensive	1331 86	185 163	128 176	1577 126	3220 119
General Baccalaureate	1501 179	298 579	122 167	2113 159	4082 151
Two Year	917 94	4 67	14 42	1058 131	1994 104
Health Professional	0 0	0 0	0 0	NA 0	0 0
Other Professional	0 0	0 0	0 0	NA 0	0 0
INDEPENDENT	1682 92	575 98	14 11	1745 76	4017 83

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
Institutional Revenues

	State & Local Appropriations	Tuition	Govt Contracts	Private Gifts & Grants	Other
PUBLIC	62 101	17 101	14 83	3 85	4 60
Major Doctoral Granting	59 114	13 87	18 95	5 98	5 61
Comprehensive	73 105	15 83	8 81	2 133	2 56
General Baccalaureate	53 88	18 81	27 281	1 91	1 75
Two Year	65 91	23 150	9 107	0 84	3 55
Health Professional	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 1	0 0
Other Professional	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 1	0 0
INDEPENDENT	2 111	57 114	23 112	15 73	3 43

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
Institutional Expenditures

	Instruction	Research	Public Service	Other
PUBLIC	45 101	10 94	2 41	43 106
Major Doctoral Granting	47 118	18 101	2 38	33 85
Comprehensive	41 81	6 148	4 159	49 115
General Baccalaureate	38 83	7 351	3 111	52 135
Two Year	46 83	0 83	1 39	53 115
Health Professional	0 0	0 0	0 0	NA 0
Other Professional	0 0	0 0	0 0	NA 0
INDEPENDENT	42 109	14 118	0 16	43 82

#9 State & Local Tax Capacity: $629 (98) × #10 Tax Effort: 79% (79) = #11 State & Local Tax Revenues: $496 (77)

× #12 Allocation to Public Higher Education: 10% (104)

= #13 State & Local Appropriations to Public Higher Education: 49.6 (81)

STATE & LOCAL FINANCES
(per capita)

(Indexes shown in red are based on U.S. average = 100)

* Unseparated programs at Major Doctoral Institutions

FLORIDA

134

135

GEORGIA

Enrollments in Georgia in FY76 increased at a rate substantially greater than appropriations. Enrollment growth of 14% with only a 1% increase in State and local support created a decline of 11.6% in per student allocations. In constant dollar terms, this meant a 17.1% decline in per student support from the State, the second largest decline among the States. This reduction in funding was experienced in each institutional sector. The $223 million State and local government support of higher education in Georgia reflects a level of tax contributions by citizens for higher education of $45 per capita, a level 26% below the national average. Enrollments in Georgia are similarly lower than in the other States as a whole, with 22.7 FTE per 1000 population, compared to an average of 29.8 students for all states. Combined low enrollments and low appropriations however nearly balanced out to a rate of State and local support per student of $1997 (index of 98), nearly equal the national average of $2047.

While overall State appropriations for public higher education in Georgia are near the national average (index of 98), variations among institutional groups are substantial. At one extreme, professional schools were indexed at 109 for State support per student, while at the other extreme the comprehensive institutions were indexed at 59 in State appropriations per student. Support to higher education from other sources also varied, leaving a mixed posture for the institutions in terms of total revenues. Two public sectors were above the national average in total revenues, with the professional schools indexed at 137 and the general baccalaureate schools indexed at 101. All other types of institutions were below the average with universities indexed at 90, comprehensives at 67, two-year schools at 80, and health professional schools at 64. These low support levels suggest a need to re-examine existing support patterns for these institutions in Georgia.

While Georgia ranks 40th among the States in tax capacity, its tax effort is similarly low, resulting in a level of tax revenues that is 23% below the U.S. average. The rate of allocation of these revenues to higher education, however, is close to the national average. This suggests that any increase in tax support of higher education is dependent on changes in the amount of tax revenues raised, rather than in the percentage allocated. Given the low tax capacity of the State, it is unclear how much change is possible.

Besides the issue of institutional variation in revenue rates, there is an added factor in Georgia that affects the system of financing importantly, that is, the low enrollment level in public higher education in the State. This enrollment results from a combination of factors: a low number of high schools graduates (index of 86); an even lower entrance rate of high school graduates into college (index of 70); and a low in-migration rate of out-of-state students to public institutions (index of 82). These factors result in a level of 23 FTE students per 1000 population, a rate that is 24% below average.

PUBLIC ENROLLMENTS
(per 1000 population)

#1 High School Graduates		#2 Entrance Rate to Public Institutions		#3 First-Time Resident Enrollment		#4 In-Migration to Public Institutions
13 (96)	×	41% (78)	=	5.2 (68)	+	.8 (82)

= #5 First-Time Enrollment: 6.0 (62)

× #6 Retention Factor (Relationship of first-time to total enrollment): 4.8 (113)

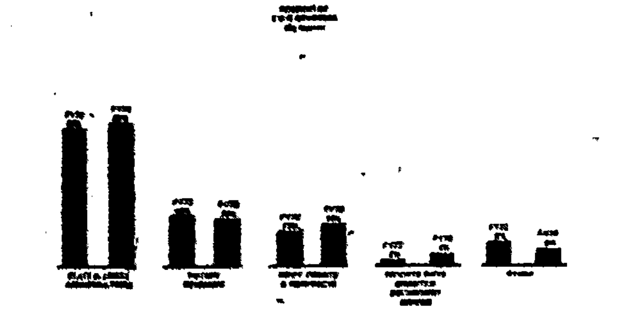
× #7 Conversion Factor (Headcount to FTE): .78 (109)

= #8 FTE Enrollment in Public Institutions: 22.7 (75)

TRENDS IN STATE AND LOCAL E&G APPROPRIATIONS TO HIGHER EDUCATION FY 75 to FY 76

	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Public Institutions	33	111,836	$223,280,730	0.7%	12.0%	11.0%	-17.1%
Major Doctoral Institutions	2	38,636	98,379,536	6.5	8.8	6.5	14.7
Comprehensive Institutions	6	26,338	38,887,278	2.8	10.0	7.0	17.8
Baccalaureate Institutions	2	6,519	6,877,440	7.0	10.1	15.0	23.8
Two Year Institutions	16	28,462	80,238,823	4.0	27.3	17.6	27.0
Health Professional Institutions	1	2,787	38,138,336	3.0	6.1	1.2	7.3
Other Professional & Spec. Instructional Schools	4	15,712	33,240,723	2.4	0.7	11.1	-10.8
Independent Institutions	53	27,887	0	100.0	4.0	100.0	100.0

TRENDS IN THE MIX OF SUPPORT TO PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION FY 72 to FY 78



INSTITUTIONAL REVENUES
(Educational & General per student)

Institutions	Institutional Support (per capita)		FTE Enrollment (per 1000 pop.)		#14 State & Local Appropriations (per student)		#15 Other Revenues: Tuition (per student)		Govt Contracts (per student)		Private Gifts & Grants (per student)		Other (per student)		#16 Total E&G Revenues (per student)
PUBLIC	$45.3 (74)		22.7 (75)		$1997 (90)		$611 (111)		$557 (107)		$128 (114)		$157 (77)		$3449 (100)
Major Doctoral Granting*	20.2 (85)		7.2 (80)		2787 (106)		689 (84)		661 (61)		170 (68)		310 (14)		4617 (88)
Comprehensive	9.0 (41)		5.1 (90)		1172 (58)		588 (100)		179 (61)		20 (40)		45 (41)		2088 (67)
General Baccalaureate	1.3 (56)	+	0.9 (61)	=	1455 (80)	+	520 (92)	+	674 (127)	+	5 (17)	+	100 (117)	=	2758 (104)
Two Year	5.3 (34)		5.8 (57)		925 (66)		417 (136)		170 (167)		3 (28)		58 (60)		1573 (88)
Health Professional	5.7 (156)		0.4 (224)		12986 (14)		883 (85)		4308 (51)		1251 (55)		471 (73)		19780 (64)
Other Professional	6.7 (235)		3.2 (216)		2116 (109)		807 (125)		1075 (166)		313 (60)		140 (84)		4451 (137)
INDEPENDENT	0 (1)		5.7 (62)		0 (1)		1977 (81)		1169 (115)		1406 (151)		251 (97)		4803 (101)

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
Institutional Revenues

	State & Local Appropriations	Tuition	Govt Contracts	Private Gifts & Grants	Other
PUBLIC	58 (97)	18 (111)	16 (107)	4 (114)	5 (77)
Major Doctoral Granting	60 (118)	15 (96)	14 (74)	4 (73)	7 (87)
Comprehensive	58 (87)	29 (103)	9 (90)	1 (71)	2 (61)
General Baccalaureate	53 (80)	19 (90)	24 (105)	0 (17)	4 (111)
Two Year	59 (83)	27 (171)	11 (134)	0 (32)	4 (75)
Health Professional	65 (117)	4 (128)	22 (61)	6 (87)	2 (98)
Other Professional	48 (75)	18 (91)	24 (180)	7 (230)	3 (81)
INDEPENDENT	0 (1)	40 (89)	23 (113)	30 (140)	7 (91)

INSTITUTIONAL EXPENDITURES
(Educational & General per student)

Institutions	Instruction (per student)	Research (per student)	Public Service (per student)	Other (per student)	Total (per student)
PUBLIC	1404 (90)	447 (112)	286 (175)	1195 (91)	3331 (101)
Major Doctoral Granting	1729 (89)	735 (83)	780 (281)	1358 (75)	4602 (93)
Comprehensive	1096 (72)	2 (1)	36 (49)	867 (71)	2001 (68)
General Baccalaureate	1101 (88)	27 (54)	185 (286)	1441 (100)	2754 (102)
Two Year	744 (77)	0 (8)	40 (118)	743 (85)	1527 (81)
Health Professional	8823 (77)	1213 (26)	101 (7)	4346 (55)	14480 (57)
Other Professional	1482 (101)	1331 (817)	90 (102)	1613 (113)	4474 (144)
INDEPENDENT	2120 (114)	282 (67)	146 (138)	2283 (130)	4851 (102)

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
Institutional Expenditures

	Instruction	Research	Public Service	Other
PUBLIC	42 (94)	13 (131)	9 (174)	36 (90)
Major Doctoral Granting	36 (95)	16 (89)	17 (278)	30 (85)
Comprehensive	53 (105)	0 (1)	2 (71)	45 (105)
General Baccalaureate	40 (88)	1 (53)	7 (282)	52 (108)
Two Year	49 (95)	0 (8)	3 (147)	49 (105)
Health Professional	61 (136)	8 (45)	1 (12)	30 (87)
Other Professional	33 (79)	30 (123)	2 (71)	36 (76)
INDEPENDENT	43 (112)	6 (65)	3 (135)	48 (98)

STATE & LOCAL FINANCES
(per capita)

#9 State & Local Tax Capacity		#10 Tax Effort		#11 State & Local Tax Revenues
$567 (88)	×	87% (87)	=	$493 (77)

× #12 Allocation to Public Higher Education: 9% (96)

= #13 State & Local Appropriations to Public Higher Education: $45.3 (74)

(Indexes shown in red are based on U.S. average = 100)

* Unseparated programs at Major Doctoral Institutions

GEORGIA

139

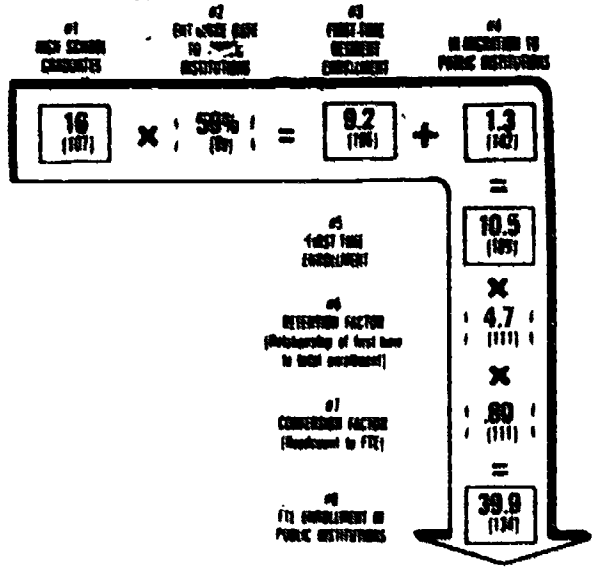
HAWAII

In fiscal year 1976, public institutions in Hawaii had a net gain of 12% in per student support from the State, even after adjustment for inflation. This was the sixth largest increase among the States. Appropriations in Hawaii grew an average of 27%, in a period when enrollments were increasing by only 7%. Each institution experienced an increase in real dollar support per student from the State. This increase brought taxes budgeted for higher education to $94 per capita, a level 54% greater than provided by the States in general. Through high tax efforts (20% above average) and a high allocation of collected revenues to higher education (17% above average), Hawaiians provide the fourth largest per capita rate of support to higher education in the country. These high appropriations support a level of enrollments that is also very high, 40 FTE per 1000 persons, a rate that is 34% greater than the U.S. average. With a larger than average number of high school graduates and a substantial in-migration of students from out-of-state, public institutions in Hawaii are well enrolled. Combined, these factors created a favorable appropriations per student rate in Hawaii that is 15% above the average.

In Hawaii, students are split primarily between the university (52% of enrollments) and two-year sector (43% of enrollments). In FY76, support to the university system from the State was $3,245 per student, a rate 24% above the U.S. average. By contrast, the two-year sector received $1,253 per student, about 10% below typical U.S. levels. This lower State support for the two-year colleges exists despite a 42% increase in the level of appropriations in 1976 that translates into a 17% gain per student (enrollments also increased by 22%). While State contributions to the two-year institutions were below the U.S. average, this sector had slightly higher (index of 93) total revenues, by obtaining greater than average support from government contracts and other sources. Tuition revenues at two-year schools however were very low ($104 per FTE student), a level that is 34% of the average tuition collected by most two-year schools.

By increasing the level of support State governments provided to higher education, Hawaii has brought the relative share of higher education revenues to the national average. Between 1972 and 1976, the State's share of total E&G revenues at public institutions grew from 45% to 59%. During these four years, the share provided by government grants and contracts fell by 10 percentage points. Despite this drop in relative share, revenues from government contracts are $913 per student, a level 76% above the U.S. average.

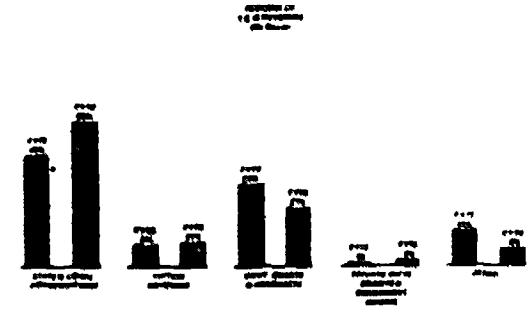
PUBLIC ENROLLMENTS
(per 1000 population)



TRENDS IN STATE AND LOCAL E&G APPROPRIATIONS TO HIGHER EDUCATION FY 75 to FY 79

	Number of Institutions Each Category	FTE Enrollment	E&G Appropriations	Percent Change in Constant Dollar E&G Appropriations FY 75 to FY 79	Change in FTE Enrollment FY 75 to FY 79	Percent Change in Constant Dollar E&G Appropriations per FTE FY 75 to FY 79	Change in Constant Dollar E&G Appropriations per FTE FY 75 to FY 79
Public Institutions	0	39,735	$91,894,000	27.3%	0.9%	19.4%	17.6%
Major Doctoral Granting	1	18,370	$39,400,740	21.0	5.0	25.2	17.6
Comprehensive Institutions							
Baccalaureate Institutions	1	2,000	3,791,610	61.3	1.2	59.2	60.4
Two-Year Institutions	1	14,400	$18,716,000	41.0	21.7	16.8	9.4
Health Professional Institutions							
Other Professional & Specialized Schools							
Independent Institutions	2	2,039	0	0	19.9	0	0

TRENDS IN THE MIX OF SUPPORT TO PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION FY 72 to FY 76

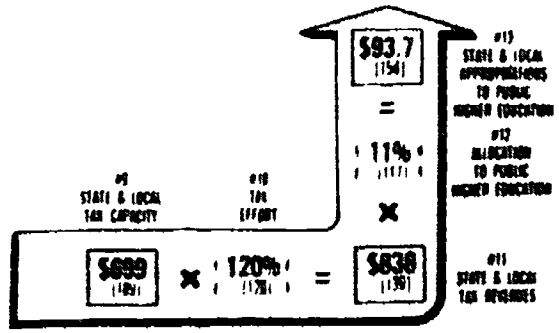


INSTITUTIONAL REVENUES
(Educational & General per student)

INSTITUTIONS	#9 REVENUE SUPPORT (per capita)		#7 FTE ENROLLMENT (per 1000 pop.)		#10 STATE & LOCAL APPROPRIATIONS (per student)		#5 OTHER REVENUE: TUITION (per student)		#5 OTHER REVENUE: GIFT GRANTS (per student)		#5 OTHER REVENUE: PRIVATE GIFTS & GRANTS (per student)		#5 OTHER REVENUE: OTHER (per student)		#12 TOTAL E&G REVENUES (per student)	
PUBLIC	$93.7	154	39.9	134	$2349	115	$389	71	$913	118	$78	68	$238	111	$3967	115
Major Doctoral Granting	67.6	703	29.9	725	3246	174	521	75	1403	147	144	56	285	58	5758	113
Comprehensive	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
General Baccalaureate	44	104	+ 17	115	= 2522	104	+ 449	74	+ 572	190	+ 12	32	+ 178	100	= 3734	137
Two-Year	21.7	138	17.2	155	1253	95	104	34	285	170	5	41	100	194	1830	95
Health Professional	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Professional	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
INDEPENDENT	0	0	2.3	79	0	0	1089	69	242	.4	358	11	135	35	2375	48

INSTITUTIONAL EXPENDITURES
(Educational & General per student)

	INSTRUCTION (per student)		RESEARCH (per student)		PUBLIC SERVICE (per student)		OTHER (per student)		TOTAL (per student)	
PUBLIC	1695	140	899	238	239	148	1101	84	3759	114
Major Doctoral Granting	2153	118	1529	173	356	92	1387	81	5434	110
Comprehensive	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
General Baccalaureate	1705	120	183	224	84	139	1340	107	3330	124
Two-Year	834	98	+1	23	111	229	722	89	1768	94
Health Professional	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Professional	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
INDEPENDENT	1023	55	0	0	3	3	1469	84	2495	57



STATE & LOCAL FINANCES
(per capita)

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
Institutional Revenues

	58	18	23	2	6	
	56	11	25	2	5	
	0	0	0	0	0	
	88	12	15	6	5	
	69	6	16	9	10	
	0	0	0	0	0	
	0	0	0	0	0	
	0	71	10	13	6	

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
Institutional Expenditures

PUBLIC	43	21	6	29	
Major Doctoral Granting	48	28	7	28	
Comprehensive	0	0	0	0	
General Baccalaureate	52	5	3	40	
Two-Year	53	8	6	41	
Health Professional	0	0	0	0	
Other Professional	0	0	0	0	
INDEPENDENT	41	0	0	59	

(Indexes shown in red are based on U.S. average = 100)

* Unseparated programs at Major Doctoral Institutions

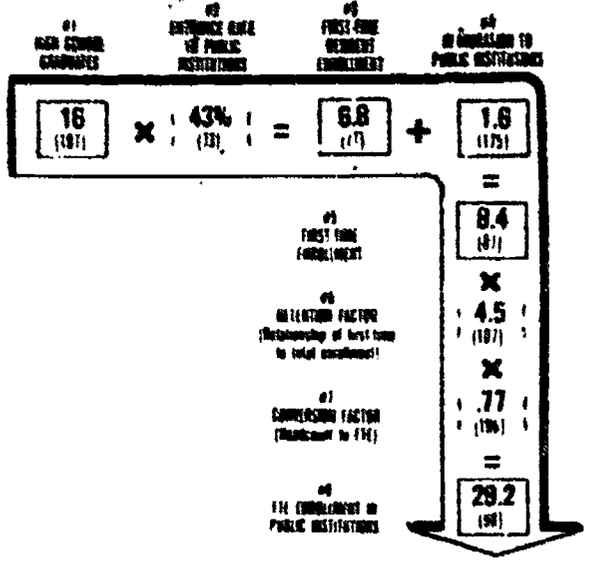
HAWAII

IDAHO

With State and local appropriations increasing by 24%, Idaho public institutions showed a constant dollar per student gain in State support of 7%, after adjustments of 8% for enrollment growth and 6.6% for inflation. This increase brought State appropriations for higher education to $75 per person--a rate 23% above U.S. norms. Idaho achieves this appropriations level largely by funneling a relatively high proportion of tax revenues into higher education (Idaho has the sixth highest allocation rate in the nation). These appropriations support a student enrollment that roughly equals the U.S. average, 29 FTE per 1000 persons (98% of the U.S. rate). Despite an above average size pool of high school graduates, a much smaller than average number enter Idaho's public institutions. As a result, Idaho's public institutions experience a low first-time resident enrollment only partially counterbalanced by a large in-migration of students from out-of-state.

In supporting public higher education, the State and localities provide a larger share (66%) of total E&G revenues received by these institutions than typical (111% of the U.S. rate). Idaho institutions thus have a level of revenues that is 13% larger than the national pattern. Only in the case of the general baccalaureate institutions are total E&G revenues less than the U.S. average (94% of that average). While the State contributes slightly more for this sector than average, because of low tuition, revenues for this sector fall below the U.S. average. Also, in contrast to the other institutional groups in the State, the baccalaureate schools are much closer to the average in State and local support at 102%; universities receive 132%; comprehensive institutions 150%; and two-year schools 148% of the U.S. average.

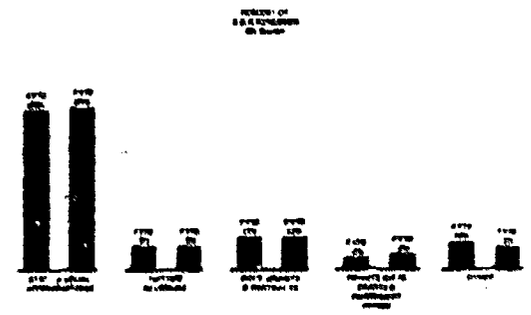
PUBLIC ENROLLMENTS
(per 1000 population)



TRENDS IN STATE AND LOCAL E&G APPROPRIATIONS TO HIGHER EDUCATION
FY 75 to FY 76

	Number of Institutions in State Complex	FTE Enrollment Fall	E&G Appropriations FY 76	Percent Change in E&G Appropriations Constant $ FY 75 to FY 76	Change in FTE Enrollment Fall to Fall	Change in Constant Dollar E&G Appropriations per FTE FY 75 to FY 76	Change in Current Dollar E&G Appropriations per FTE FY 75 to FY 76
Public Institutions	6	33,000	$51,313,000	33.9%	6.3%	14.1%	7.8%
Major Doctoral Granting Institutions	1	7,000	$9,000,000	21.9	5.5	14.8	7.4
Comprehensive Institutions	1	9,570	$8,772,000	5	2.5	17.9	10.6
Baccalaureate Institutions	2	8,000	$10,211,000		12.2	10.1	11.7
Two Year Institutions	2	7,829	$5,000,237	10.1	15.8	2.4	5.6
Master Professional Institutions							
Other Professional & Specialized Schools							
Independent Institutions	3	1,000	0	0	0.0	0	0

TRENDS IN THE MIX OF SUPPORT TO PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION
FY 72 to FY 76

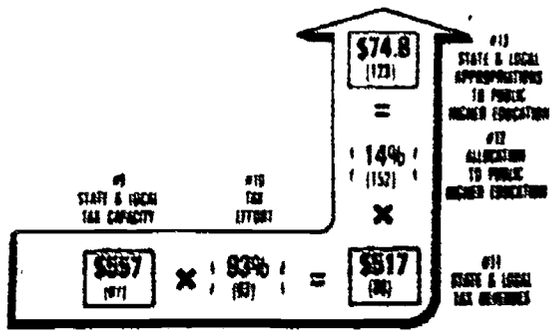


INSTITUTIONAL REVENUES
(Educational & General per student)

INSTITUTIONS	#14 INSTRUCTIONAL SUPPORT (per capita)	#8 FTE ENROLLMENT (per 1000 pop.)	#14 STATE & LOCAL APPROPRIATIONS (per student)	#15 OTHER REVENUES: TUITION (per student)	#15 OTHER REVENUES: GIFT GRANTS (per student)	#15 OTHER REVENUES: PRIVATE GIFTS & GRANTS (per student)	#15 OTHER REVENUES: OTHER (per student)	#16 TOTAL E&G REVENUES (per student)
PUBLIC	$74.8 (17)	$29.2 (9)	$2561 (17)	$363 (6)	$457 (9)	$200 (13)	$318 (14)	$3899 (11)
Major Doctoral Granting	29.9 (17)	6.9 (5)	3478 (12)	382 (4)	602 (5)	481 (10)	793 (10)	5714 (11)
Comprehensive	30.4 (16)	9.6 (13)	3009 (15)	374 (5)	478 (10)	129 (3)	85 (1)	4076 (13)
General Baccalaureate	17.3 (7)	+ 19.4 (11)	= 1673 (10)	+ 350 (5)	+ 411 (11)	+ 70 (3)	+ 58 (1)	= 2875 (9)
Two Year	7.2 (4)	3.5 (3)	2074 (10)	383 (11)	193 (17)	5 (0)	356 (16)	2881 (12)
Health Professional	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Other Professional	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
INDEPENDENT	0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0 (0)	919 (8)	70 (1)	1013 (13)	88 (2)	2057 (7)

INSTITUTIONAL EXPENDITURES
(Educational & General per student)

	INSTRUCTION (per student)	RESEARCH (per student)	PUBLIC SERVICE (per student)	OTHER (per student)	TOTAL (per student)
PUBLIC	1802 (10)	479 (14)	219 (14)	1282 (9)	3578 (10)
Major Doctoral Granting	1519 (9)	1456 (13)	558 (14)	1412 (7)	5298 (10)
Comprehensive	2022 (13)	41 (1)	27 (2)	1548 (14)	3638 (14)
General Baccalaureate	1200 (8)	70 (18)	107 (17)	10833 (8)	2330 (8)
Two Year	1442 (14)	0 (0)	58 (17)	1273 (14)	2773 (14)
Health Professional	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	NA (0)	0 (0)
Other Professional	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	NA (0)	0 (0)
INDEPENDENT	755 (4)	2 (0)	0 (0)	1218 (5)	1975 (4)



STATE & LOCAL FINANCES
(per capita)

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
Institutional Revenues

	68 (11)	9 (4)	12 (7)	9 (15)	8 (11)
	81 (13)	8 (4)	11 (6)	8 (16)	14 (16)
	74 (11)	9 (5)	12 (11)	3 (7)	2 (3)
	65 (10)	14 (7)	18 (17)	1 (3)	2 (3)
	86 (9)	1 (1)	8 (9)	0 (0)	12 (14)
	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
	0 (0)	45 (6)	2 (1)	49 (30)	4 (5)

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
Institutional Expenditures

PUBLIC	45 (9)	13 (17)	6 (12)	36 (9)
Major Doctoral Granting	34 (6)	28 (15)	11 (13)	27 (7)
Comprehensive	56 (10)	1 (1)	1 (3)	43 (10)
General Baccalaureate	50 (10)	3 (5)	5 (10)	42 (5)
Two Year	52 (10)	0 (0)	2 (11)	46 (9)
Health Professional	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	NA (0)
Other Professional	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	NA (0)
INDEPENDENT	39 (10)	0 (1)	0 (0)	62 (11)

(Indexes shown in red are based on U.S. average = 100)

IDAHO

ILLINOIS

In constant dollars, support for public higher education fell by 13.5% in Illinois in FY76 compared with the previous year. Although the actual level of appropriations in the State rose by 6%, enrollments grew at an even greater rate, 15%, causing State support in terms of the number of students in the public system to fall by almost 8%. With an additional adjustment for inflation, the real dollar value of State monies fell by 13.5%, on a per student basis. This drop in constant dollars was experienced by each public institutional sector, except health professional schools.

The citizens of Illinois spent approximatley $650 million in support of public higher education institutions in FY76. On a per capita basis this translates into $58 a person, a level just below the U.S. average (by 4%). While Illinois raises approximately 11% more taxes per capita than the average State, they allocated to higher education about 15% less than the norm. The net result is a level of appropriations that at $58 a person is 4% below the U.S. average. Tempering these conclusions however is the fact that Illinois provides substantial support to higher education in the form of aid to students in both the public and independent sectors (indexed at 218 and 282, respectively) as well as general institutional support to independent institutions, an average of $86 per student. Combined, this additional support would raise State appropriations per capita by almost $7 per person.

State appropriations to public institutions in Illinois support relatively fewer enrollments (by 8%) than the national average. Despite high first-time enrollments, a low in-migration from other States and a low retention factor (partly due to the emphasis on two-year education) create a lower than average enrollment level in the public sector. At the same time, enrollments in the independent sector account for almost 30% of total students in the State. Because enrollments are relatively lower than appropriations in the State, support per student at $2129, shows a slightly favorable balance in the public sector, exceeding the U.S. level by 4%. However, the picture of State support for the different institutional groupings varies somewhat from the average. The university sector, for example, receives 10% more per student from the State than most public universities whereas the two-year schools receive 7% less than the average for such institutions.

When State and local support is examined in the context of total revenues, two other related circumstances are noted. First, Illinois institutions are less successful in attracting non-State funds than most. Although Illinois' institutions are above the average in support from the State and localities by 4%, total E&G revenues are 6% below the average. This difference is most evident for Illinois universities where an index of 110 as a result of State support becomes 92 in terms of total E&G revenues, and for the health professional schools where an index of 97 declines to 79 for total E&G. (It should be noted though that Illinois has health professional programs embedded in the major doctoral and comprehensive institutions as well as in the health professional sector.) Increases in FY76 in State appropriations to the health professional schools were not enough to compensate for the relatively low level of non-State revenues to these institutions. In particular, revenues of $4,291 from government grants and contracts were about half what similar institutions receive. Second, because of the low support from non-State sources, the share of total E&G revenues provided from State and local sources is 11% above average (State and local sources provides 66% of all E&G revenues of public institutions in Illinois). This large share makes these institutions more vulnerable to changes in State and local taxation and allocations to higher education.

PUBLIC ENROLLMENTS
(per 1000 population)

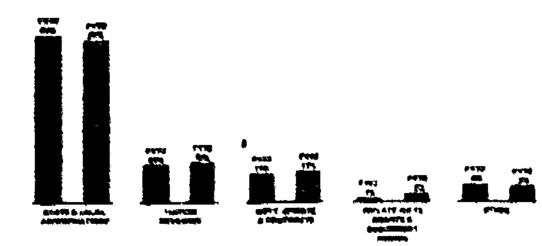
#1 High School Graduates		#2 Enrollment Rate to Public Institutions		#3 First-Time Resident Enrollment		#4 In-Migration to Public Institutions
15 (102)	×	68% (115)	=	10.2 (117)	+	.7 (76)

#5 First-Time Enrollment		10.9 (113)
#6 Retention Factor (Relationship of first-time to total enrollment)	×	3.6 (85)
#7 Conversion Factor (Headcount to FTE)	×	.69 (95)
#8 FTE Enrollment in Public Institutions	=	27.4 (92)

TRENDS IN STATE AND LOCAL E&G APPROPRIATIONS TO HIGHER EDUCATION FY 75 to FY 76

	Number of Institutions	FTE Enrollment	E&G Appropriations	Percent Change in Appropriations	Change in FTE Enrollment	Change in Appropriations per Student	Change in Constant Dollar Appropriations per Student
Public Institutions	40	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Major Doctoral Institutions	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Comprehensive Institutions	8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
General Baccalaureate Institutions							
Two Year Institutions	47	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Health Professional Institutions	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Other Professional & Specialized Schools							
Independent Institutions	87	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

TRENDS IN THE MIX OF SUPPORT TO PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION FY 72 to FY 76



INSTITUTIONAL REVENUES
(Educational & General per student)

Institutions	Institutional Support (per capita)		FTE Enrollment (per 1000 pop.)		#14 State & Local Appropriations (per student)		Tuition (per student)		Govt Contracts (per student)		Private Gifts & Grants (per student)		Other (per student)		#16 Total E&G Revenues (per student)
							#15 Other Revenues								
PUBLIC	$58.3 96		27.4 97		$2129 104		$490 85		$404 78		$58 52		$153 71		$3235 94
Major Doctoral Granting*	23.2 97		8.0 88		2885 118		639 71		755 75		149 55		259 67		4687 92
Comprehensive**	12.5 98		6.0 94		2087 104		581 108		265 90		32 75		108 97		3074 103
General Baccalaureate	0 0	+	0 0	=	0 0	+	0 0	+	0 0	+	0 0	+	0 0	=	0 0
Two Year	16.8 106		13.0 116		1295 93		349 114		149 94		3 74		58 68		1854 94
Health Professional	5.7 161		0.3 172		16868 97		785 76		4291 51		498 77		2042 198		24485 79
Other Professional	0 0		0 0		0 0		0 0		0 0		0 0		0 0		0 0
INDEPENDENT	9 105		10.0 111		86 95		2612 107		1045 104		1051 107		425 111		5218 107

INSTITUTIONAL EXPENDITURES
(Educational & General per student)

	Instruction (per student)	Research (per student)	Public Service (per student)	Other (per student)	Total (per student)
PUBLIC	1470 88	239 71	147 98	1350 103	3206 97
Major Doctoral Granting	1835 94	699 79	285 71	1854 107	4673 94
Comprehensive	1404 94	55 48	88 122	1538 171	3085 106
General Baccalaureate	0 0	0 0	0 0	NA 0	0 0
Two Year	1063 109	1 16	27 88	780 87	1850 98
Health Professional	9544 87	1732 37	2474 1[illegible]	8710 118	22480 88
Other Professional	0 0	0 0	0 0	NA 0	0 0
INDEPENDENT	2233 179	650 118	40 18	2302 101	5225 168

#9 State & Local Tax Capacity		#10 Tax Effort		#11 State & Local Tax Revenues
$735 (114)	×	97% (97)	=	$712 (111)

#12 Allocation to Public Higher Education	×	8% (85)
#13 State & Local Appropriations to Public Higher Education	=	$58.3 (96)

STATE & LOCAL FINANCES
(per capita)

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
Institutional Revenues

	State & Local Appropriations	Tuition	Govt Contracts	Private Gifts & Grants	Other
PUBLIC	66 111	15 95	12 83	2 55	5 76
Major Doctoral Granting	62 170	14 85	16 80	3 63	6 67
Comprehensive	68 102	19 105	9 87	1 74	4 94
General Baccalaureate	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Two Year	70 98	19 121	8 100	0 35	3 64
Health Professional	69 174	3 95	18 65	2 78	8 177
Other Professional	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
INDEPENDENT	2 88	50 101	20 98	20 106	8 104

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
Institutional Expenditures

	Instruction	Research	Public Service	Other
PUBLIC	46 102	7 73	5 93	42 106
Major Doctoral Granting	39 100	15 84	6 78	40 114
Comprehensive	46 98	2 46	3 115	50 117
General Baccalaureate	0 0	0 0	0 0	NA 0
Two Year	57 111	0 18	1 92	41 98
Health Professional	42 95	8 62	11 165	39 175
Other Professional	0 0	0 0	0 0	NA 0
INDEPENDENT	43 111	12 102	1 35	44 92

(Indexes shown in red are based on U.S. average = 100)

* Unseparated programs at Major Doctoral Institutions

** Unseparated programs at Comprehensive Institutions

ILLINOIS

INDIANA

An increase of 12.5% in FY76 State and local appropriations to higher education in Indiana was sufficient to outweigh enrollment increases of 8%, creating a net increase of 4% in per student State support. When adjustments for inflation (at 6.6%) are made, however, this gain of 4% in per student support is converted to a 2.2% decline in constant dollar support to public institutions over the previous year. These appropriations brought the level of higher education support by Indiana citizens to $50 per capita, a level 18% below U.S. norms. (State support in the form of student aid to both independent and public students and to independent institutions would raise this dollar amount slightly.)

Enrollments in Indiana (at 23 FTE per 1000 persons) are also below U.S. rates, by 22%, resulting in appropriations per student in the public sector, 5% above average. While appropriations and enrollments are both below average at −18% and −22%, respectively, because enrollments are relatively lower than appropriations, there is a favorable level of per student State support at public institutions (by 5%). The lower than average enrollments in public higher education in Indiana are caused primarily by the low entrance rate of first-time resident students, a rate that is 38% below average. This condition combined with a low in-migration of out-of-state students is only partly modified by a high retention rate (an indication of students progressing on to subsequent levels). While public enrollments are below the average, enrollments in the independent sector are very close to national rates.

While per student appropriations to public institutions in Indiana are above U.S. rates, the largest institutional sector—the major doctoral granting institutions which enroll nearly 60% of all public students—receive appropriations per student that are 14% below that received by similar institutions in other States. Two other institutional sectors, comprehensive institutions and other professional schools, are receiving support at rates above the U.S. average (125% and 113%, respectively). The baccalaureate and two-year institutions follow a pattern similar to the university rates, both supported 14% below the U.S. average.

Because of the large amount of E&G revenues received from non-State sources, the total revenue picture is better in Indiana institutions than reflected by State and local appropriations figures, improving on average by almost 15%. Doctoral institutions gain by 4%, comprehensive institutions by 32%, general baccalaureate by 3%, two-year by 11%, with only the other professionals showing a decline in relative standing from 113 to 105 of the U.S. rate—though still above the norm. Data on the percentage share of revenues carried by various sources indicate that State and local sources provide 52% of all E&G revenues to the public sector, a rate 12% below U.S. norms. While Indiana carries a smaller appropriation share than most, since 1972 this proportion has increased slightly (by two percentage points).

PUBLIC ENROLLMENTS
(per 1000 population)

#1 High School Graduates		#2 Entrance Rate to Public Institutions		#3 First Time Resident Enrollment		#4 In-Migration to Public Institutions
15 (107)	×	37% (62)	=	5.5 (63)	+	.7 (78)

= #5 First Time Enrollment: 6.2 (64)

× #6 Retention Factor (Relationship of first time to total enrollment): 4.8 (112)

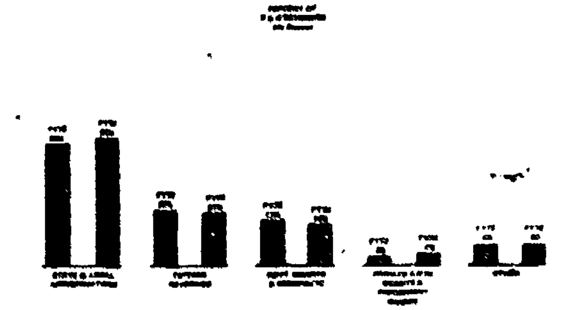
× #7 Conversion Factor (Headcount to FTE): .78 (108)

= #8 FTE Enrollment in Public Institutions: 23.3 (78)

TRENDS IN STATE AND LOCAL E&G APPROPRIATIONS TO HIGHER EDUCATION FY 75 to FY 76

	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Public Institutions	23	123,866	$200,403,152	12.0%	8.0%	4.2%	2.2%
Major Doctoral Institutions	3	71,043	109,778,821	12.1	8.3	7.4	0.0
[illegible] Institutions	3	18,062	48,424,[illegible]	11.8	1.8	9.9	3.1
Baccalaureate Institutions	3	8,718	13,[illegible]	7.2	9.0	14.0	20.1
Two Year Institutions	10	10,270	12,877,143	36.0	56.2	12.6	18.0
Health Professional Institutions							
Other Professional & Specialized Schools	4	13,873	20,411,827	12.3	6.0	5.0	0.6
Independent Institutions	41	48,728	466,104	1178.6	1.5	1151.4	1079.9

TRENDS IN THE MIX OF SUPPORT TO PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION FY 72 to FY 76



INSTITUTIONAL REVENUES
(Educational & General per student)

Institutions	Student Aid	Institutional Support (per capita)	FTE Enrollment (per 1000 pop.)	#14 State & Local Appropriations (per student)	#15 Other Revenues: Tuition (per student)	Grants Contracts (per student)	Private Gifts & Grants (per student)	Other (per student)	#16 Total E&G Revenues (per student)
Public		$50.0 (67)	23.3 (78)	$2144 (105)	$853 (156)	$641 (173)	$153 (136)	$321 (169)	$4112 (119)
Major Doctoral Granting*		30.3 (177)	13.4 (142)	2283 (86)	987 (119)	703 (77)	194 (75)	424 (101)	4611 (96)
Comprehensive**		9.3 (71)	3.7 (58)	2490 (125)	775 (144)	947 (378)	220 (527)	276 (246)	4707 (151)
General Baccalaureate		2.3 ([illegible])	1.6 (117)	1410 (86)	602 (95)	302 (84)	26 (67)	76 (85)	2417 (89)
Two Year		2.4 ([illegible])	2.0 ([illegible])	1207 (86)	507 (166)	72 (46)	2 (19)	120 (112)	1917 (97)
Health Professional		0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Other Professional		5.7 ([illegible])	2.6 ([illegible])	2197 (113)	788 (174)	221 (54)	35 (57)	160 (96)	3412 (105)
Independent		1 ([illegible])	8.8 (98)	10 (11)	2205 (90)	348 (35)	819 (63)	221 (56)	3603 (74)

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
Institutional Revenues

	State & Local Appropriations	Tuition	Grants Contracts	Private Gifts & Grants	Other
Public	52 (94)	21 (138)	16 (103)	4 (114)	8 (175)
Major Doctoral Granting	49 (96)	21 (131)	17 (85)	4 (83)	9 (117)
Comprehensive	53 (75)	16 (93)	20 (283)	5 (337)	6 (156)
General Baccalaureate	58 (95)	25 (117)	12 (85)	1 (76)	3 (96)
Two Year	63 (95)	26 (170)	4 (47)	0 (78)	7 (136)
Health Professional	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Other Professional	64 (107)	23 (118)	6 (51)	1 (48)	5 (91)
Independent	0 (15)	61 (173)	10 (47)	23 (113)	6 (78)

INSTITUTIONAL EXPENDITURES
(Educational & General per student)

	Instruction (per student)	Research (per student)	Public Service (per student)	Other (per student)	Total (per student)
Public	1800 (127)	420 (174)	280 (178)	1483 (113)	4000 (121)
Major Doctoral Granting	1868 (151)	826 (71)	283 (73)	1858 (96)	4536 (97)
Comprehensive	2802 (175)	382 (319)	107 (756)	1256 (199)	4508 (154)
General Baccalaureate	1206 (96)	14 (79)	141 (779)	1918 (77)	2281 (88)
Two Year	888 (97)	0 (1)	38 (115)	787 (91)	1728 (97)
Health Professional	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	NA (0)	0 (0)
Other Professional	1623 (117)	21 (13)	32 (43)	1588 (118)	3245 (104)
Independent	1380 (75)	132 (77)	75 (11)	1945 (85)	3541 (73)

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
Institutional Expenditures

	Instruction	Research	Public Service	Other
Public	47 (105)	11 (182)	5 (106)	37 (93)
Major Doctoral Granting	43 (116)	14 (73)	6 (88)	37 (85)
Comprehensive	58 (113)	8 (287)	4 (166)	30 (71)
General Baccalaureate	51 (105)	1 (32)	6 (756)	43 (81)
Two Year	52 (109)	0 (2)	2 (175)	46 (100)
Health Professional	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	NA (0)
Other Professional	50 (101)	1 (17)	1 (46)	48 (105)
Independent	39 (102)	4 (31)	2 (97)	55 (116)

STATE & LOCAL FINANCES
(per capita)

#9 State & Local Tax Capacity		#10 Tax Effort		#11 State & Local Tax Revenues
$629 (98)	×	92% (92)	=	$578 (90)

× #12 Allocation to Public Higher Education: 9% (91)

= #13 State & Local Appropriations to Public Higher Education: $50.0 (67)

(Indexes shown in red are based on U.S. average = 100)

* Unseparated programs at Major Doctoral Institutions

** Unseparated programs at Comprehensive Institutions

INDIANA

154

IOWA

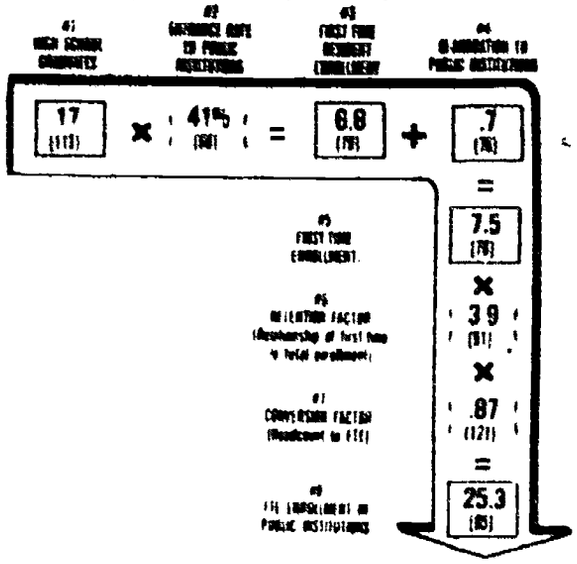
Public higher education in Iowa showed constant dollar gains in State and local appropriations in FY76 over the previous period, one of 19 States to show such an increase. Appropriations increases of almost 20% were sufficient to cover enrollment gains of 9.6% and inflation of 6.6%. As a result, Iowa experienced a 2.5% growth in appropriatons in constant dollar terms. This increase was apparent in each of the institutional sectors, with two-year institutions showing the largest real gain of 9.8% in its appropriations spending power.

Iowa is a State of approximately average wealth and tax resources, that through a high allocation of tax revenues to higher education (14% above average) achieves a support rate per capita of $68.50, a rate 12% above average. Coupled with this high rate of higher education support, Iowa enrolls about 15% fewer students per capita than the national average (due to lower first-time enrollments and lower in-migration as compared with other States). By distributing larger than average appropriations among a smaller than average number of students, Iowa achieves high support per student in each of its institutional sectors. Public institutions receive about 32% more in State funding per student than the average. This places Iowa fifth in the nation in per student support. In addition, Iowa also provides substantial aid to students in the independent sector and is one of 26 States providing institutional support to independent schools.

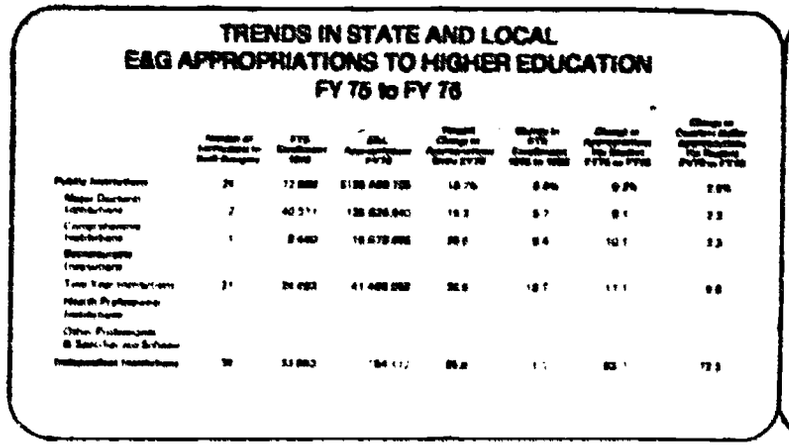
Public institutions in Iowa also receive substantial revenues from non-State sources, particularly major doctoral and two-year institutions, two sectors whose combined enrollment equals almost 90% of the total public enrollment. In every category, these two types of institutions receive above average support from non-State sources. The extent of this support is most dramatic for two-year colleges where an index of 121 based on State and local appropriations alone rises to an index of 163 for total revenues from all other sources (i.e., from $1695 per student from State appropriations to $3217 E&G revenues from all sources). In this regard, it should be noted that tuition revenues at two-year colleges in Iowa are more than twice the average for this type of institution, which may be a factor in the lower enrollment of Iowa students in the public sector.

Because of the substantial non-State support for public institutions in Iowa, the 56% share carried by the State is about 6% below U.S. norms. Yet this share was only 49% in FY72. Thus the role of the State in institutional financing has increased dramatically in the last four years.

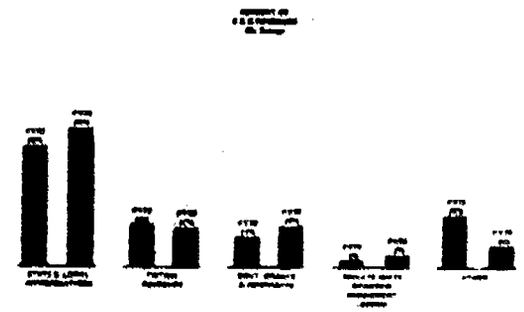
PUBLIC ENROLLMENTS
(per 1000 population)



TRENDS IN STATE AND LOCAL E&G APPROPRIATIONS TO HIGHER EDUCATION
FY 75 to FY 76



TRENDS IN THE MIX OF SUPPORT TO PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION
FY 72 to FY 76

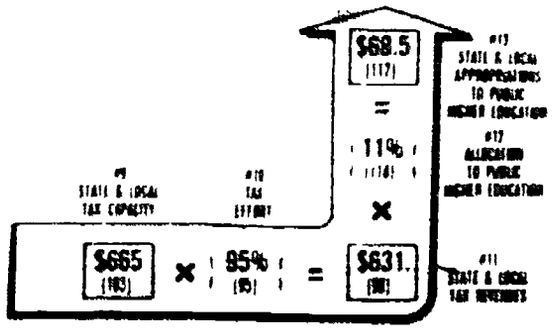


INSTITUTIONAL REVENUES
(Educational & General per student)

INSTITUTIONS	#12 INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT (per capita)	#13 FTE ENROLLMENT (per 1000 pop.)	#14 STATE & LOCAL APPROPRIATIONS (per student)	#15 OTHER REVENUES: TUITION (per student)	#15 OTHER REVENUES: GIFT CONTRACTS (per student)	#15 OTHER REVENUES: PRIVATE GIFTS & GRANTS (per student)	#15 OTHER REVENUES: OTHER (per student)	#16 TOTAL E&G REVENUES (per student)
PUBLIC	$68.5 117	25.3 85	$2704 132	$745 130	$793 152	$199 177	$423 197	$4884 141
Major Doctoral Granting	47.4 199	13.8 63	3610 138	829 181	1298 172	352 138	432 183	6231 172
Comprehensive	8.6 57	2.9 45	2291 115	600 111	176 58	8 21	84 72	3160 116
General Baccalaureate	0 0	+ 0 0	= 0 0	+ 0 0	+ 0 0	+ 0 0	+ 0 0	= 0 0
Two Year	14.5 93	8.5 76	1695 121	660 216	325 305	14 138	523 937	3217 583
Health Professional	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Other Professional	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
INDEPENDENT	3 32	11.8 121	27 25	2365 87	264 8	618 61	200 52	3470 71

INSTITUTIONAL EXPENDITURES
(Educational & General per student)

	INSTRUCTION (per student)	RESEARCH (per student)	PUBLIC SERVICE (per student)	OTHER (per student)	TOTAL (per student)
PUBLIC	2060 138	601 171	358 219	1416 188	4435 134
Major Doctoral Granting	2368 121	1986 173	515 133	1810 93	5578 113
Comprehensive	1417 95	37 33	110 151	1548 174	3111 100
General Baccalaureate	0 0	0 0	0 0	NA 0	0 0
Two Year	1778 103	3 44	107 386	1057 171	3023 100
Health Professional	0 0	0 0	0 0	NA 0	0 0
Other Professional	0 0	0 0	0 0	NA 0	0 0
INDEPENDENT	1372 4	17 1	67 45	1972 86	3408 78



STATE & LOCAL FINANCES
(per capita)

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
Institutional Revenues

	56 84	15 96	18 100	4 125	8 133
	95 147	13 81	19 100	6 171	7 88
	73 100	19 105	6 56	0 79	3 71
	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
	53 74	21 132	19 175	0 99	18 229
	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
	1 35	68 131	0 31	18 85	0 74

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
Institutional Expenditures

PUBLIC	46 103	14 132	8 163	32 91
Major Doctoral Granting	42 100	19 100	9 119	29 83
Comprehensive	46 99	1 31	4 147	50 116
General Baccalaureate	0 0	0 0	0 0	NA 0
Two Year	59 114	0 28	8 347	35 76
Health Professional	0 0	0 0	0 0	NA 0
Other Professional	0 0	0 0	0 0	NA 0
INDEPENDENT	40 105	1 4	1 63	58 173

(Indexes shown in red are based on U.S. average = 100)

* Unseparated programs at Major Doctoral Institutions

IOWA

KANSAS

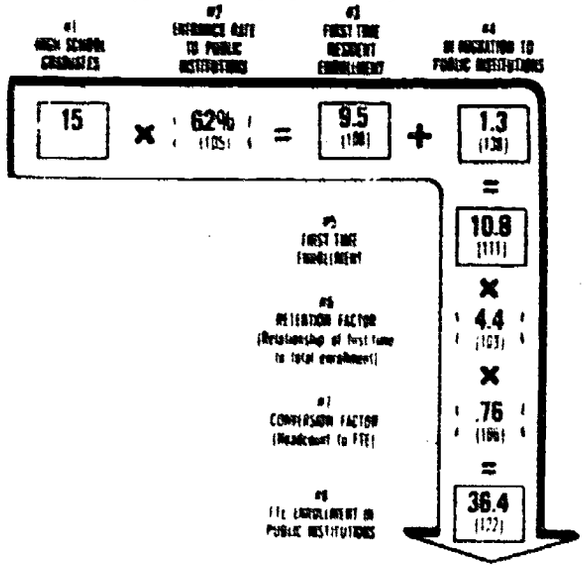
Public higher education in Kansas showed a real dollar gain per student of 4.6% in FY76 appropriations from State and local sources. This improvement was the result of an 18% growth in appropriations, only partially offset by a 6% increase in enrollments. The resulting 11.5% gain in per student State support, when adjusted for inflation, equals a 4.6% increase in constant dollars. All sectors mirrored this general pattern except major doctoral institutions which, in contrast to the 4.6% average gain, shared a near 15% drop in purchasing power per student in State appropriations.

The general gain in appropriations brought taxes allocated to higher education to $73 a person in Kansas, a level 19% higher than the average of other States. To achieve this rate, Kansans allocated 12% of collected tax revenues to public higher education, a rate almost 30% higher than average. Kansas also enrolls a large number of students in public institutions, 36 FTE per 1000 population, a rate 22% above the U.S. average. These large enrollments are the result of a combination of factors: higher than average numbers of high school graduates, higher numbers of residents enrolling first time, larger numbers of out-of-state students enrolling, strong retention, and a positive ratio of full-time to part time students. Because enrollments are relatively larger than State support, appropriations per public student in Kansas are just under the U.S. average (by 2%).

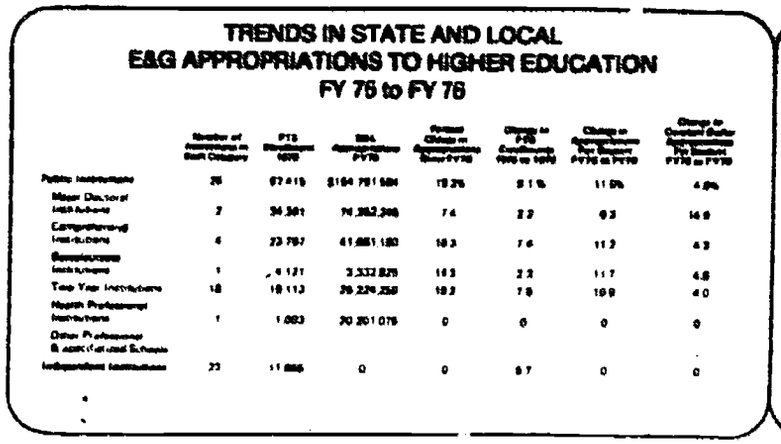
While appropriations per student are close to national norms for the public sector as a whole, the largest component, major doctoral institutions which enroll more than 40% of all public students, receives 18% less State support per student than the average for similar institutions. Compounding this problem, revenues from non-State sources are even lower proportionally, creating a total E&G revenue profile for these institutions that is 28% below the national average. The FY76 decrease in State support to this sector described in the first paragraph suggests that the fiscal picture for these institutions has recently been deteriorating rather than improving. While major doctoral institutions find their total revenues reduced because of low funding from non-State sources, all other institutional groups in Kansas have the opposite situation. For example, baccalaureate institutions shift indexes from 50 for State appropriations alone to 80 for total revenues and two year institutions shift indexes from 94 to 117.

Kansas appears to have developed a strategy in higher education of very large enrollments buttressed by a heavy tax contribution. However, because Kansas is attempting to educate so many students, particularly at major doctoral institutions, appropriations per student are not as large as might have been expected.

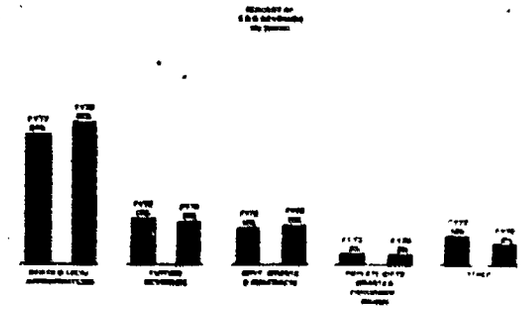
PUBLIC ENROLLMENTS
(per 1000 population)



TRENDS IN STATE AND LOCAL E&G APPROPRIATIONS TO HIGHER EDUCATION
FY 75 to FY 76



TRENDS IN THE MIX OF SUPPORT TO PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION
FY 72 to FY 76

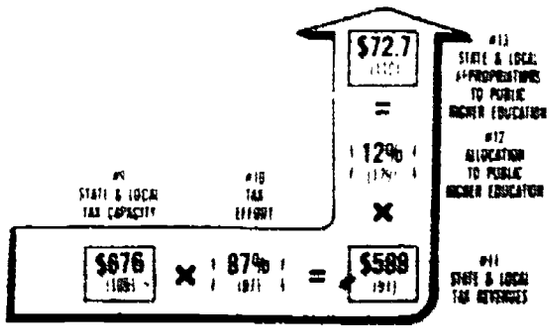


INSTITUTIONAL REVENUES
(Educational & General per student)

INSTITUTIONS	#13 INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT (per capita)		#14 FTE ENROLLMENT (per 1000 pop.)		#15 STATE & LOCAL APPROPRIATIONS (per student)		#16 OTHER REVENUES: TUITION (per student)		#16 OTHER REVENUES: GOVT CONTRACTS (per student)		#16 OTHER REVENUES: PRIVATE GIFTS & GRANTS (per student)		#16 OTHER REVENUES: OTHER (per student)		#16 TOTAL E&G REVENUES (per student)	
PUBLIC	$72.7		36.4		$2000		$542		$507		$91		$286		$3425	
Major Doctoral Granting	32.8		15.2		2162		574		574		68		324		3702	
Comprehensive	18.4		10.5		1752		559		291		51		118		2742	
General Baccalaureate	1.5		1.8		809		768		267		32		341		2177	
Two Year	11.1		8.4		1320		388		184		15		414		2301	
Health Professional	8.9		0.4		28141		1351		11412		3508		283		39705	
Other Professional	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
INDEPENDENT	0		5.2		0		1676		230		1051		270		3177	

INSTITUTIONAL EXPENDITURES
(Educational & General per student)

	#17 INSTRUCTION (per student)		#18 RESEARCH (per student)		#19 PUBLIC SERVICE (per student)		#20 OTHER (per student)		#21 TOTAL (per student)	
PUBLIC	1511		341		183		1279		3313	
Major Doctoral Granting	1451		789		354		1196		3801	
Comprehensive	1322		35		75		1204		2636	
General Baccalaureate	1093		4		138		796		2032	
Two Year	1102		3		27		997		2129	
Health Professional	17196		48		0		13225		30469	
Other Professional	0		0		0		NA		0	
INDEPENDENT	1117		0		12		2098		3227	



STATE & LOCAL FINANCES
(per capita)

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
Institutional Revenues

	58	16	15	3	8
	58	15	16	2	9
	64	20	10	2	4
	37	36	9	1	16
	57	16	8	1	18
	85	4	31	10	1
	0	0	0	0	0
	0	53	7	33	7

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
Institutional Expenditures

PUBLIC	46	10	6	39
Major Doctoral Granting	38	21	9	31
Comprehensive	50	1	3	46
General Baccalaureate	54	0	7	39
Two Year	52	0	1	47
Health Professional	56	0	0	43
Other Professional	0	0	0	100
INDEPENDENT	35	0	0	65

(Indexes shown in red are based on U.S. average = 100)

* Unseparated programs at Major Doctoral Institutions

KANSAS

KENTUCKY

While Kentucky public institutions experienced a constant dollar decline of about 8.3% in FY76 in State and local support, only the two-year institutions (which enroll 15% of the public student population) operate with total financial resources at levels substantially below U.S. averages (below by 36%). The university sector (enrolling about 40% of the State's students) by contrast has total budgets that are 30% above average, allowing them to spend more on instruction, research, and public service than their counterpart institutions in other States.

The 8.3% constant dollar decline came despite a 12% increase in appropriations levels, because enrollments increased at an even greater rate of 14%. This brought appropriations per student to $2286, a level that while 12% above the U.S. average, is 2% less per student than that received the previous year. In real dollar terms, the value of this appropriation is reduced further (to a decline of 8.3%).

Taxpayers in Kentucky provide $56 per capita to higher education, an amount 9% below the average of all States. This level of support appears to be most directly related to the low level of enrollments in the State (18% below average). Public enrollments are low due to less than average entrance or progression rates from high school to college as well as low numbers of out-of-state students. Nevertheless, since appropriations are not as low as enrollments, per student support in the public sector is 12% above average rates.

The universities in Kentucky, in addition to receiving above average State appropriations, also get substantial revenues from tuition, grants and contracts and other sources, thereby establishing high total revenues. While State funds are below average by 9% for the comprehensive colleges, these institutions receive relatively high revenues from other sources so that total revenues are near average. Baccalaureate and other professional schools receive above average total support (indexed at 113 and 105, respectively). Only two-year schools which receive 55% of average State and local appropriations and 64% of average total per student revenues operate at levels substantially below the average. Still, these institutions were one of two sectors (including the university) that had appropriation increases greater than enrollment growth (before adjustment for inflation).

PUBLIC ENROLLMENTS
(per 1000 population)

#1 High School Graduates		#2 Attendance Rate to Public Institutions		#3 First Time Resident Enrollment		#4 In-Migration to Public Institutions
14 (93)	×	42% (78)	=	5.7 (68)	+	.8 (87)

= #5 First Time Enrollment: 6.5 (67)

× #6 Retention Factor (Relationship of first time to total enrollment): 4.7 (111)

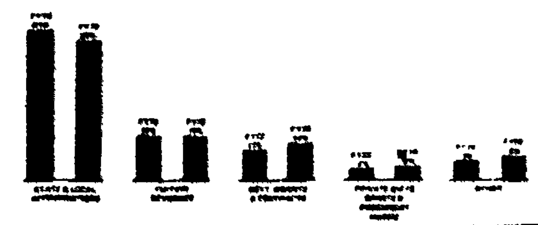
× #7 Conversion Factor (Headcount to FTE): .79 (109)

= #8 FTE Enrollment in Public Institutions: 24.4 (82)

TRENDS IN STATE AND LOCAL E&G APPROPRIATIONS TO HIGHER EDUCATION FY 75 to FY 76

	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Public Institutions	8	82 118	$188 280 414	11 7%	14 2%	2 2%	-6 2%
Major Doctoral Institutions	2	[illegible]	100 286 743	14 1	11 1	2 8	-3 6
Comprehensive Institutions	3	26 [illegible]	61 730,400	6 6	14 0	-6 6	-12 3
[illegible] Institutions	2	6 082	11 767,750	6 4	18 3	-6 0	11 6
Two Year Institutions	1	10 782	8,288,830	28 4	26 1	1 8	-4 8
Health Professional Institutions	.	..			.	.	..
Other Professional & Specialized Schools	1	1 644	11 752 001	8 4	8 3	2 0	6 6
Independent Institutions	20	15 638	0	0	6 3	0	0

TRENDS IN THE MIX OF SUPPORT TO PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION FY 72 to FY 76



INSTITUTIONAL REVENUES
(Educational & General per student)

INSTITUTIONS	Institutional Support (per capita)	+	FTE Enrollment (per 1000 pop.)	=	#14 State & Local Appropriations (per student)	+	#15 Other Revenues: Tuition (per student)	+	Govt Contracts (per student)	+	Private Gifts & Grants (per student)	+	Other (per student)	#16 Total E&G Revenues (per student)
PUBLIC	$55.7 91		24.4 82		$2288 117		$653 118		$594 114		$202 188		$371 172	$4108 118
Major Doctoral Granting*	30.8 129		8.9 98		3455 137		853 144		1219 173		498 192		672 158	6807 131
Comprehensive	15.2 115		8.3 135		1827 91		570 146		219 73		19 45		283 262	2824 98
General Baccalaureate	3.5 145	+	1.8 136	=	1980 115	+	800 98	+	532 148	+	0 1	+	69 77	3381 111
Two Year	2.8 98		3.8 32		774 55		400 31		8 5		83 858		0 0	1287 64
Health Professional	0 0		0 0		0 0		0 0		0 0		0 0		0 0	0 0
Other Professional	3.5 129		1.7 116		2030 104		603 84		481 175		0 0		280 168	3394 105
INDEPENDENT	0 0		5.0 55		0 0		1368 56		301 38		1310 133		184 43	3143 84

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
Institutional Revenues

	State & Local Appropriations	Tuition	Govt Contracts	Private Gifts & Grants	Other
PUBLIC	56 94	16 105	14 95	5 151	9 45
Major Doctoral Granting	52 101	13 88	18 94	7 141	10 127
Comprehensive	62 93	19 108	7 75	1 46	10 261
General Baccalaureate	61 107	19 87	17 131	0 1	2 68
Two Year	61 86	32 203	0 0	7 138	0 0
Health Professional	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Other Professional	60 169	18 50	14 11	0 0	8 168
INDEPENDENT	0 0	44 87	10 47	42 788	5 87

INSTITUTIONAL EXPENDITURES
(Educational & General per student)

	Instruction (per student)	Research (per student)	Public Service (per student)	Other (per student)	Total (per student)
PUBLIC	1435 88	386 114	425 259	1875 143	4122 125
Major Doctoral Granting	2243 115	1022 115	1020 263	2060 154	6344 140
Comprehensive	1051 71	17 15	107 147	1660 133	2835 97
General Baccalaureate	1080 88	84 167	158 758	1758 132	3001 112
Two Year	720 75	0 0	0 0	541 62	1270 67
Health Professional	0 0	0 0	0 0	104 0	0 0
Other Professional	1064 77	1 1	48 98	1748 177	2940 91
INDEPENDENT	1224 88	2 0	23 77	1877 87	3128 85

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
Institutional Expenditures

	Instruction	Research	Public Service	Other
PUBLIC	35 77	9 91	10 795	45 115
Major Doctoral Granting	32 82	15 82	15 187	38 118
Comprehensive	37 73	1 15	4 451	60 137
General Baccalaureate	33 72	3 158	5 731	58 119
Two Year	57 111	0 0	0 0	43 97
Health Professional	0 0	0 0	0 0	100 0
Other Professional	37 78	0 1	2 36	62 154
INDEPENDENT	39 102	0 0	1 34	60 127

STATE & LOCAL FINANCES
(per capita)

#9 State & Local Tax Capacity		#10 Tax Effort		#11 State & Local Tax Revenues
$575 (90)	×	81% (81)	=	$465 (72)

× #12 Allocation to Public Higher Education: 12% (125)

= #13 State & Local Appropriations to Public Higher Education: $55.7 (91)

(Indexes shown in red are based on U.S. average = 100)

* Unseparated programs at Major Doctoral Institutions

KENTUCKY

LOUISIANA

Appropriations to public higher education in Louisiana held nearly constant in FY76 over FY75. However, at the same time, enrollments rose by 11.5%, causing appropriations per student to decline 10.5%. When adjusted for inflation, public institutions saw their per student purchasing power in State funds decline 16%. This pattern existed for all categories of institutions except the State health professional school which showed a real dollar gain of 2.5% per student. By far, the hardest hit were major doctoral institutions whose constant dollar appropriations per student declined by 35% in this one-year period.

Because Louisiana has chosen to educate 4% fewer students per capita than average, with 21% fewer State funds per capita than average, the per student appropriation level in the State is about 18% below average. While Louisiana has a tax capacity that is slightly above average, tax effort in the State is 18% below the national average resulting in reduced tax revenues. This smaller pool (tax index of 85) is channeled at somewhat lower rates to higher education (index at 93) for a combined effect of dollars per capita of $48 (an even lower index at 79). This figure translates into $1,685 per student as compared with a national level of $2,047. This pattern of low State appropriations exists for all sectors and is exacerbated by below average revenues from other sources. Total revenues for Louisiana's public institutions are about three-quarters of the national average. The major doctoral institutions are particularly affected, receiving total revenues that are 54% of the level obtained by similar institutions. While State and local sources provide the bulk of public E&G revenues (65%—indexed at 109), the level of funds provided in total are far below those of other similar institutions.

PUBLIC ENROLLMENTS
(per 1000 population)

#1 High School Graduates		#2 Entrance Rate to Public Institutions		#3 First Time Resident Enrollment		#4 In-Migration to Public Institutions
15 (102)	×	49% (82)	=	7.3 (84)	+	.8 (83)

= #5 First Time Enrollment: 8.1 (84)

× #6 Retention Factor (Relationship of first time to total enrollment): 4.3 (101)

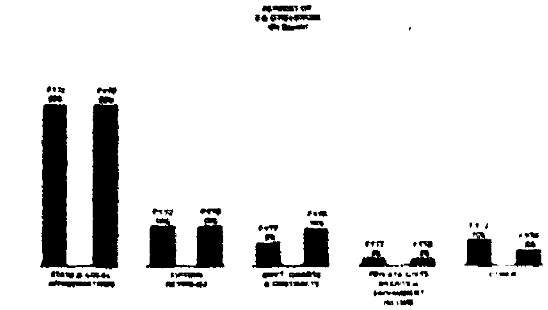
× #7 Conversion Factor (Headcount to FTE): .82 (114)

= #8 FTE Enrollment in Public Institutions: 28.6 (96)

TRENDS IN STATE AND LOCAL E&G APPROPRIATIONS TO HIGHER EDUCATION FY 75 to FY 76

	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Public Institutions	19	106 395	$182 947 630	0 1%	11 9%	10 8%	18 0%
Major Doctoral Institutions	1	22 326	38 411 398	27 7	4 1	20 6	34 8
Comprehensive Institutions	7	66 860	63 200 460	7 8	11 6	3 2	6 2
Baccalaureate Institutions	4	14 333	[illegible]	8 8	13 4	3 4	9 3
Two Year Institutions	4	8 947	9 642 646	21 8	38 7	6 7	12 9
Health Professional Institutions	1	1 860	23 587 843	16 7	6 2	9 3	7 6
Other Professional & State [illegible] Schools	2	5 132	9 276 837	12 9	6 6	5 8	0 8
Independent Institutions	11	17 636	1 083 536	66 7	4 1	30 0	30 4

TRENDS IN THE MIX OF SUPPORT TO PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION FY 72 to FY 76



INSTITUTIONAL REVENUES
(Educational & General per student)

Institutions	Institutional Support (per capita)		FTE Enrollment (per 1000 pop.)		#14 State & Local Appropriations (per student)		#15 Other Revenues: Tuition (per student)		Govt Contracts (per student)		Private Gifts & Grants (per student)		Other (per student)		#16 Total E&G Revenues (per student)
PUBLIC	$48.2 75		28.6 96		$1685 87		$388 71		$353 68		$40 36		$130 61		$2597 75
Major Doctoral Granting	10 1 47		5 9 65		1728 66		511 63		327 31		54 21		152 36		2773 54
Comprehensive	21 7 170		14 8 231		1469 73		365 68		228 11		27 64		78 16		2167 73
General Baccalaureate	5 4 776	+	3 7 751	=	1437 86	+	294 46	+	297 83	+	9 73	+	35 39	=	2072 76
Two Year	2 5 16		2 4 21		1078 77		313 102		142 98		5 68		12 13		1550 79
Health Professional	8 2 181		15 249		12620 73		634 63		6316 75		740 33		3003 147		23314 75
Other Professional	2 2 36		1 4 52		1603 87		414 54		186 45		24 36		29 17		2256 76
INDEPENDENT	3 34		4 7 57		62 64		2261 43		1516 151		- 830 64		451 118		4919 140

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
Institutional Revenues

	State & Local Appropriations	Tuition	Govt Contracts	Private Gifts & Grants	Other
PUBLIC	65 109	15 94	14 90	2 41	5 80
Major Doctoral Granting	62 171	18 116	12 61	2 39	5 67
Comprehensive	68 101	17 93	11 186	1 84	4 96
General Baccalaureate	69 116	14 84	14 159	0 38	2 51
Two Year	70 98	20 138	9 114	0 61	1 16
Health Professional	54 97	3 84	27 100	3 44	13 196
Other Professional	71 118	18 97	8 95	1 51	1 25
INDEPENDENT	1 68	46 92	31 151	13 64	8 117

INSTITUTIONAL EXPENDITURES
(Educational & General per student)

	Instruction (per student)	Research (per student)	Public Service (per student)	Other (per student)	Total (per student)
PUBLIC	$1230 83	$131 39	$114 78	$1043 80	$2518 75
Major Doctoral Granting	1203 62	304 34	188 48	1042 60	2736 55
Comprehensive	1037 70	57 50	48 58	926 74	2083 71
General Baccalaureate	942 75	22 43	41 87	1019 77	2024 75
Two Year	743 76	15 245	69 286	724 83	1551 82
Health Professional	12370 108	1899 49	2423 158	6363 89	23055 89
Other Professional	1037 72	48 29	0 8	1021 71	2105 68
INDEPENDENT	2832 152	20 4	4 4	2166 85	5022 104

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
Institutional Expenditures

	Instruction	Research	Public Service	Other
PUBLIC	49 108	5 51	5 91	41 104
Major Doctoral Granting	44 112	11 87	7 88	38 105
Comprehensive	50 99	3 71	2 84	45 105
General Baccalaureate	47 108	1 58	2 85	50 107
Two Year	48 97	1 95	4 50	47 101
Health Professional	54 120	8 65	11 176	28 88
Other Professional	48 136	2 62	0 8	48 105
INDEPENDENT	56 141	0 3	0 4	43 91

(Indexes shown in red are based on U.S. average = 100)

STATE & LOCAL FINANCES
(per capita)

#9 State & Local Tax Capacity		#10 Tax Effort		#11 State & Local Tax Revenues
$685 (107)	×	82% (82)	=	$545 (85)

× #12 Allocation to Public Higher Education: 9% (53)

= #13 State & Local Appropriations to Public Higher Education: $48.2 (75)

LOUISIANA

170

171

MAINE

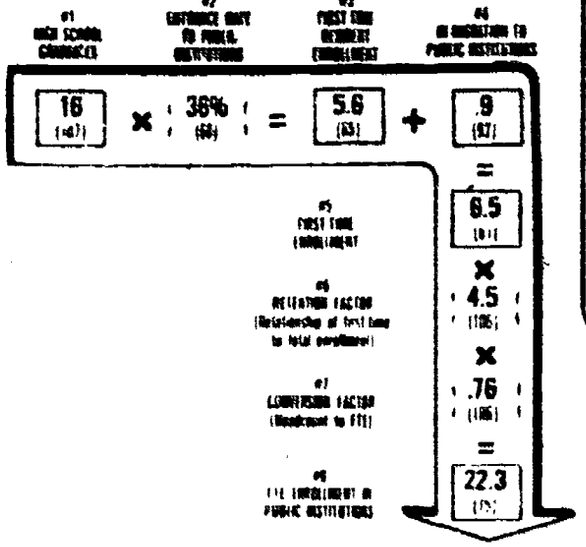
State and local appropriations for public higher education in Maine increased by nearly 10% in FY76 over the previous fiscal year. This rise in State funding however was more than consumed by enrollment increases of 7.4% and inflation of 6.6%, leaving a net change per student in constant dollars of minus 4%. This pattern of decline was apparent in all institutional sectors except other professional and specialized schools. This sector showed a 1.6% constant dollar gain in spite of a 9% enrollment growth. The largest decrease in State appropriations per student was experienced by public two-year colleges which had a 14% decline in constant dollars.

To provide these funds, Maine citizens spend about $40 per capita, a rate 35% below the average in the U.S. It should be noted, however, that Maine is the second poorest State in terms of tax capacity (index of 74). With a tax effort that is 18% above the U.S. average, the level of tax revenues collected increases to an index of 87 (a substantial increase over the tax capacity index of 74). Nonetheless, Maine allocates a very low proportion (7%) of tax revenues to higher education.

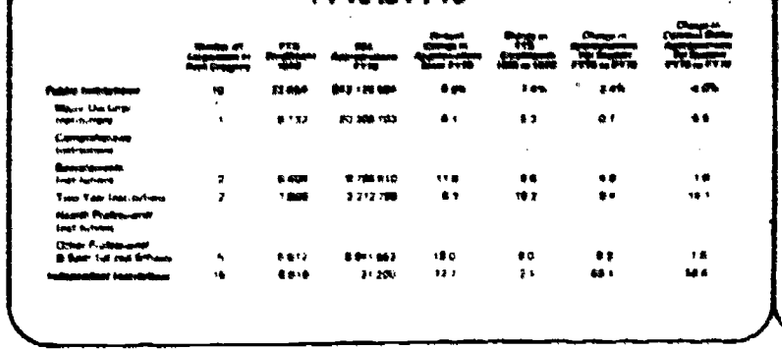
Enrollments in the public sector are also substantially below average rates (though not as low as appropriations). Despite a relatively larger number of high school graduates, Maine students have an extremely low in-State college entrance rate. As a result, enrollments in Maine of 22 students per 1000 population is 25% below typical patterns. While appropriations and enrollments are both substantially below U.S. averages, appropriations are lower than enrollments, so that State support per student in the public sector also remains below the U.S. average by 13%.

The effect of this support, however, varies by institutional sector. Major doctoral and other professional institutions, which together enroll more than 65% of the public students in the State, are supported at rates 20% *below* those typical for similar institutions. However, all public institutions in Maine receive revenues from non-State sources in amounts about 20% greater than the average. As a result, all public institutions in Maine improved their total revenue profile. Major doctoral and other professional institutions reduced the differential in their revenues compared to similar institutions to 10% and 5% below the U.S. average, respectively (from 20% below). Because non-State revenues are so large, the State and local share of total E&G revenues represented in Maine (47%) is about 20% below the usual pattern. Over the four-year period 1972-1976, the share represented by State and local sources dropped eight percentage points, from 55% to 47%.

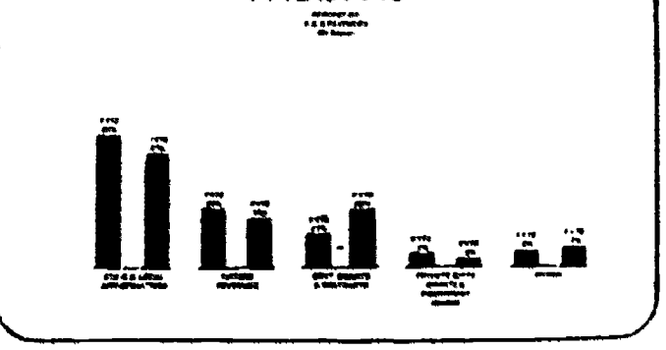
PUBLIC ENROLLMENTS
(per 1000 population)



TRENDS IN STATE AND LOCAL E&G APPROPRIATIONS TO HIGHER EDUCATION FY 75 to FY 76



TRENDS IN THE MIX OF SUPPORT TO PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION FY 72 to FY 76

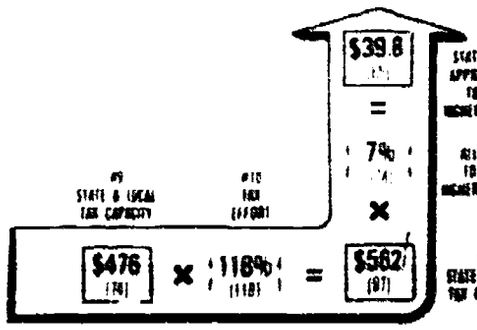


INSTITUTIONAL REVENUES
(Educational & General per student)

INSTITUTIONS	#12 INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT (per capita)	#13 FTE ENROLLMENT (per 1000 pop.)	#14 STATE & LOCAL APPROPRIATIONS (per student)	#15 OTHER REVENUES: TUITION (per student)	#15 OTHER REVENUES: GOVT CONTRACTS (per student)	#15 OTHER REVENUES: PRIVATE GIFTS & GRANTS (per student)	#15 OTHER REVENUES: OTHER (per student)	#16 TOTAL E&G REVENUES (per student)
PUBLIC	$39.8 65	22.3 75	$1781 87	$708 119	$872 160	$123 109	$271 126	$3754 109
Major Doctoral Granting	19.1 [illegible]	9.2 [illegible]	2077 [illegible]	792 [illegible]	1030 [illegible]	202 [illegible]	449 [illegible]	4551 [illegible]
Comprehensive	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
General Baccalaureate	9.2 [illegible]	6.0 [illegible]	1525 93	644 [illegible]	653 [illegible]	75 [illegible]	109 122	3307 121
Two Year	3.0 [illegible]	1.5 [illegible]	2099 [illegible]	537 [illegible]	29 [illegible]	37 [illegible]	561 556	3161 [illegible]
Health Professional	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Other Professional	8.4 [illegible]	5.6 [illegible]	1512 [illegible]	682 [illegible]	752 [illegible]	87 [illegible]	78 47	3081 [illegible]
INDEPENDENT	0 0	8.3 [illegible]	4 [illegible]	2889 [illegible]	243 [illegible]	865 [illegible]	213 [illegible]	4313 [illegible]

INSTITUTIONAL EXPENDITURES
(Educational & General per student)

	INSTRUCTION (per student)	RESEARCH (per student)	PUBLIC SERVICE (per student)	OTHER (per student)	TOTAL (per student)
PUBLIC	$1188 80	$337 166	$295 101	$1748 133	$3568 108
Major Doctoral Granting	1227 83	701 [illegible]	513 [illegible]	1960 [illegible]	4401 [illegible]
Comprehensive	0 0	0 0	0 0	[illegible] 0	0 0
General Baccalaureate	1088 [illegible]	161 329	187 270	1656 [illegible]	3074 [illegible]
Two Year	1627 [illegible]	0 1	0 0	1953 [illegible]	2781 [illegible]
Health Professional	0 0	0 0	0 0	[illegible] 0	0 0
Other Professional	1114 [illegible]	20 12	194 237	1849 [illegible]	2937 [illegible]
INDEPENDENT	1427 [illegible]	73 [illegible]	8 [illegible]	2772 [illegible]	6277 [illegible]



STATE & LOCAL FINANCES
(per capita)

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
Institutional Revenues

#13 STATE & LOCAL APPROPRIATIONS TO PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION	47 [illegible]	19 [illegible]	23 [illegible]	3 [illegible]	7 [illegible]
#17 ALLOCATION TO PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION	46 [illegible]	17 [illegible]	23 [illegible]	4 [illegible]	10 [illegible]
	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
	46 [illegible]	19 [illegible]	20 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	3 [illegible]
	64 [illegible]	17 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	17 [illegible]
	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
#11 STATE & LOCAL TAX REVENUES	48 [illegible]	22 [illegible]	20 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	3 [illegible]
	0 [illegible]	67 [illegible]	6 [illegible]	22 [illegible]	5 [illegible]

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
Institutional Expenditures

PUBLIC	33 [illegible]	9 [illegible]	8 [illegible]	49 [illegible]
Major Doctoral Granting	28 [illegible]	16 [illegible]	12 [illegible]	45 [illegible]
Comprehensive	0 0	0 0	0 0	[illegible] 0
General Baccalaureate	35 [illegible]	5 [illegible]	5 [illegible]	54 [illegible]
Two Year	58 [illegible]	0 1	0 0	41 [illegible]
Other Professional	0 0	0 0	0 0	[illegible] 0
Other Professional	38 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	5 [illegible]	56 [illegible]
INDEPENDENT	33 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	0 [illegible]	65 [illegible]

(Indexes shown in red are based on U.S. average = 100)

MAINE

MARYLAND

While State and local appropriations to public higher education in Maryland increased by 12.8% in FY76, enrollments expanded at a slightly greater rate (13.2%), causing per student appropriations to decrease by .3%. When inflation effects are taken into account, this decline increases to a level that is 6.5% below the previous year in constant dollar terms. While these statistics describe the general trends in the public sector, individual groups of institutions had varied experiences. The major doctoral, baccalaureate and health professional schools all showed per student gains in appropriation support even after accounting for enrollment growth and inflation. The comprehensive, two-year and other professional and specialized schools, on the other hand, experienced substantial real dollar per student decreases in State support of 9.8%, 12.9%, and 10.3% respectively.

Appropriations to higher education in Maryland represent a $56.50 contribution of tax revenues per person. This level is about 7% below national norms and results largely from a low allocation rate of 8% of tax revenues to higher education which is about 13% below the U.S. average. State appropriations support a student population that very closely approximates the average pattern for all States of nearly 30 FTE students for every 1000 persons in the State. This enrollment profile is the result of a slightly larger than average number of high school graduates, enrolling at a lower than average rate and supplemented by a strong influx of out-of-state students. The end result of these varying forces is the near average enrollment load for the State.

When appropriations are viewed in light of the enrollment level in public institutions, it is evident that State support per student in Maryland is approximately 6% [illegible] the national average. However, State revenues in the public sector are supplemented by income from tuition charges bringing total E&G revenues to a level 4% above U.S. norms. This pattern though varies among the different groups of institutions. The major doctoral and health professional institutions, despite funding increases in the FY76 period, receive State appropriations substantially below those in other States (indexed at 77 and 60, respectively). In both cases, the revenue status of these institutions is not changed significantly after non-State revenues are considered (i.e., their indexes for total E&G revenues per student are 80 and 60, respectively). The comprehensive institutions are likewise operating with revenues that are below national averages for the sector, though funding from tuition and private sources help boost their index from 72 for State revenues to 82 for total E&G revenues. In contrast, two-year and other professional schools both operate with above average revenues, despite the decrease in State funding in FY76 described above. Although the general baccalaureate schools received an increase in State funding in 1976, their above average total revenues are largely a result of revenues from non-State sources.

In sum, State and local appropriations account for a lower share of public institutional revenues than in most States, 54% (index of 90). The effect of this lower role, however, varies a great deal by sector with three institutional types (major doctoral, comprehensive, and health professional) operating with total revenues substantially below those of similar colleges and three sectors (general baccalaureate, two year, and other professional institutions) operating with total revenues above the average, largely as a result of non-State funding.

PUBLIC ENROLLMENTS

(per 1000 population)

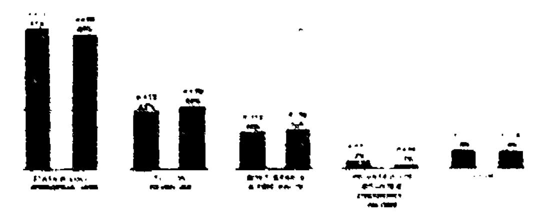
#1 High School Graduates		#2 Entrance Rate to Public Institutions		#3 First Time Resident Enrollment		#4 In Migration to Public Institutions
15 (104)	×	54% (97)	=	8.3 (95)	+	1.5 (155)

- #5 First Time Enrollment: = 9.8 (101)
- #6 Retention Factor (Relationship of first time to total enrollment): × 4.4 (104)
- #7 Conversion Factor (Headcount to FTE): × .68 (95)
- #8 FTE Enrollment in Public Institutions: = 29.4 (99)

TRENDS IN STATE AND LOCAL E&G APPROPRIATIONS TO HIGHER EDUCATION FY 75 to FY 76

[illegible]

TRENDS IN THE MIX OF SUPPORT TO PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION FY 72 to FY 76



INSTITUTIONAL REVENUES

(Educational & General per student)

Institutions	Institutional Support (per capita)	FTE Enrollment (per 1000 pop.)	#14 State & Local Appropriations (per student)	#15 Other Revenues: Tuition (per student)	Govt Contracts (per student)	Private Gifts & Grants (per student)	Other (per student)	#16 Total E&G Revenues (per student)
PUBLIC	$56.5	29.4	$1925	$850	$555	$50	$200	$3579
Major Doctoral Granting	14.8	7.3	2032	1026	684	54	313	4109
Comprehensive	5.4	3.8	1434	635	227	68	74	2437
General Baccalaureate	7.1	5.3	1341	1308	352	16	124	3141
Two Year	16.2	10.8	1501	580	156	3	78	2311
Health Professional	10.5	1.1	10332	979	5228	665	1394	18597
Other Professional	2.0	1.1	1789	719	1183	0	376	4067
INDEPENDENT	7	5.1	142	2493	3165	2308	672	8772

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION

Institutional Revenues

	State & Local Appropriations	Tuition	Govt Contracts	Private Gifts & Grants	Other
PUBLIC	54	24	15	1	6
Major Doctoral Granting	49	25	17	1	8
Comprehensive	59	26	9	3	3
General Baccalaureate	43	42	11	1	4
Two Year	65	25	7	0	3
Health Professional	56	5	28	4	7
Other Professional	44	18	29	0	9
INDEPENDENT	2	28	36	26	8

INSTITUTIONAL EXPENDITURES

(Educational & General per student)

	Instruction (per student)	Research (per student)	Public Service (per student)	Other (per student)	Total (per student)
PUBLIC	$1848	$290	$86	$1316	$3379
Major Doctoral Granting	1801	615	258	1357	4070
Comprehensive	1091	73	0	1211	2375
General Baccalaureate	1801	41	14	1228	3084
Two Year	1122	2	55	1081	2258
Health Professional	7485	2828	0	3113	13426
Other Professional	1344	75	0	2479	3896
INDEPENDENT	3516	1982	124	3137	8759

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION

Institutional Expenditures

	Instruction	Research	Public Service	Other
PUBLIC	49	9	3	39
Major Doctoral Granting	44	17	6	33
Comprehensive	46	3	0	51
General Baccalaureate	58	1	0	40
Two Year	50	0	2	48
Health Professional	56	21	0	23
Other Professional	34	2	0	64
INDEPENDENT	40	23	1	36

STATE & LOCAL FINANCES

(per capita)

#9 State & Local Tax Capacity		#10 Tax Effort		#11 State & Local Tax Revenues
$654 (107)	×	104% (104)	=	$680 (108)

- #12 Allocation to Public Higher Education: × 8% (87)
- #13 State & Local Appropriations to Public Higher Education: = $56.5 (93)

(Indexes shown in red are based on U.S. average = 100)

MARYLAND

178

179

MASSACHUSETTS

In fiscal year 1976, Massachusetts was one of four states in the country where the level of appropriations provided higher education declined in comparison to the previous year. In this same period, enrollments in the public system were rising by 8.5%, creating a loss in per student support of 9.8%. When this figure is adjusted for inflation, public institutions in Massachusetts showed a loss in the value of appropriations of 15.4%. While the other professional and specialized institutions were the one sector to show real gains of 5.3% per student, all other sectors suffered constant dollar losses ranging from 10.8% for baccalaureate institutions to 20.2% for two year institutions.

Massachusetts ranks 50th among the States in appropriations per capita to public higher education (only New Hampshire provides less). Massachusetts, through a high rate of taxation (an effort that ranks second nationwide) raises substantial tax revenues but allocates a smaller percentage of these revenues to higher education than any other State in the union. The resulting level of $35.50 per capita in tax support of higher education is 42% below U.S. norms. This level of support is apportioned over a public enrollment group that is also substantially smaller than average (by 26%). Massachusetts has only 43% of total enrollments in the public sector. While the enrollment load carried by the State in its public sector is well below average, it is still relatively larger than the appropriations provided. State and local revenues to public higher education, at $1619 per student, represents a level of fiscal support that is 21% below average. More disheartening, however, is the fact that this deficiency is not compensated by other non-State revenues. Instead, a comparative index of revenues from the State of 79 decreases to an index of 68 when revenues for the public sector from all sources are considered. While some types of institutions do obtain State support that is above average (i.e., major doctoral and general baccalaureate schools are indexed at 110 and 109, respectively, in State appropriations), in all cases revenues from other sources are so low that the resultant total E&G revenues for all institutions are uniformly below U.S. averages by 11% to 32%.

Although Massachusetts has more enrollments in the independent sector than in public institutions, the State provides almost no financial support to independent institutions. The size of the independent sector in Massachusetts is the second largest in the nation. Nevertheless, of the 26 States providing financial support to the independent sector, Massachusetts provides the lowest per student amount.

PUBLIC ENROLLMENTS

(per 1000 population)

#1 High School Graduates **16** (111) × #2 Entrance Rate to Public Institutions **44%** (74) = #3 First-Time Resident Enrollment **7.1** (61) + #4 In-Migration to Public Institutions **.5** (82)

= #5 First-Time Enrollment **7.6** (76)

× #6 Retention Factor (Relationship of first-time to total enrollment) **3.9** (97)

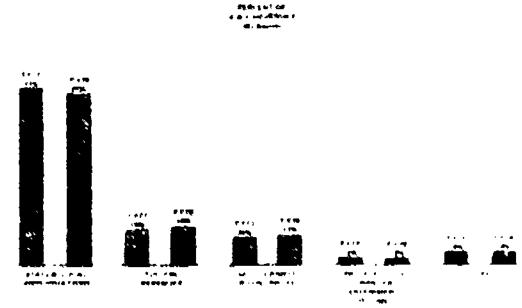
× #7 Conversion Factor (Headcount to FTE) **.74** (102)

= #8 FTE Enrollment in Public Institutions **21.9** (74)

TRENDS IN STATE AND LOCAL E&G APPROPRIATIONS TO HIGHER EDUCATION FY 75 to FY 76

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

TRENDS IN THE MIX OF SUPPORT TO PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION FY 72 to FY 76



INSTITUTIONAL REVENUES

(Educational & General per student)

Institutions	Institutional Support (per capita)	FTE Enrollment (per 1000 pop.)	#14 State & Local Appropriations (per student)	#15 Other Revenues: Tuition (per student)	Gov't Contracts (per student)	Private Gifts & Grants (per student)	Other (per student)	#16 Total E&G Revenues (per student)
PUBLIC	$35.5	21.9	$1619	$339	$262	$41	$94	$2354
Major Doctoral Granting	11.8	4.1	2881	210	631	140	329	4197
Comprehensive	6.7	4.0	1561	345	90	25	22	2043
General Baccalaureate	4.0	2.3	1777	351	221	47	20	2416
Two Year	6.6	7.4	896	341	178	1	67	1484
Health Professional	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Professional***	6.9	4.2	1635	447	229	24	23	2358
INDEPENDENT	0	28.2	[illegible]	2854	1337	1384	24[illegible]	58[illegible]2

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION

Institutional Revenues

	State & Local Appropriations	Tuition	Gov't Contracts	Private Gifts & Grants	Other
PUBLIC	69	14	11	2	4
Major Doctoral Granting	69	5	15	3	8
Comprehensive	76	17	4	1	1
General Baccalaureate	74	15	9	2	1
Two Year	60	23	12	0	4
Health Professional	0	0	0	0	0
Other Professional	69	19	10	1	1
INDEPENDENT	0	49	23	24	4

INSTITUTIONAL EXPENDITURES

(Educational & General per student)

	Instruction (per student)	Research (per student)	Public Service (per student)	Other (per student)	Total (per student)
PUBLIC	$1044	$108	$5	$982	$21[illegible]
Major Doctoral Granting	1722	447	194	1780	4143
Comprehensive	1134	35	16	670	1854
General Baccalaureate	1100	56	23	1225	2404
Two Year	612	1	48	645	1298
Health Professional	0	0	0	NA	0
Other Professional	1027	66	2	962	2057
INDEPENDENT	1861	1143	66	2777	5847

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION

Institutional Expenditures

	Instruction	Research	Public Service	Other
PUBLIC	48	5	[illegible]	45
Major Doctoral Granting	42	11	5	43
Comprehensive	61	2	1	36
General Baccalaureate	46	2	1	51
Two Year	47	0	3	50
Health Professional	0	0	0	NA
Other Professional	50	3	0	47
INDEPENDENT	32	20	1	47

#9 State & Local Tax Capacity **$605** × #10 Tax Effort **131%** = #11 State & Local Tax Revenues **$792**

× #12 Allocation to Public Higher Education **4%**

= #13 State & Local Appropriations to Public Higher Education **35.5** (56)

STATE & LOCAL FINANCES

(per capita)

(Indexes shown in red are based on U.S. average = 100)

*** Other Professional Specialized Health Institutions

MASSACHUSETTS

MICHIGAN

While State funds provided to public higher education in Michigan increased 6.3% in FY76 over the previous year, the 13.6% increase in enrollments was more than double that pace. Because of this jump in enrollments, appropriations relative to the number of students fell 6.4%, and when adjusted for inflation represents a decrease of 12.2% in constant dollar purchasing power. Enrollment increases outdistanced the growth in appropriations in all institutional sectors, causing State support per student to decline in every instance, particularly for two-year colleges where appropriations per student in constant dollars fell 15.9%.

The increase in dollars for higher education brought the level of contributions provided by Michigan citizens to $63 per person, a rate just above the national average (by 4%). Because tax capacity and tax effort in the State are slightly above average, an allocation rate 3% below average still resulted in State appropriations above the norm. These tax dollars support a student population that is larger by 13% than that typically being educated in the States. This level of 34 students per 1000 population is largely due to the substantial numbers graduating from high school (index of 102). Because enrollments are relatively larger than appropriations (though both are above U.S. rates), State support per student in the public sector is diluted to a level that is 8% below the norm for the States. However, this pattern varies by type of institution. General baccalaureate and other professional schools receive more State funds than do similar schools in other States (by 2% and 17%, respectively). Major doctoral schools are just below U.S. levels by 3%. Comprehensive institutions and two-year schools are both funded below national rates by 18% and 9%, respectively.

When the financial profile of these schools is seen as a whole however, all sectors except the comprehensives are funded at levels above the national norm. Michigan institutions are able to supplement State funds with above average revenues from tuition (index 151), government grants and contracts (index 111), and private gifts and grants (index 149). Because of the added infusion of these non-State dollars, a relative index of 92 based only on State support is raised to an index of 105 when total E&G revenues are considered. In sum, while Michigan enrolls relatively more students compared to national averages than the appropriations it provides, these State dollars are supplemented by substantial funds from other sources. As a result most of Michigan institutions have average per student total revenues which exceed or are equal to the national norms.

PUBLIC ENROLLMENTS
(per 1000 population)

#1 High School Graduates: 17 (115) × #2 Entrance Rate to Public Institutions: 61% (102) = #3 First Time Student Enrollment: 10.0 (115) + #4 In-Migration to Public Institutions: 1.0 (164)

= #5 First Time Enrollment: 11.0 (114)

× #6 Retention Factor (Relationship of first-time to total enrollment): 4.3 (101)

× #7 Conversion Factor (Headcount to FTE): .70 (98)

= #8 FTE Enrollment in Public Institutions: 33.6 (113)

TRENDS IN STATE AND LOCAL E&G APPROPRIATIONS TO HIGHER EDUCATION FY 75 to FY 76

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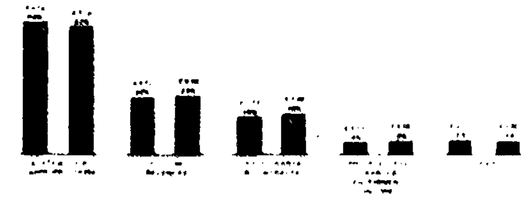
TRENDS IN THE MIX OF SUPPORT TO PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION FY 72 to FY 76



INSTITUTIONAL REVENUES
(Educational & General per student)

Institutions	Institutional Support (per capita)	FTE Enrollment (per 1000 pop.)	#14 State & Local Appropriations (per student)	#15 Other Revenues: Tuition (per student)	Govt Contracts (per student)	Private Gifts & Grants (per student)	Other (per student)	#16 Total E&G Revenues (per student)
PUBLIC	$63.3	33.6	$1883	$827	$578	$168	$163	$3619
Major Doctoral Granting	34.0	13.3	2550	1161	1145	354	287	5498
Comprehensive	8.2	5.0	1535	826	187	62	127	2847
General Baccalaureate	4.7	2.5	1660	708	242	59	109	2779
Two Year	15.4	12.1	1276	482	183	25	56	2027
Health Professional	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Professional	1.4	0.6	2286	842	577	244	129	4078
INDEPENDENT	3	5.5	48	2054	271	863	156	3391

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
Institutional Revenues

	State & Local Appropriations	Tuition	Govt Contracts	Private Gifts & Grants	Other
PUBLIC	52	23	16	5	5
Major Doctoral Granting	46	21	21	6	5
Comprehensive	57	29	7	2	4
General Baccalaureate	60	26	9	2	4
Two Year	63	24	9	1	3
Health Professional	0	0	0	0	0
Other Professional	56	21	14	6	3
INDEPENDENT	1	61	8	25	5

$63.3 (164) = #17 State & Local Appropriations to Public Higher Education

= 9% (157) #12 Allocation to Public Higher Education

×

#9 State & Local Tax Capacity: $649 (101) × #10 Tax Effort: 105% = #11 State & Local Tax Revenues: $681 (106)

STATE & LOCAL FINANCES
(per capita)

INSTITUTIONAL EXPENDITURES
(Educational & General per student)

	Instruction (per student)	Research (per student)	Public Service (per student)	Other (per student)	Total (per student)
PUBLIC	$1618	$350	$157	$1412	$3531
Major Doctoral Granting	2299	841	287	1934	5361
Comprehensive	1369	24	120	1273	2786
General Baccalaureate	1395	7	74	1329	2803
Two Year	1017	6	32	900	1954
Health Professional	0	0	0	NA	0
Other Professional	1618	573	135	1658	3985
INDEPENDENT	1274	22	122	1851	3268

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
Institutional Expenditures

	Instruction	Research	Public Service	Other
PUBLIC	46	10	4	40
Major Doctoral Granting	43	16	5	36
Comprehensive	49	1	4	46
General Baccalaureate	50	0	3	47
Two Year	52	0	2	46
Health Professional	0	0	0	NA
Other Professional	41	14	3	42
INDEPENDENT	39	1	4	57

(Indexes shown in red are based on U.S. average = 100)

* Unseparated programs at Major Doctoral Institutions

MICHIGAN

MINNESOTA

Public higher education in Minnesota received a 20% increase in appropriations from the State in FY76 over FY75. This increase more than compensated for enrollment growth of 10.2% in this same period. As a result, Minnesota institutions gained 9% in dollars per student from the State, that after adjustment for inflation yielded a constant dollar increase of 2.2%. All groups of public institutions shared in this real dollar gain except two-year colleges, which showed a 3% decline in State support per student.

Increases in appropriations brought the support of public higher education in Minnesota to $59 per citizen, a level just under the U.S. average. Despite a relatively low rate of allocation of tax dollars to higher education (index at 85), Minnesota's appropriations are near the national level because of the sizable tax revenues raised (13% above average). Enrollments are roughly in balance with appropriations, at a level just below the U.S. average (index at 96 and 97, respectively). Minnesota, along with South Dakota, has the largest number of high school graduates relative to its population (18 graduates per 1000 population) of all States. However, because of a low college entrance rate to public institutions, the number of first-time students in Minnesota is about 30% below average. This low first-time enrollment is counter-balanced by a high retention rate so that enrollments in Minnesota are just below the national average of 30 students per 1000 persons. (It should be noted, however, that vocational enrollments are not included in these calculations.)

Because appropriations (index of 95) and enrollments (index of 96) in Minnesota are roughly balanced, the per student amount of State support to the public sector is close to U.S. averages. These appropriations, however, are complemented by substantial revenues from other non-State sources. As a result, the revenue index for public institutions based on State support alone, 101, when augmented by revenues to these institutions from non-State sources, increases to 123. An examination of the institutional sectors from this perspective shows that three sectors in particular benefit from funding from non-State sources. The major doctoral institutions (University of Minnesota, Minneapolis-St. Paul) receive substantial support from governmental contracts (index of 163), private gifts and grants (index of 330), and other revenues (148), increasing a State-based revenue index of 104 to 120 for total revenues. Similarly the separate health professional school (the University of Minnesota Mayo Graduate Medical School) in an unusual pattern receives no general State support, but operates at rates 5% above U.S. averages for such schools, as a result of large revenues from government grants and contracts (including State monies) and private gifts and grants. (The major medical school in the State is contained within the University of Minnesota and reported under the major doctoral institutional category.) The two-year institutions in the State, through relatively higher tuition charges for such schools, have revenues that are 6% above the U.S. average. Two sectors, the comprehensive and other professional institutions, are funded by the State below the U.S. average for such schools, by about 20%. Infusion of revenues from other sources does not change their relative standings.

In sum, Minnesota provides funding to public higher education at rates that are roughly in keeping with enrollments, as judged by national averages. These institutions however are, by and large, less dependent on State funds than most (they receive only 49% of total revenues from State sources) and with substantial support from non-State sources achieve total revenue levels that are above U.S. averages. The major doctoral and baccalaureate institutions fare particularly well (indexes of 120 and 113, respectively).

PUBLIC ENROLLMENTS
(per 1000 population)

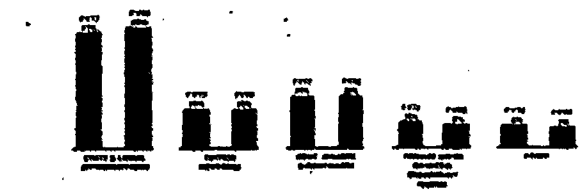
#1 High School Graduates		#2 Entrance Rate to Public Institutions		#3 First-Time Resident Enrollment		#4 In-Migration to Public Institutions
18 (124)	×	35% (98)	=	6.3 (72)	+	.6 (63)

= #5 First-Time Enrollment	6.9 (77)
× #6 Retention Factor (Relationship of first time to total enrollment)	5.5 (120)
× #7 Conversion Factor (Headcount to FTE)	.75 (104)
= #8 FTE Enrollment in Public Institutions	28.5 (95)

TRENDS IN STATE AND LOCAL E&G APPROPRIATIONS TO HIGHER EDUCATION FY 75 to FY 76

	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Public Institutions	30	111,816	$232,184,881	20.1%	10.7%	6.0%	3.3%
Major Doctoral Institutions	1	48,480	137,830,589	19.8	11.7	7.2	0.8
Comprehensive Institutions	4	38,140	48,821,861	21.6	11.3	9.2	3.4
Baccalaureate Institutions	4	6,376	18,188,770	34.2	4.6	30.2	27.1
Two Year Institutions	20	21,064	28,026,848	17.0	13.0	3.0	2.0
Health Professional Institutions	0	111	0	0	9.0	0	0
Other Professional & Specialized Schools	1	4,200	7,146,886	21.2	7.0	12.0	6.8
Independent Institutions	34	36,072	1,131,851	47.8	7.0	27.0	30.6

TRENDS IN THE MIX OF SUPPORT TO PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION FY 72 to FY 76



INSTITUTIONAL REVENUES
(Educational & General per student)

Institutions	Student Aid (per capita)	Institutional Support (per capita)	FTE Enrollment (per 1000 pop.)	#14 State & Local Appropriations (per student)	Tuition (per student)	Govt. Contracts (per student)	Private Gifts & Grants (per student)	Other (per student)	#16 Total E&G Revenues (per student)
PUBLIC	[illegible] (189)	$59.1 87	28.5 95	$2076 101	$833 115	$849 163	$371 330	$318 140	$4247 122
Major Doctoral Granting*		33.8 142	12.3 136	2738 104	758 93	1403 141	584 228	670 158	6151 128
Comprehensive*		11.5 90	7.2 112	1807 88	556 103	100 57	54 128	58 98	2442 87
General Baccalaureate		4.6 135	2.1 46	2172 133	544 86	264 78	50 103	60 74	3006 113
Two Year		7.4 47	5.5 45	1330 96	500 103	181 128	19 176	41 42	2080 136
Health Professional		0 0	0.2 90	0 1	530 52	18184 216	13860 510	0 0	32573 185
Other Professional		1.6 63	1.1 76	1629 64	970 80	415 180	20 25	18 11	2880 82
INDEPENDENT	[illegible] (112)	3 34	8.7 96	33 37	2220 91	332 52	820 83	150 35	3554 73

#15 Other Revenues: Tuition + Govt. Contracts + Private Gifts & Grants + Other

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
Institutional Revenues

	State & Local Appropriations	Tuition	Govt. Contracts	Private Gifts & Grants	Other
PUBLIC	49 82	15 94	20 132	9 267	7 128
Major Doctoral Granting	44 87	12 77	23 118	10 186	11 127
Comprehensive	66 91	23 126	7 78	2 151	2 81
General Baccalaureate	73 117	18 76	9 85	2 145	2 65
Two Year	64 90	24 134	9 113	1 166	2 90
Health Professional	0 1	2 50	56 205	43 503	0 1
Other Professional	61 102	22 118	16 122	1 25	1 13
INDEPENDENT	1 50	63 125	9 44	23 115	4 54

INSTITUTIONAL EXPENDITURES
(Educational & General per student)

	Instruction (per student)	Research (per student)	Public Service (per student)	Other (per student)	Total (per student)
PUBLIC	$1697 114	$721 213	$278 170	$1530 111	$4226 128
Major Doctoral Granting	2386 121	1197 135	608 155	1735 161	5898 118
Comprehensive	1294 87	41 35	25 35	1054 94	2414 83
General Baccalaureate	1382 118	91 182	62 181	1560 118	3035 113
Two Year	965 99	0 1	6 11	1130 138	2110 112
Health Professional	1457 13	27251 377	0 1	17730 224	46432 181
Other Professional	1152 88	4 2	126 201	1380 87	2682 86
INDEPENDENT	1388 79	25 4	51 40	1982 87	3435 71

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
Institutional Expenditures

	Instruction	Research	Public Service	Other
PUBLIC	40 88	17 188	7 133	36 91
Major Doctoral Granting	40 102	20 114	10 130	29 84
Comprehensive	54 105	2 43	1 42	44 102
General Baccalaureate	46 86	3 56	2 81	51 103
Two Year	46 88	0 1	0 17	54 116
Health Professional	3 7	58 318	0 1	38 123
Other Professional	43 92	0 1	5 226	52 113
INDEPENDENT	40 105	1 1	1 52	57 122

STATE & LOCAL FINANCES
(per capita)

#9 State & Local Tax Capacity		#10 Tax Effort		#11 State & Local Tax Revenues
$632 (98)	×	115% (115)	=	$727 (113)

× #12 Allocation to Public Higher Education	8% (85)
= #13 State & Local Appropriations to Public Higher Education	$59.1 (87)

(Indexes shown in red are based on U.S. average = 100)

* Unseparated programs at Major Doctoral Institutions

MINNESOTA

MISSISSIPPI

Appropriations to public colleges and universities in Mississippi rose 16.7% in FY76, a rate of increase that was somewhat larger than the growth in enrollments. All types of public institutions showed gains in State support per student. It is only when inflation is considered that this picture changes somewhat. Both the comprehensive and health professional institutions still showed constant dollar gains in State support after accounting for inflation. The other categories of schools, however, showed decreases in constant dollar State support, ranging from 1.3% to 6%.

Mississippi spent $139 million for public higher education in fiscal year 1976. This amounts to $59 for each citizen, a level just under the national average. While Mississippi is a relatively poor State, as measured by tax capacity, the State appears to place a rather high priority on postsecondary education by allocating 14% of all tax revenues to this purpose (a rate 43% higher than typically found). The citizens of the State appear to echo that priority and despite a small number of current year high school graduates there is a high college entrance rate to public institutions. The high level of enrollment of first-time students, however, is tempered by a low retention ratio, a value that partly reflects the emphasis on two-year education in the State. The net consequence of these factors is an overall enrollment level 7% above average.

When appropriations are related to enrollments, the level of State dollar support per student is about 9% below average. State revenues are somewhat supplemented by revenues from other sources, increasing total E&G revenues to a level just 2% below average. Mississippi maintains an educational system that is largely bimodal, emphasizing enrollments at the major doctoral and two-year institutions. Combined, these two groups of institutions enroll more than three-quarters of all public students. Both these sectors receive State and local funding at levels 15-18% below the amounts received by similar institutions. While the two-year sector shows some improvement in their revenue profile when other sources are considered, they still operate with total revenues about 10% below the average. In sum, Mississippi enrolls about 10% more students than its appropriations can accommodate at national support rates. While revenues from non-State sources improve this condition somewhat, the two large institutional sectors in the State, the major doctoral and two-year institutions, are still funded below average levels.

PUBLIC ENROLLMENTS
(per 1000 population)

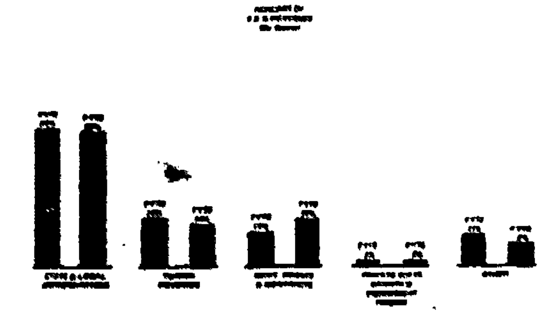
#1 High School Graduates		#2 Entrance Rate to Public Institutions		#3 First Time Student Enrollment		#4 In-Migration to Public Institutions
12 (79)	×	109% (194)	=	12.7 (145)	+	.9 (181)

= #5 First Time Enrollment: 13.6 (146)
× #6 Retention Factor (Relationship of first time to total enrollment): 2.8 (66)
× #7 Conversion Factor (Headcount to FTE): .83 (115)
= #8 FTE Enrollments in Public Institutions: 31.8 (107)

TRENDS IN STATE AND LOCAL E&G APPROPRIATIONS TO HIGHER EDUCATION FY 75 to FY 76

	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Public Institutions	27	76,941	$120,140,671	16.7%	13.7	2.6%	1.6%
Major Doctoral Institutions	3	20,219	40,097,664	11.6	6.7	1.6	4.6
Comprehensive Institutions	1	7,554	9,000,432	16.3	4.8	10.9	4.0
General Baccalaureate Institutions	1	2,812	3,329,880	12.4	9.9	2.9	3.1
Two Year Institutions	18	28,389	37,565,800	20.1	18.8	6.7	1.7
Health Professional Institutions	1	1,480	18,707,904	22.4	12.7	8.1	3.4
Other Professional & Specialized Schools	3	11,418	16,453,016	19.6	10.4	8.2	[illegible]
Independent Institutions	18	8,340	0	0	8.4	0	0

TRENDS IN THE MIX OF SUPPORT TO PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION FY 72 to FY 76



INSTITUTIONAL REVENUES
(Educational & General per student)

Institutions	Student Aid (per capita)	#12 Institutional Support (per capita)	FTE Enrollment (per 1000 pop.)	#14 State & Local Appropriations (per student)	#15 Other Revenues: Tuition (per student)	Govt. Contracts (per student)	Private Gifts & Grants (per student)	Other (per student)	#16 Total E&G Revenues (per student)
PUBLIC	[illegible]	$59.3 [illegible]	31.8 [illegible]	$1887 [illegible]	$538 [illegible]	$622 [illegible]	$71 [illegible]	$298 [illegible]	$3385 [illegible]
Major Doctoral Granting		28.0 [illegible]	12.1 [illegible]	2187 [illegible]	775 [illegible]	[illegible]	65 [illegible]	487 111	4125 [illegible]
Comprehensive		2.2 17	1.1 17	1985 [illegible]	677 114	119 [illegible]	80 [illegible]	53 47	2863 [illegible]
General Baccalaureate		1.4 [illegible]	1.2 [illegible]	1184 77	517 [illegible]	437 127	1 1	[illegible]	2230 [illegible]
Two Year		14.3 [illegible]	12.1 [illegible]	1182 [illegible]	283 [illegible]	124 [illegible]	2 14	194 [illegible]	1785 [illegible]
Health Professional		8.4 [illegible]	0.5 [illegible]	18108 [illegible]	742 71	8650 117	2778 122	388 [illegible]	31051 [illegible]
Other Professional		7.8 [illegible]	4.9 [illegible]	1441 76	580 [illegible]	1030 251	18 [illegible]	185 111	3270 101
INDEPENDENT	[illegible]	0 [illegible]	3.6 [illegible]	0 [illegible]	1421 [illegible]	[illegible]	927 [illegible]	150 [illegible]	3324 [illegible]

#13 State & Local Appropriations to Public Higher Education: $59.3 (97)
= #12 Allocation to Public Higher Education: 14% (143)
×

#9 State & Local Tax Capacity		#10 Tax Effort		#11 State & Local Tax Revenues
$448 (78)	×	97% (87)	=	$434 (67)

STATE & LOCAL FINANCES
(per capita)

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
Institutional Revenues

	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	55 [illegible]	16 [illegible]	18 127	2 [illegible]	9 137
	52 [illegible]	18 [illegible]	16 [illegible]	2 31	11 [illegible]
	70 [illegible]	22 113	4 [illegible]	3 [illegible]	2 [illegible]
	53 [illegible]	23 [illegible]	20 [illegible]	0 1	4 [illegible]
	67 [illegible]	16 [illegible]	7 [illegible]	0 [illegible]	11 [illegible]
	57 [illegible]	2 72	31 [illegible]	9 [illegible]	1 [illegible]
	44 71	18 91	32 [illegible]	0 [illegible]	6 [illegible]
	0 1	43 [illegible]	26 [illegible]	28 [illegible]	3 [illegible]

INSTITUTIONAL EXPENDITURES
(Educational & General per student)

	Instruction (per student)	Research (per student)	Public Service (per student)	Other (per student)	Total (per student)
PUBLIC	$1344 [illegible]	$363 [illegible]	$300 [illegible]	$1227 [illegible]	$3235 [illegible]
Major Doctoral Granting	1425 [illegible]	781 [illegible]	570 147	1362 [illegible]	4147 [illegible]
Comprehensive	1370 [illegible]	15 [illegible]	0 [illegible]	1490 [illegible]	2882 [illegible]
General Baccalaureate	883 71	18 [illegible]	94 [illegible]	1178 [illegible]	2176 [illegible]
Two Year	983 [illegible]	0 [illegible]	12 [illegible]	726 [illegible]	1721 [illegible]
Health Professional	10797 [illegible]	2920 [illegible]	5223 [illegible]	3840 [illegible]	22781 [illegible]
Other Professional	1254 [illegible]	124 [illegible]	0 [illegible]	1946 [illegible]	3324 [illegible]
INDEPENDENT	1136 [illegible]	65 11	21 [illegible]	2100 [illegible]	3334 [illegible]

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
Institutional Expenditures

	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
PUBLIC	42 [illegible]	11 [illegible]	9 [illegible]	38 [illegible]
Major Doctoral Granting	34 [illegible]	19 [illegible]	14 175	33 [illegible]
Comprehensive	48 [illegible]	1 14	0 [illegible]	51 [illegible]
General Baccalaureate	41 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	4 [illegible]	54 [illegible]
Two Year	57 111	0 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	42 [illegible]
Health Professional	47 [illegible]	13 [illegible]	23 [illegible]	17 [illegible]
Other Professional	38 [illegible]	4 [illegible]	0 [illegible]	57 [illegible]
INDEPENDENT	34 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	63 [illegible]

(Indexes shown in red are based on U.S. average = 100)

MISSISSIPPI

194

195

MISSOURI

While appropriations to public higher education in Missouri increased 6% in fiscal year 1976 over the prior year, this increase was outweighed by a 12.7% rise in enrollments, causing State support per student to fall 5.8%. Only two categories of institutions showed gains in appropriations per student (.6% for both comprehensive and other professional and specialized schools). When these figures are adjusted to compensate for the eroding effects of inflation, all categories of institutions in Missouri show a loss in the value of State appropriations per student in constant dollars, on average a decline of 11.7%.

Appropriations for public higher education in Missouri represent a $47 tax load per citizen, a level 23% below the U.S. average. Missouri's tax capacity is 6% below the U.S. average and this capacity is taxed at a rate about 15% below the average. The net effect of below average tax capacity and effort is a level of tax revenues in the State that is 20% below the U.S. norm. Because these tax revenues are allocated to higher education at a rate slightly less than the average rate (index 96), the net effect is an appropriations per capita level that is 23% below the average.

Enrollments are also below average levels by 15%, largely attributable to a low college entrance rate into the public system. Because appropriations are relatively lower than the enrollment load (index of 77 for appropriations versus 85 for enrollments), State support per student is approximately 9% below national averages. Though the level of State support to the public sector is somewhat below average, individual sectors differ dramatically from that profile. Major doctoral and other professional institutions both fare comparatively well for their peer group, displaying rates of State support per student that are 18% and 75% above the norm. By contrast the two-year and comprehensive colleges are well below their reference groups in State support by 34% and 24%, respectively. With one exception these relative profiles are unchanged by other revenues. Two-year institutions shift from an index of 66 based on State support to one of 85 for total revenues (15% below U.S. norms) due to above average incomes from tuition, government contracts and other sources. Missouri, by enrolling a relatively large number of students compared to their appropriations, operates a public system with about 10% less public support than the average. Individual groups of Missouri institutions however, with added funds from non-State sources, are able to operate at levels above the national norms.

PUBLIC ENROLLMENTS
(per 1000 population)

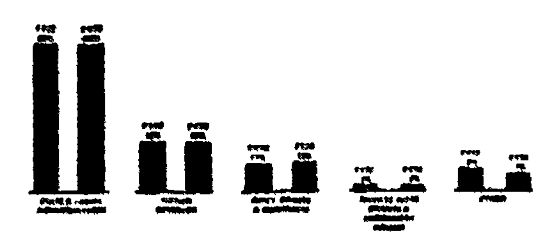
#1 High School Graduates		#2 Entrance Rate to Public Institutions		#3 First Time Resident Enrollment		#4 In-Migration to Public Institutions
15 (102)	×	45% (98)	=	6.7 (77)	+	.6 (98)

= #5 First Time Enrollment: 7.3 (76)
× #6 Reflection Factor (Relationship of first time to total enrollment): 4.5 (106)
× #7 Conversion Factor (Headcount to FTE): .77 (106)
= #8 FTE Enrollment in Public Institutions: 25.4 (85)

TRENDS IN STATE AND LOCAL E&G APPROPRIATIONS TO HIGHER EDUCATION FY 76 to FY 78

	Number of Institutions in Each Category	FTE Enrollment	E&G Appropriations	Percent Change in Appropriations	Change in FTE Enrollment	Change in Appropriations Per Student	Change in Constant Dollars
Public Institutions	27	131 427	$224 [illegible]	6.1%	12.7%	[illegible]	11.7%
Major Doctoral Institutions	2	31 [illegible]	[illegible]	6.2	6.2	[illegible]	1.0
Comprehensive Institutions	6	43 457	[illegible]	6.6	7.8	[illegible]	6.0
Baccalaureate Institutions	3	7 [illegible]	17 616 767	4.0	10.6	0.2	11.1
Two Year Institutions	16	32 [illegible]	31 [illegible]	6.6	20.0	10.0	23.1
Health Professional Institutions							
Other Professional & Specialized Schools	2	4 [illegible]	10 5[illegible]	2.0	1.4	0.8	6.7
Independent Institutions	53	61 [illegible]	2 672	0	45.1	0	100.0

TRENDS IN THE MIX OF SUPPORT TO PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION FY 72 to FY 76



INSTITUTIONAL REVENUES
(Educational & General per student)

INSTITUTIONS	STUDENT AID	INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT (per capita)		FTE ENROLLMENT (per 1000 pop.)		#14 STATE & LOCAL APPROPRIATIONS (per student)		#15 OTHER REVENUES: TUITION (per student)		GRANT CONTRACTS (per student)		PRIVATE GIFTS & GRANTS (per student)		OTHER (per student)		#16 TOTAL E&G REVENUES (per student)
PUBLIC		$47.1 (77)	+	25.4 (85)	=	$1853 (91)	+	$573 (105)	+	$387 (71)	+	$68 (58)	+	$223 (104)	=	$3082 (90)
Major Doctoral Granting*		20.7 (81)		6.7 (76)		3103 (113)		850 (104)		1704 (79)		180 (58)		544 (175)		5481 (107)
Comprehensive		13.6 (86)		8.9 (86)		1527 (76)		488 (87)		141 (63)		14 (33)		100 (88)		2351 (71)
General Baccalaureate		2.7 (111)		1.7 (14)		1620 (95)		365 (63)		427 (119)		3 (8)		60 (31)		2475 (91)
Two Year		6.6 (67)		7.1 (64)		822 (61)		444 (105)		184 (118)		8 (11)		115 (118)		1672 (85)
Health Professional		0 (0)		0 (0)		0 (0)		0 (0)		0 (0)		0 (0)		0 (0)		0 (0)
Other Professional		3.5 (71)		1.0 (86)		3414 (175)		895 (141)		808 (105)		204 (417)		208 (125)		5817 (175)
INDEPENDENT		0 (0)		10.6 (178)		0 (0)		2193 (98)		1168 (16)		674 (99)		803 (738)		5236 (137)

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
Institutional Revenues

	State & Local Appropriations	Tuition	Grant Contracts	Private Gifts & Grants	Other
PUBLIC	60 (121)	19 (117)	12 (79)	2 (65)	7 (116)
Major Doctoral Granting	57 (111)	16 (98)	14 (74)	3 (65)	10 (171)
Comprehensive	68 (101)	21 (116)	6 (43)	1 (44)	4 (119)
General Baccalaureate	65 (106)	15 (66)	17 (131)	0 (18)	2 (74)
Two Year	55 (78)	27 (171)	11 (137)	0 (84)	7 (119)
Health Professional	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Other Professional	61 (131)	16 (91)	14 (113)	5 (246)	4 (77)
INDEPENDENT	0 (0)	42 (94)	23 (169)	19 (93)	17 (228)

INSTITUTIONAL EXPENDITURES
(Educational & General per student)

	INSTRUCTION (per student)	RESEARCH (per student)	PUBLIC SERVICE (per student)	OTHER (per student)	TOTAL (per student)
PUBLIC	$1312 (94)	$248 (71)	$206 (175)	$1215 (91)	$2981 (90)
Major Doctoral Granting	2503 (103)	718 (61)	535 (147)	1774 (103)	5536 (107)
Comprehensive	1083 (72)	58 (61)	74 (161)	983 (79)	2198 (75)
General Baccalaureate	1098 (85)	197 (311)	31 (59)	1317 (91)	2574 (96)
Two Year	882 (92)	1 (12)	40 (113)	832 (85)	1765 (94)
Health Professional	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	NA (0)	0 (0)
Other Professional	2088 (163)	813 (69)	437 (154)	2083 (146)	5433 (175)
INDEPENDENT	2128 (114)	613 (104)	11 (19)	2280 (91)	5010 (103)

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
Institutional Expenditures

	Instruction	Research	Public Service	Other
PUBLIC	44 (98)	8 (81)	7 (148)	41 (101)
Major Doctoral Granting	45 (100)	14 (75)	11 (144)	35 (121)
Comprehensive	49 (97)	2 (58)	3 (135)	45 (106)
General Baccalaureate	42 (89)	8 (126)	1 (62)	51 (104)
Two Year	51 (98)	0 (13)	2 (128)	47 (102)
Health Professional	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	NA (0)
Other Professional	38 (83)	15 (286)	8 (175)	38 (83)
INDEPENDENT	42 (111)	12 (101)	0 (19)	45 (96)

STATE & LOCAL FINANCES
(per capita)

#9 State & Local Tax Capacity		#10 Tax Effort		#11 State & Local Tax Revenues
$603 (94)	×	85% (85)	=	$512 (80)

× #12 Allocation to Public Higher Education: 9% (96)
= #13 State & Local Appropriations to Public Higher Education: $47.1 (77)

(Indexes shown in red are based on U.S. average = 100)

* Unseparated programs at Major Doctoral Institutions

MISSOURI

MONTANA

Public institutions in Montana experienced a real dollar improvement in the level of State and local funding in FY76 over the previous year. In appropriating $41 million for higher education, Montana was providing 15% more funds than in the previous year. While enrollment increases of 7% consumed some of the rise and inflation a good portion of the remaining gain, Montana had a real dollar gain of 1.1% and was one of 19 States making increases in current dollar financing.

While the general picture was one of improvement, the major doctoral and two-year sectors both lost ground in constant dollars per student. Given the low level of funding to the doctoral institution (the University of Montana), this loss is particularly striking. The major doctoral institution in Montana receives $1,424 per student from the State compared with a national average of $2,627 for similar institutions. This level is only 54% of the amount such institutions usually receive. In addition, these revenues are augmented less than usual with income from non-State sources. As a result, the major doctoral institution operates with about half the amount normally expended. Even more unusual is that both comprehensive and other professional institutions are financed by the State at per student amounts greater than those provided to the major doctoral institution. Thus, while the University of Montana receives $1,424 per student; the comprehensive institution, Montana State University, receives $1,959 per student in State appropriations and the other professional institutions receive $1,892 per student. In the case of Montana State University, substantial additional revenues are obtained, so that appropriations indexed at 98 are increased to a level of total E&G revenues that are indexed at 133. For the major doctoral institution, not only are E&G revenue totals low, but State appropriations in fiscal 1976 did little to improve their low financial position.

PUBLIC ENROLLMENTS

(per 1000 population)

#1 High School Graduates		#2 Entrance Rate to Public Institutions		#3 First Time Resident Enrollment		#4 In-Migration to Public Institutions
18 (123)	×	43% (73)	=	7.8 (88)	+	1.1 (116)

= #5 First Time Enrollment: 8.9 (92)

× #6 Retention Factor (Relationship of first time to total enrollment): 4.2 (98)

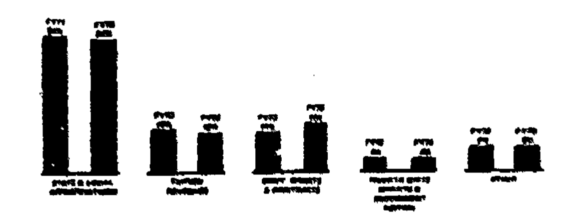
× #7 Conversion Factor (Headcount to FTE): .87 (128)

= #8 FTE Enrollment in Public Institutions: 32.2 (100)

TRENDS IN STATE AND LOCAL E&G APPROPRIATIONS TO HIGHER EDUCATION FY 75 to FY 76

	Number of Institutions in Each Category	FTE Enrollment 1976	E&G Appropriations FY76	Percent Change in Appropriations Since FY75	Change in FTE Enrollment 1975 to 1976	Change in Appropriations Per Student FY75 to FY76	[illegible] FY75 to FY76
Public Institutions	8	24,118	$41,082,787	15.3%	7.0%	7.8%	1.1%
Major Doctoral Institutions	1	8,211	11,837,412	3.0	7.3	3.7	5.5
Comprehensive Institutions	1	6,426	10,937,483	18.7	6.0	11.2	4.3
Baccalaureate Institutions	-		-	-	-		-
Two Year Institutions	3	1,823	2,406,342	29.0	24.8	3.3	3.1
Health Professional Institutions			-		-	-	-
Other Professional & Specialized Schools	4	8,480	10,932,613	27.1	12.6	13.0	6.0
Independent Institutions	3	7,382	0	0	1.6	0	0

TRENDS IN THE MIX OF SUPPORT TO PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION FY 72 to FY 76



INSTITUTIONAL REVENUES

(Educational & General per student)

#15 Other Revenues: Tuition, Govt Contracts, Private Gifts & Grants, Other

Institutions	Institutional Support (per capita)	FTE Enrollment (per 1000 pop.)	#14 State & Local Appropriations (per student)	Tuition (per student)	Govt Contracts (per student)	Private Gifts & Grants (per student)	Other (per student)	#16 Total E&G Revenues (per student)
PUBLIC	$54.9 (90)	32.2 (100)	$1703 (83)	$458 (84)	$564 (99)	$115 (86)	$283 (112)	$3127 (91)
Major Doctoral Granting	15.8 (96)	11.1 (122)	1424 (54)	542 (58)	436 (44)	90 (38)	187 (43)	2089 (53)
Comprehensive	22.1 (173)	11.3 (176)	1859 (96)	477 (88)	780 (14)	228 (143)	516 (481)	3081 (133)
General Baccalaureate	0 (0) +	0 (0) =	0 (0) +	0 (0) +	0 (0) +	0 (0) +	0 (0) =	0 (0)
Two Year	3.2 (71)	2.6 (73)	1251 (98)	236 (78)	342 (715)	22 (30)	29 (38)	1882 (96)
Health Professional	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Other Professional	13.8 (481)	7.3 (635)	1892 (97)	380 (59)	505 (172)	13 (78)	157 (95)	2948 (91)
INDEPENDENT	0 (0)	3.2 (35)	0 (0)	1592 (85)	581 (98)	488 (58)	48 (11)	2719 (96)

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION

Institutional Revenues

	State & Local Appropriations	Tuition	Govt Contracts	Private Gifts & Grants	Other
PUBLIC	54 (92)	15 (97)	18 (179)	4 (116)	8 (143)
Major Doctoral Granting	53 (103)	20 (176)	16 (84)	4 (73)	7 (85)
Comprehensive	48 (74)	12 (67)	29 (130)	8 (418)	13 (342)
General Baccalaureate	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Two Year	66 (94)	13 (82)	18 (228)	1 (214)	2 (31)
Health Professional	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Other Professional	64 (107)	13 (65)	17 (134)	0 (72)	5 (104)
INDEPENDENT	0 (0)	59 (116)	22 (106)	18 (71)	1 (19)

INSTITUTIONAL EXPENDITURES

(Educational & General per student)

	Instruction (per student)	Research (per student)	Public Service (per student)	Other (per student)	Total (per student)
PUBLIC	$1374 (87)	$542 (188)	$131 (98)	$1111 (85)	$3157 (90)
Major Doctoral Granting	1448 (78)	348 (38)	22 (8)	984 (87)	2803 (87)
Comprehensive	1460 (87)	1023 (981)	339 (466)	1127 (90)	3930 (134)
General Baccalaureate	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	NA (0)	0 (0)
Two Year	1061 (163)	0 (0)	22 (58)	770 (98)	1854 (98)
Health Professional	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	NA (0)	0 (0)
Other Professional	1368 (88)	287 (176)	12 (18)	1398 (98)	2965 (95)
INDEPENDENT	1140 (81)	78 (13)	0 (0)	1571 (68)	2788 (98)

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION

Institutional Expenditures

	Instruction	Research	Public Service	Other
PUBLIC	44 (97)	17 (187)	4 (84)	35 (89)
Major Doctoral Granting	52 (111)	12 (69)	1 (18)	35 (101)
Comprehensive	37 (72)	26 (371)	9 (347)	29 (87)
General Baccalaureate	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	NA (0)
Two Year	57 (111)	0 (0)	1 (67)	42 (88)
Health Professional	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	NA (0)
Other Professional	43 (97)	10 (185)	0 (18)	47 (107)
INDEPENDENT	41 (106)	3 (23)	0 (0)	56 (119)

STATE & LOCAL FINANCES

(per capita)

#9 State & Local Tax Capacity		#10 Tax Effort		#11 State & Local Tax Revenues
$830 (96)	×	98% (96)	=	$804 (94)

× #12 Allocation to Public Higher Education: 8% (95)

= #13 State & Local Appropriations to Public Higher Education: $54.9 (90)

(Indexes shown in red are based on U.S. average = 100)

MONTANA

NEBRASKA

Public higher education received a big boost in funding support from the State in FY76, with increases in appropriations of 24.4% over the previous year. While there was also a substantial rise in enrollments, the appropriations jump was sufficient to provide an increase in per student support of 8.8% and a 2% gain in constant dollars after adjustment for inflation. All sectors showed constant dollar gains, except two-year institutions. For these schools the 40.7% major increase in support was offset by an even larger 49.7% increase in enrollments. When inflation is taken into account, the loss was 11.8% in constant dollars per student. A marginal cost analysis would be needed to determine the extent to which State funding of this magnitude was, in fact, adequate to cover the cost increase due to additional students.

The increases in State appropriations brought per capita support to $71, a level 17% above the national average. This level of support was achieved by allocating a high proportion of State tax revenues to higher education (an allocation of 13% of revenues, that is 32% above the U.S. average), evidence of the high priority given higher education in Nebraska. These above average appropriations support a public sector enrollment level that is closer to the typical size. The result is appropriations per student about 13% above national norms. There are however notable sector differences. General baccalaureate and two-year sectors fare the best, with State support that is 26% and 45%, respectively, higher than average for similar schools. The doctoral and health schools are close to the U.S. level in State funding, but the comprehensive and other professional institutions receive State support 40% and 15% lower than average.

While revenues from other sources improve the dollar profile for comprehensive institutions, they represent further losses for the other professional institutions. Still, both sectors end up operating with total revenues that are about 25% below the norm for similar institutions. The State has however made forward strides in the support of these sectors in the past fiscal period (FY76).

In general, the amount of State appropriations in Nebraska appears to be the most important factor in explaining the level of financial resources available to public institutions. Trends in the mix of support from various sources also indicate that the share from State and local sources has been increasing rather substantially, from a previous share of 51% in FY72 to the current 58% in FY76.

PUBLIC ENROLLMENTS
(per 1000 population)

#1 High School Graduates		#2 Entrance Rate to Public Institutions		#3 First-Time Resident Enrollment		#4 In-Migration to Public Institutions
16 (118)	×	54% (91)	=	8.7 (100)	+	1.1 (115)

= #5 First-Time Enrollment: 9.8 (102)

× #6 Retention Factor (Relationship of first time to total enrollment): 4.0 (95)

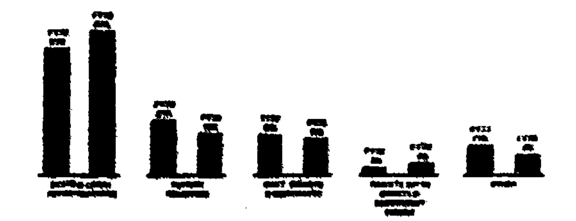
× #7 Conversion Factor (Headcount to FTE): .77 (107)

= #8 FTE Enrollment in Public Institutions: 30.7 (133)

TRENDS IN STATE AND LOCAL E&G APPROPRIATIONS TO HIGHER EDUCATION FY 75 to FY 76

	Number of Institutions in Each Category	FTE Enrollment	E&G Appropriations	Percent Change in Appropriations	Change in FTE Enrollment	Change in Appropriations Per Student	Change in Constant Dollar Appropriations Per Student
Public Institutions	17	47,3[illegible]	$[illegible]	2[illegible]%	14.[illegible]%	[illegible]	[illegible]
Major Doctoral Institutions	1	16,[illegible]	47,111,[illegible]	17.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Comprehensive Institutions	2	14,[illegible]	[illegible]	17.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
General Baccalaureate Institutions	1	[illegible]	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Two-Year Institutions	10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Health Professional Institutions	1	1,11[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	42.7
Other Professional & Specialized Schools	2	2,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Independent Institutions	13	11,[illegible]	0	0	[illegible]	0	[illegible]

TRENDS IN THE MIX OF SUPPORT TO PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION FY 72 to FY 76



INSTITUTIONAL REVENUES
(Educational & General per student)

Institutions	Student Aid (per capita)		Institutional Support (per capita)		FTE Enrollment (per 1000 pop.)		#14 State & Local Appropriations (per student)		#15 Other Revenues: Tuition (per student)		Govt. Contracts (per student)		Private Gifts & Grants (per student)		Other (per student)		#16 Total E&G Revenues (per student)	
PUBLIC	18	17	$71.0	117	30.7	133	$2318	113	$846	113	$560	[illegible]	$141	[illegible]	$316	147	$3881	[illegible]
Major Doctoral Granting*			38.5	128	12.1	[illegible]	2520	[illegible]	828	[illegible]	584	[illegible]	193	75	543	[illegible]	4687	[illegible]
Comprehensive			10.9	85	4.1	103	1187	[illegible]	685	112	283	103	19	44	62	56	2185	72
General Baccalaureate			0.8	[illegible]	0.4	31	2061	[illegible]	417	[illegible]	6	2	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2585	[illegible]
Two Year			12.4	[illegible]	6.1	55	2026	145	348	114	188	117	1	5	188	[illegible]	2756	148
Health Professional			12.7	[illegible]	0.7	[illegible]	17804	101	811	[illegible]	7887	95	2530	111	1951	[illegible]	30781	[illegible]
Other Professional			3.6	125	2.2	147	1658	[illegible]	633	[illegible]	152	37	0	[illegible]	79	11	2462	[illegible]
INDEPENDENT	0	0	0	[illegible]	7.7	85	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	473	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
Institutional Revenues

58	[illegible]	18	102	14	[illegible]	4	[illegible]	8	177
54	105	18	111	13	[illegible]	4	[illegible]	12	141
53	82	28	153	14	[illegible]	1	[illegible]	3	[illegible]
80	134	18	73	0	2	0	[illegible]	4	[illegible]
74	[illegible]	13	[illegible]	7	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	7	[illegible]
57	[illegible]	3	[illegible]	26	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	6	[illegible]
67	112	26	[illegible]	6	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	1	[illegible]
0	1	53	111	12	81	23	113	16	[illegible]

INSTITUTIONAL EXPENDITURES
(Educational & General per student)

	Instruction (per student)		Research (per student)		Public Service (per student)		Other (per student)		Total (per student)	
PUBLIC	$1882	114	$437	[illegible]	$402	[illegible]	$1280	[illegible]	$3731	113
Major Doctoral Granting	1721	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	715	[illegible]	1270	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Comprehensive	1211	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
General Baccalaureate	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Two Year	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	171	[illegible]	[illegible]	117	[illegible]	[illegible]
Health Professional	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Other Professional	1077	[illegible]	10	[illegible]	191	201	1215	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
INDEPENDENT	1937	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	25	[illegible]	[illegible]	77	3871	[illegible]

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
Institutional Expenditures

PUBLIC	45	101	12	114	11	[illegible]	32	81
Major Doctoral Granting	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Comprehensive	[illegible]	[illegible]	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
General Baccalaureate	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Two Year	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Health Professional	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Other Professional	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
INDEPENDENT	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

STATE & LOCAL FINANCES
(per capita)

#9 State & Local Tax Capacity		#10 Tax Effort		#11 State & Local Tax Revenues
$668 (103)	×	86% (88)	=	$567 (88)

× #12 Allocation to Public Higher Education: 13% ([illegible])

= #13 State & Local Appropriations to Public Higher Education: $71.0 (117)

(Indexes shown in red are based on U.S. average = 100)

* Unseparated programs at Major Doctoral Institutions

NEBRASKA

206

207

NEVADA

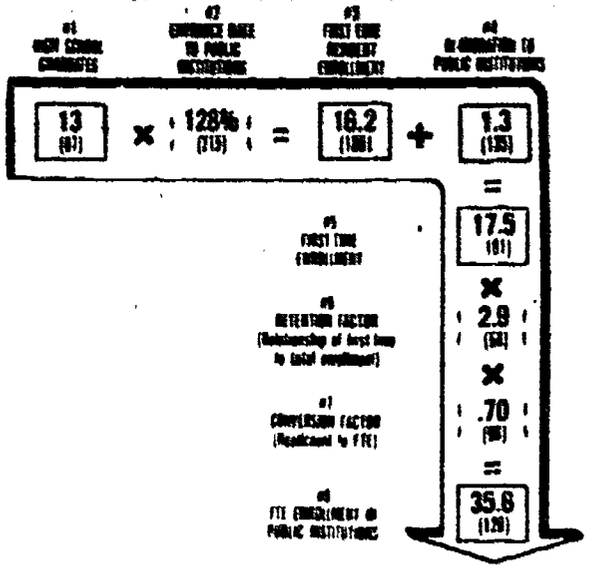
State and local appropriations to higher education in Nevada increased 40% in FY76, the largest increase in the nation. This support went to maintain a bi-modal State system of two comprehensive campuses and three community colleges. Funding for the comprehensive institutions increased 26%, with enrollments growing at a lesser rate of 10%. In a huge increase in funding, Nevada provided 186% more funds to two-year colleges than in the previous year. Since two-year enrollments increased by 8.8%, this represented a tremendous improvement in the funding of the two-year schools. While the gain in two-year schools was substantial, these institutions still operate with revenues that are approximately half the level typically found at community colleges. Nevertheless, the increase in FY76 was a major improvement over the $387 per student figure in State support of a year ago. Revenues at comprehensive institutions, both in State support and in total revenues, are substantially above national averages for similar schools (by 26% and 44%, respectively).

To provide this support, the citizens of Nevada spend about $62 each for higher education. Nevada is the wealthiest State in the nation, measured in terms of tax capacity (index at 151), though their tax effort is substantially less than average (70%). Because Nevada is so wealthy, the State is able to raise above average tax revenues, despite their low effort. Higher education receives a near average proportion of these funds resulting in a funding level per capita slightly above U.S. norms. These dollars support a higher educational system that is about 20% larger than average for the population.

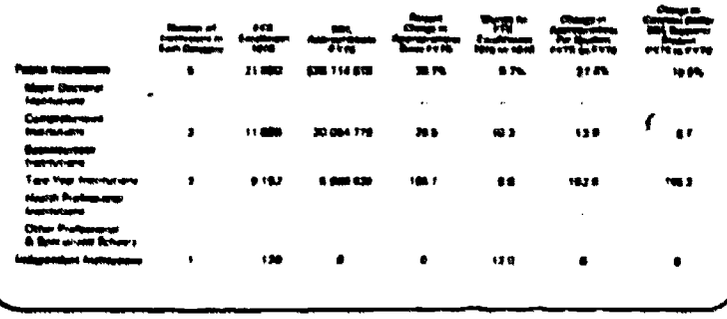
Citizens in Nevada have a high college entrance rate, which when coupled with high in-migration of out-of-state students creates a large first-time student enrollment. A moderating factor is the low retention rate, reflecting the large two-year segment in the State. Many students in this sector terminate their formal education after two years, thus causing a lower overall retention ratio.

Nevada, while allocating an average level of funds to higher education, enrolls a relatively large number of students in their system. Nevada provides substantial funding to its comprehensive institutions, but very low support to two-year colleges. However, in fiscal year 1976, they stepped up their support of two-year schools dramatically with a 185.7% dollar jump. The increases in State funding of higher education in this period are part of the reason why Nevada's share of total E&G revenues to the public has increased from 56% to a 60% level from FY72 to FY76.

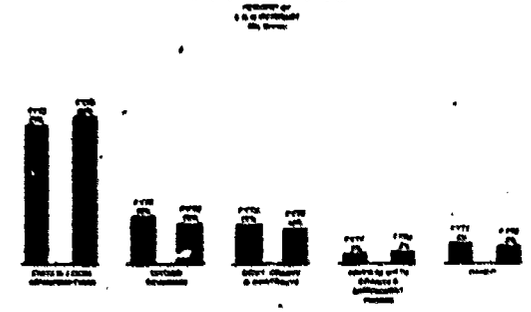
PUBLIC ENROLLMENTS
(per 1000 population)



TRENDS IN STATE AND LOCAL E&G APPROPRIATIONS TO HIGHER EDUCATION
FY 75 to FY 76

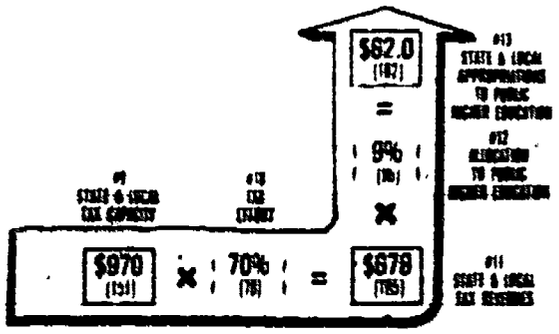


TRENDS IN THE MIX OF SUPPORT TO PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION
FY 75 to FY 76



INSTITUTIONAL REVENUES
(Educational & General per student)

INSTITUTIONS	STUDENT AID (per capita)	#12 INSTRUCTIONAL SUPPORT (per capita)	#2 FTE ENROLLMENT (per 1000 pop.)	#14 STATE & LOCAL APPROPRIATIONS (per student)	#15 OTHER REVENUES: TUITION (per student)	#15 OTHER REVENUES: GIFT CONTRACTS (per student)	#15 OTHER REVENUES: PRIVATE GIFTS & GRANTS (per student)	#15 OTHER REVENUES: OTHER (per student)	#16 TOTAL E&G REVENUES (per student)
PUBLIC		$62.0 (62)	35.8 (126)	$1742 (85)	$465 (85)	$465 (74)	$124 (118)	$173 (80)	$2909 (85)
High Doctoral Granting		0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Comprehensive		50.8 (87)	20.1 (114)	2528 (126)	662 (126)	628 (212)	213 (167)	344 (216)	4395 (144)
General Baccalaureate		0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Two Year		11.3 (77)	15.5 (139)	725 (57)	172 (56)	117 (74)	8 (78)	81 (84)	1103 (56)
Health Professional		0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Other Professional		0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
INDEPENDENT		0 (0)	0.2 (3)	0 (0)	1325 (94)	22 (3)	681 (618)	88 (16)	2107 (43)



STATE & LOCAL FINANCES
(per capita)

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
Institutional Revenues

PUBLIC	60 (101)	19 (98)	14 (92)	4 (131)	5 (95)
High Doctoral Granting	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Comprehensive	58 (88)	16 (89)	15 (148)	5 (332)	6 (134)
General Baccalaureate	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Two Year	69 (93)	16 (100)	11 (122)	1 (148)	7 (149)
Health Professional	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Other Professional	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
INDEPENDENT	0 (0)	63 (176)	2 (3)	32 (161)	3 (47)

INSTITUTIONAL EXPENDITURES
(Educational & General per student)

	INSTRUCTION (per student)	RESEARCH (per student)	PUBLIC SERVICE (per student)	OTHER (per student)	TOTAL (per student)
PUBLIC	$1111 (75)	$235 (68)	$185 (113)	$131 (100)	$2032 (85)
High Doctoral Granting	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Comprehensive	1975 (146)	388 (351)	372 (441)	1209 (152)	4180 (144)
General Baccalaureate	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Two Year	512 (57)	0 (0)	8 (22)	544 (57)	1063 (56)
Health Professional	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Other Professional	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
INDEPENDENT	884 (77)	0 (0)	0 (0)	487 (76)	1180 (74)

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
Institutional Expenditures

PUBLIC	39 (97)	8 (77)	7 (132)	46 (117)
High Doctoral Granting	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Comprehensive	38 (74)	8 (265)	8 (288)	45 (169)
General Baccalaureate	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Two Year	48 (93)	0 (0)	1 (41)	51 (119)
Health Professional	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Other Professional	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
INDEPENDENT	60 (156)	0 (0)	0 (0)	40 (95)

(Indexes shown in red are based on U.S. average = 100)

NEVADA

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Appropriations from the State to public higher education in New Hampshire in FY76 grew at a rate which just exceeded enrollment growth. State support to public higher education increased 10.7% at a time when enrollments were growing 9.6%. This increase meant a gain in State funding per student of 1.1%. While adjustments for inflation temper this increase (to an average decline of 5.2%), this loss was absorbed exclusively by the two-year college sector (all vocational-technical schools). While enrollments increased by 45% for two-year schools, the level of State appropriations to these institutions remained unchanged, resulting in a 32% loss in the level of per student support. Two-year institutions are funded by the State at levels 11% below national averages. State funding to the major doctoral school (University of New Hampshire) is 39% below average, for the comprehensive school (University of New Hampshire—Plymouth State College) 61% below average, and 56% below average for the other professional school (University of New Hampshire—Keene State College). Thus, despite relative losses in State funding in FY76, the two-year schools in New Hampshire are still better funded as compared to national averages than the other types of institutions.

State funding to higher education in New Hampshire at $31 per person is about half the level provided on average in other States. Despite a near average capacity to raise taxes in terms of basic wealth, New Hampshire citizens are taxed at rates about 20% below the average. New Hampshire also allocates a lower than average proportion of these diminished tax revenues to higher education. Six percent of tax revenues go to higher education, a rate 36% below the norm. The combined effect of lower than average tax revenues and a low rate of allocation of these to higher education is appropriations per capita that are about half the typical amount. With appropriations per capita to higher education in New Hampshire are about 50% lower than average, enrollments are about 20% below the norm for the population. In part, this lower enrollment is due to the large independent sector enrollment in New Hampshire. In addition, the tuition differential between the public and independent sectors is much smaller than in many States, making attendance at independent institutions attractive for State residents.

Because enrollments are relatively larger than appropriations, State support per student is about 35% below U.S. averages in the public sector. However, public institutions in New Hampshire receive substantial revenues from non-State sources, particularly tuition income, and are thus able to fully compensate for low State support. State and local appropriations make up only 36% of total E&G revenues to public institutions, compared to a national share that is typically 60% of the total. It is interesting to note that, though this share is low, it represents a five percentage point increase over the last four years from a previous share of only 31% to the current 36% share of total E&G revenues.

Because of income from non-State sources, all sectors improve their relative revenue levels. For example, the major doctoral institution, which enrolls about 54% of all public students, increased per student support from $1,606 per student (index of 61) based on State support alone to $4,987 per student (index of 97) when all revenue sources were included. Similarly, the revenue indexes for the comprehensive and other professional schools show similar movement from an index of 39 to 72 and 44 to 74, respectively.

PUBLIC ENROLLMENTS
(per 1000 population)

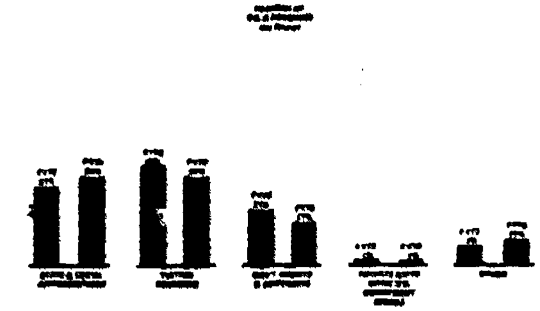
#1 High School Graduates		#2 Entrance Rate to Public Institutions		#3 First-Time Student Enrollment		#4 Remainder to Public Institutions
16 (108)	×	30% (58)	=	4.7 (54)	+	1.8 (138)

#5 First Time Enrollment	6.5 (68)
× #6 Retention Factor (Relationship of first time to total enrollment)	4.1 (95)
× #7 Conversion Factor (Headcount to FTE)	.79 (110)
= #8 FTE Enrollment in Public Institutions	23.5 (77)

TRENDS IN STATE AND LOCAL E&G APPROPRIATIONS TO HIGHER EDUCATION FY 75 to FY 78

[illegible]

TRENDS IN THE MIX OF SUPPORT TO PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION FY 72 to FY 76



INSTITUTIONAL REVENUES
(Educational & General per student)

Institutions	Student Aid (per capita)	Institutional Support (per capita)	FTE Enrollment (per 1000 pop.)	#14 State & Local Appropriations (per student)	#15 Other Revenues: Tuition (per student)	Govt. Contracts (per student)	Private Gifts & Grants (per student)	Other (per student)	#16 Total E&G Revenues (per student)
PUBLIC	[illegible]	$31.0 51	23.5 [illegible]	$1318 64	$1318 [illegible]	$613 [illegible]	$33 [illegible]	$348 [illegible]	$3631 [illegible]
Major Doctoral Granting		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Comprehensive		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
General Baccalaureate		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Two Year		[illegible]	4.3 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Health Professional		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Professional		[illegible]	3.3 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	17 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
INDEPENDENT	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
Institutional Revenues

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

STATE & LOCAL FINANCES
(per capita)

#9 State & Local Tax Capacity		#10 Tax Effort		#11 State & Local Tax Revenues
$627 (97)	×	80% (84)	=	$501 (78)

#12 Allocation to Public Higher Education	6% (54)
= #13 State & Local Appropriations to Public Higher Education	$31.0 (51)

INSTITUTIONAL EXPENDITURES
(Educational & General per student)

Institutions	Instruction (per student)	Research (per student)	Public Service (per student)	Other (per student)	Total (per student)
PUBLIC	$1180 [illegible]	[illegible]	$152 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Major Doctoral Granting	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4311 [illegible]
Comprehensive	[illegible]	0	0	[illegible]	[illegible]
General Baccalaureate	0	0	0	[illegible]	0
Two Year	[illegible]	[illegible]	1 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Health Professional	0	0	0	[illegible]	0
Other Professional	1140 [illegible]	170 [illegible]	0	[illegible]	2317 [illegible]
INDEPENDENT	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
Institutional Expenditures

PUBLIC	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Major Doctoral Granting	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Comprehensive	[illegible]	0	0	[illegible]
General Baccalaureate	0	0	0	[illegible]
Two Year	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	[illegible]
Health Professional	0	0	0	[illegible]
Other Professional	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	[illegible]
INDEPENDENT	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

(Indexes shown in red are based on U.S. average = 100)

NEW HAMPSHIRE

215

214

NEW JERSEY

State appropriations to public higher education in New Jersey increased 10.6% in FY76 over the previous year. Since enrollments in the public sector increased by about the same amount (10.1%), State support on a per student basis remained nearly constant. This was tempered by an inflation rate of 6.6%, as measured by the Higher Education Price Index (HEPI). This rate of price increase caused the constant dollar value of State support to decline per student by 5.8%. All categories of public institutions, except major doctoral granting and health professional schools, suffered constant dollar declines per student in State support.

In providing support to higher education, the citizens of New Jersey contribute $41 each, a level 33% below that provided typically in other States. While New Jersey raises substantial tax revenues (about 10% more than most States), only 6% of these funds are channeled into higher education. These appropriations support a student load in the public sector that is 20% lower than that carried by most State systems. While New Jersey has an about average number of high school graduates, they do not enter college at average rates. In addition, New Jersey attracts about 70% fewer students from out-of-state than a typical State.

While both enrollments and appropriations are below national norms, for the dollars provided New Jersey is carrying relatively heavy enrollments. As a result, appropriations per student are below average by 8%. However in three sectors (major doctoral, general baccalaureate, and health professional) State support is above the U.S. average (by 13%, 2% and 136%, respectively). State funding to comprehensive and other professional schools, on the other hand, is substantially below typical rates, by 33% in both cases. Unfortunately, even after revenues from other sources are obtained, these sectors continue at financing levels that are below U.S. levels (22% below for comprehensives and 31% below for other professional schools).

While all sectors in New Jersey receive a much higher than normal proportion of support from tuition income, these funds in combination with other income still did not bring the comprehensive and other professional schools to a total revenue level that is close to the U.S. average. All other institutional sectors in New Jersey operate with revenues that are either close to or above U.S. averages on a per student basis.

It is also important to note that New Jersey provides substantial aid to students in both the public and independent sectors. In addition, New Jersey provides institutional support to the independent sector at a level twice the U.S average. This State-financed student aid and independent sector institutional support represents an additional contribution of almost $5 per person for higher education in New Jersey.

PUBLIC ENROLLMENTS
(per 1000 population)

#1 High School Graduates		#2 Continuance Rate to Public Institutions		#3 First-Time Freshmen Enrollment		#4 In-Migration to Public Institutions
15 (105)	×	46% (78)	=	7.1 (92)	+	.3 (28)

= #5 First-Time Enrollment: 7.4 (77)

× #6 Retention Factor (Relationship of first time to total enrollment): 4.2 (98)

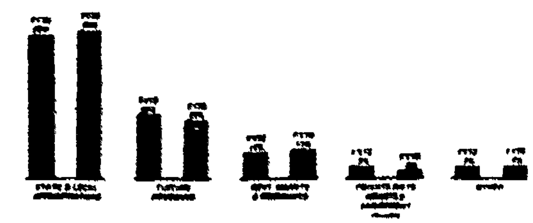
× #7 Conversion Factor (Headcount to FTE): .69 (96)

= #8 FTE Enrollment in Public Institutions: 21.6 (73)

TRENDS IN STATE AND LOCAL E&G APPROPRIATIONS TO HIGHER EDUCATION FY 75 to FY 76

	Number of Institutions in Each Category	FTE Enrollment	E&G Appropriations FY76	Percent Change in Appropriations from FY75	Change in FTE Enrollment	Change in Appropriations Per Student	Change in Constant Dollar E&G Support
Public Institutions	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Major Doctoral Institutions	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Comprehensive Institutions	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Baccalaureate Institutions	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Two Year Institutions	16	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Health Professional Institutions	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Other Professional & Specialized Schools	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Independent Institutions	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

TRENDS IN THE MIX OF SUPPORT TO PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION FY 72 to FY 76



INSTITUTIONAL REVENUES
(Educational & General per student)

#15 Other Revenues

Institutions	Student Aid (per capita)	Institutional Support (per capita)	FTE Enrollment (per 1000 pop.)	#14 State & Local Appropriations (per student)	Tuition (per student)	Grant Contracts (per student)	Private Gifts & Grants (per student)	Other (per student)	#16 Total E&G Revenues (per student)
PUBLIC	[illegible] 204	$40.7 67	21.6 73	$1883 87	$684 125	$354 68	$78 90	$122 57	$3120 91
Major Doctoral Granting		9.7 41	3.3 38	2060 113	845 104	807 61	254 98	318 76	4304 87
Comprehensive		8.7 52	5.0 77	1348 87	745 136	179 61	3 8	48 41	2322 78
General Baccalaureate		2.5 105	1.5 103	1084 102	722 118	170 47	4 16	70 79	1631 86
Two Year		9.5 61	7.5 67	1260 91	540 118	230 158	3 38	115 118	2180 118
Health Professional		8.8 197	0.2 83	40818 77	1750 174	11187 133	4407 184	1817 88	60000 183
Other Professional		5.6 193	4.2 207	1311 61	604 188	211 51	18 24	24 14	2247 68
INDEPENDENT	1.44 115	1.3 155	7.0 78	181 199	2682 118	773 77	818 83	253 68	4818 88

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
Institutional Revenues

	State & Local Appropriations	Tuition	Grant Contracts	Private Gifts & Grants	Other
PUBLIC	60 102	22 130	11 75	2 76	4 63
Major Doctoral Granting	50 116	17 106	12 63	5 101	6 79
Comprehensive	58 87	32 178	8 78	0 18	2 53
General Baccalaureate	63 188	27 127	6 48	0 18	3 57
Two Year	58 87	25 151	11 125	0 71	5 108
Health Professional	68 122	3 86	19 63	7 184	3 46
Other Professional	58 97	30 123	9 74	1 35	1 21
INDEPENDENT	4 202	56 117	16 79	19 83	5 61

INSTITUTIONAL EXPENDITURES
(Educational & General per student)

	Instruction (per student)	Research (per student)	Public Service (per student)	Other (per student)	Total (per student)
PUBLIC	$1341 90	$141 47	$145 88	$1302 90	$2929 88
Major Doctoral Granting	1770 91	540 51	374 96	2018 117	4702 95
Comprehensive	1229 83	124 [illegible]	10 14	1071 75	2444 84
General Baccalaureate	1272 82	5 18	27 44	1400 165	2704 108
Two Year	858 88	3 40	57 174	1115 128	2033 105
Health Professional	21006 97	3706 80	1080 581	9405 170	42940 187
Other Professional	1201 73	3 7	28 42	881 88	2234 72
INDEPENDENT	1730 83	413 78	28 24	2487 188	4665 88

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
Institutional Expenditures

	Instruction	Research	Public Service	Other
PUBLIC	46 107	5 47	5 108	44 112
Major Doctoral Granting	38 96	11 64	8 101	43 177
Comprehensive	51 108	5 130	0 16	44 183
General Baccalaureate	47 101	0 10	1 64	52 185
Two Year	42 87	0 38	3 158	55 118
Health Professional	51 114	9 80	19 300	22 77
Other Professional	54 116	<0 3	1 58	43 97
INDEPENDENT	37 87	9 73	1 75	53 113

#9 State & Local Tax Capacity		#10 Tax Effort		#11 State & Local Tax Revenues
$718 (111)	×	99% (89)	=	$709 (100)

× #12 Allocation to Public Higher Education: 6% (60)

= #13 State & Local Appropriations to Public Higher Education: $40.7 (67)

STATE & LOCAL FINANCES
(per capita)

(Indexes shown in red are based on U.S. average = 100)

NEW JERSEY

218

219

NEW MEXICO

Public institutions in New Mexico experienced major gains in State support per student in FY76 over the previous year. The amount of appropriations for public institutions increased 18% in a year when enrollments were growing 5.2%. This differential meant an increase in per student support of 12.3%, and even after adjustments for inflation the constant dollar gain was 5.4%. New Mexico was one of 19 States that provided real dollar per student gains to higher education. All public institutions in New Mexico shared in this one-year gain.

New Mexico spent $68 million in FY76 for higher education, a $60 per capita contribution which is very close to the U.S. average. While tax revenues in the State are about 20% below average, New Mexico allocates a relatively high proportion of tax dollars to higher education (11% of tax revenues, which is 18% above the average). These appropriations support a student population that is about 11% larger than would be expected, given the size of New Mexico's population. Although the college-going rate of high school graduates is relatively low (index of 60), New Mexico enrolls a large number of out-of-state students, focuses heavily on university education (and therefore has a favorable retention ratio), and has a larger full-time enrollment than most other States. These factors in combination result in above average enrollments. About 70% of the students are enrolled in major doctoral institutions (University of New Mexico and New Mexico State's main campus).

Because public enrollment in New Mexico is relatively larger than appropriations, support per student is less than average. While most public institutions in the State augment these State funds extensively with revenues from other sources, major doctoral institutions operate with total revenues about three-quarters of the level typically received by such institutions. The other public sectors obtain total revenues in excess of the U.S. average for their category. In addition, comprehensive and general baccalaureate institutions receive more income per student from the State and in total than do the major doctoral schools. While all institutions in New Mexico showed per student increases in FY76, the gain for major doctoral institutions was the lowest.

Although New Mexico provides a smaller share of total E&G revenues to higher education than most States, the share represented by appropriations has increased dramatically since 1972 (from 39% to 49% of total E&G revenues). In this same period, the share of revenues from government grants and contracts (principally Federal) has declined by 12 percentage points (from 36% to 24%). Despite this decline in shares, government grants and contracts to public higher education are still 67% higher in New Mexico than the average.

PUBLIC ENROLLMENTS
(per 1000 population)

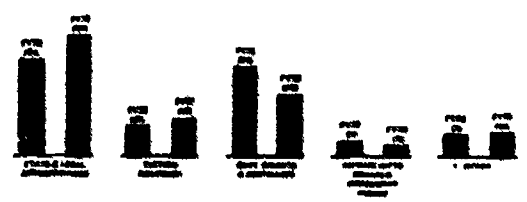
#1 High School Graduates		#2 Entrance Rate to Public Institutions		#3 First-Time Resident Enrollment		#4 In-Migration to Public Institutions
17 (116)	×	36% (98)	=	6.0 (96)	+	1.4 (152)

= #5 First Time Enrollment: 7.4 (77)
× #6 Retention Factor (Relationship of first time to total enrollment): 5.6 (131)
× #7 Conversion Factor (Headcount to FTE): .80 (111)
= #8 FTE Enrollment in Public Institutions: 33.1 (111)

TRENDS IN STATE AND LOCAL E&G APPROPRIATIONS TO HIGHER EDUCATION FY 75 to FY 78

Public Institutions	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Major Doctoral Institutions	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Comprehensive Institutions	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Baccalaureate Institutions	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Two-Year Institutions	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Health Professional Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Professional & Specialized Schools	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Independent Institutions	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	0	[illegible]	0	0

TRENDS IN THE MIX OF SUPPORT TO PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION FY 72 to FY 76



INSTITUTIONAL REVENUES
(Educational & General per student)

Institutions	Student Aid (per capita)		#13 Institutional Support (per capita)	FTE Enrollment (per 1000 pop.)	#14 State & Local Appropriations (per student)	Tuition (per student)	Govt. Contracts (per student)	Private Gifts & Grants (per student)	Other (per student)	#16 Total E&G Revenues (per student)
PUBLIC	0	0	$59.6	33.1 (111)	$1802	$529	$869	$133	$356	$3689
Major Doctoral Granting			41.3	23.8	1700	534	[illegible]	119	[illegible]	[illegible]
Comprehensive			9.7	4.6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	9	[illegible]	[illegible]
General Baccalaureate			4.1	1.8	2311	[illegible]	[illegible]	176	[illegible]	4727
Two Year			4.4	3.7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	81	[illegible]
Health Professional			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Professional			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
INDEPENDENT	0	0	0	2.5	0	1700	[illegible]	275	[illegible]	[illegible]

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
Institutional Revenues

[illegible]	14	24	4	10	
[illegible]	14	25	3	10	
[illegible]	14	26	0	5	
[illegible]	8	19	4	[illegible]	
[illegible]	23	8	[illegible]	4	
0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	
0	50	30	[illegible]	2	

INSTITUTIONAL EXPENDITURES
(Educational & General per student)

	Instruction (per student)	Research (per student)	Public Service (per student)	Other (per student)	Total (per student)
PUBLIC	$1287	$815	$204	$1320	$3625
Major Doctoral Granting	1280	782	[illegible]	[illegible]	3811
Comprehensive	[illegible]	73	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
General Baccalaureate	1418	1137	81	1625	[illegible]
Two Year	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	1013	2175
Health Professional	0	0	0	NA	0
Other Professional	0	0	0	NA	0
INDEPENDENT	1178	7	30	1700	2975

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
Institutional Expenditures

PUBLIC	36	17	11	37
Major Doctoral Granting	32	21	13	34
Comprehensive	46	2	7	46
General Baccalaureate	33	27	2	38
Two Year	50	0	3	47
Health Professional	0	0	0	NA
Other Professional	0	0	0	NA
INDEPENDENT	39	0	1	58

STATE & LOCAL FINANCES
(per capita)

#9 State & Local Tax Capacity		#10 Tax Effort		#11 State & Local Tax Revenues
$600 (83)	×	88% (98)	=	$528 (85)

× #12 Allocation to Public Higher Education: 11% (118)
= #13 State & Local Appropriations to Public Higher Education: $59.6 (98)

(Indexes shown in red are based on U.S. average = 100)
* Unseparated programs at Major Doctoral Institutions

NEW MEXICO

NEW YORK

Increases in State and local appropriations to higher education in New York in fiscal year 1976 outdistanced enrollment growth for this period, providing an increase in State support of 4.8% for all public students. While adjustment for inflation results in a 1.7% decline in constant dollars overall, four of the six public sectors showed real dollar gains. Only public baccalaureate and two-year colleges experienced real dollar declines of 6.3% and 18.3%, respectively.

Growth in State support of higher education resulted in appropriations equalling $70 for each citizen, a level 14% above average U.S. rates. New York also provides substantial financial support to students in both the public and independent sectors as well as institutional support to independent schools. State dollars for these purposes represent another $10 per person, bringing total per capita support to higher education to $80 per person.

Dollars in the public sector support a student population 17% smaller than average for a State this size. This smaller enrollment can be attributed to a large independent sector, less than average college entrance rates by residents, and the comparatively low enrollment of out-of-state students. With appropriations 14% above average supporting enrollments 17% below average in size, New York's appropriations per student are 38% above national levels. All sectors of institutions fare well in this regard. Financial support from the State and localities represents 70% of all E&G revenues received by public institutions in New York. Except in the case of income received from tuition, funding from other non-State sources is below average. For example, funds from government grants and contracts (typically Federal in origin) are about 25% lower at New York's public institutions than usual. Nevertheless, all institutions, including the independents, operate with above average total income. These funds are spent for instructional support activities, to a greater degree than in most States.

PUBLIC ENROLLMENTS
(per 1000 population)

#1 High School Graduates		#2 Attendance Rate in Public Institutions		#3 First-Time Freshman Enrollment		#4 In-Migration to Public Institutions
14 (85)	×	54% (81)	=	7.6 (87)	+	.1 (131)

= 7.7 (88) — #5 First Time Enrollment

× 4.4 (103) — #6 Retention Factor (Relationship of first time to total enrollment)

× .73 (102) — #7 Conversion Factor (Headcount to FTE)

= 24.8 (83) — #8 FTE Enrollment in Public Institutions

TRENDS IN STATE AND LOCAL E&G APPROPRIATIONS TO HIGHER EDUCATION FY 75 to FY 76

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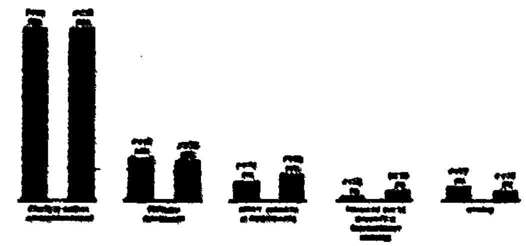
TRENDS IN THE MIX OF SUPPORT TO PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION FY 72 to FY 76



INSTITUTIONAL REVENUES
(Educational & General per student)

Institutions	Student Aid (per capita)	Appropriations Support (per capita)	FTE Enrollment (per 1000 pop.)	#14 State & Local Appropriations (per student)	Tuition (per student)	Govt. Contracts (per student)	Private Gifts & Grants (per student)	Other (per student)	#16 Total E&G Revenues (per student)
PUBLIC	[illegible]	$69.7 114	24.8 [illegible]	$2814 [illegible]	$601 [illegible]	$397 [illegible]	$108 [illegible]	$107 [illegible]	$4027 117
Major Doctoral Granting*		13.8 [illegible]	3.4 [illegible]	4112 [illegible]	[illegible]	874 [illegible]	233 [illegible]	321 [illegible]	[illegible]
Comprehensive		20.0 [illegible]	8.7 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	307 [illegible]	45 [illegible]	26 [illegible]	3044 [illegible]
General Baccalaureate		2.4 [illegible]	0.8 65	2540 [illegible]	469 [illegible]	315 [illegible]	[illegible]	30 43	3340 [illegible]
Two Year		17.8 114	10.4 [illegible]	1716 [illegible]	617 [illegible]	136 [illegible]	5 [illegible]	71 [illegible]	3430 [illegible]
Health Professional		6.6 [illegible]	0.4 [illegible]	19404 [illegible]	1505 [illegible]	7065 [illegible]	2013 [illegible]	1143 [illegible]	31940 [illegible]
Other Professional***		3.2 [illegible]	1.6 [illegible]	2300 [illegible]	543 [illegible]	240 [illegible]	75 111	32 [illegible]	4107 [illegible]
INDEPENDENT	[illegible]	4.8 [illegible]	18.3 [illegible]	244 [illegible]	2511 [illegible]	1470 [illegible]	1526 [illegible]	218 [illegible]	5020 [illegible]

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
Institutional Revenues

State & Local Appropriations	Tuition	Govt. Contracts	Private Gifts & Grants	Other
70 116	15 94	10 85	3 82	3 42
65 128	13 81	14 71	4 72	5 61
75 117	13 94	8 78	1 82	1 77
79 127	15 93	6 48	2 112	1 75
71 100	21 127	5 82	0 78	3 89
58 150	5 151	22 82	11 157	4 93
73 109	13 88	6 48	2 87	1 13
4 128	48 98	25 171	17 86	5 86

INSTITUTIONAL EXPENDITURES
(Educational & General per student)

Institutions	Instruction (per student)	Research (per student)	Public Service (per student)	Other (per student)	Total (per student)
PUBLIC	$1747 117	[illegible]	[illegible]	$1954 [illegible]	[illegible] 119
Major Doctoral Granting	2219 [illegible]	785 [illegible]	284 [illegible]	3118 [illegible]	[illegible]
Comprehensive	1837 [illegible]	78 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
General Baccalaureate	1371 [illegible]	29 [illegible]	67 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Two Year	1280 [illegible]	0 [illegible]	10 [illegible]	1155 [illegible]	[illegible]
Health Professional	[illegible]	4864 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Other Professional	2076 [illegible]	61 [illegible]	46 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
INDEPENDENT	2255 [illegible]	[illegible]	287 [illegible]	2574 [illegible]	[illegible]

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
Institutional Expenditures

	Instruction	Research	Public Service	Other
PUBLIC	48 [illegible]	5 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	40 [illegible]
Major Doctoral Granting	34 [illegible]	12 [illegible]	5 [illegible]	48 [illegible]
Comprehensive	50 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	47 [illegible]
General Baccalaureate	38 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	58 [illegible]
Two Year	61 [illegible]	0 [illegible]	0 [illegible]	40 [illegible]
Health Professional	35 [illegible]	17 [illegible]	3 [illegible]	45 [illegible]
Other Professional	52 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	45 [illegible]
INDEPENDENT	38 [illegible]	15 [illegible]	5 [illegible]	44 [illegible]

#9 State & Local Tax Capacity		#10 Tax Effort		#11 State & Local Tax Revenues
$634 (63)	×	152% (152)	=	$964 (152)

× 7% (76) — #12 Allocation to Public Higher Education

= $69.7 (114) — #13 State & Local Appropriations to Public Higher Education

STATE & LOCAL FINANCES
(per capita)

(Indexes shown in red are based on U.S. average = 100)

* Unseparated programs at Major Doctoral Institutions

*** Other Professional Specialized Health Institutions

NEW YORK

227

226

NORTH CAROLINA

Appropriations to public postsecondary institutions in North Carolina fell 3.3% over the previous fiscal year, representing the largest decrease of any State in the nation. When combined with an enrollment increase of 17.3%, the per student level of State and local funding suffered a 17.5% decline. When inflation is considered, the decline is even worse, at 22.6% in constant dollars per student.

In spite of this sizeable reduction in State funding over the past year, North Carolina's public sector still receives State support at a level that is 1% above the U.S. average per student. This profile changes little when other revenues are taken into account. Total revenues for the public sector matches the national average at $3,456 per student. However, when particular types of public institutions are examined, a more varied revenue profile is exhibited.

Major doctoral and two-year schools, which together enroll two-thirds of all public sector students, are both supported by the State and localities at levels approximately 20% higher than those in other States for similar institutions. This favorable revenue pattern continues when other revenues are added, though it slips some in the two-year sector. This positive level of support persists for these institutions despite the fact that they fared poorest in per student appropriation shifts in FY76 (declining by 21% and 29% respectively, in constant dollars per student). By contrast, comprehensive schools, the next largest sector, are State funded at levels 14% below the average and 6% below average for total revenues per student, despite the fact that they fared the best of any type of institution in terms of appropriations in FY76 (i.e., a drop of 7.8% was the smallest of any sector). Baccalaureate schools show indexes of 93 (State revenues) and 108 (total revenues), a favorable posture. Other professional schools improved from an index of 85 (State revenues) to 91 (total revenues).

North Carolina provides tax revenues to higher education at the U.S. average, despite State tax revenues that are about three-quarters of the U.S. average. This support level is accomplished by allocating tax dollars to higher education at a rate 35% above the average. This results in $61 per capita for higher education, a rate equal to the national average. These appropriations support a student enrollment that is likewise nearly equal to the U.S. average. Because appropriations and enrollments are roughly equivalent, State support per student in North Carolina is approximately at national levels. Only when one looks at the specific sectors do variations from this pattern appear. In general, though, revenues per student in the public sector are favorable compared to the average.

228

229

PUBLIC ENROLLMENTS
(per 1000 population)

#1 High School Graduates		#2 Chances Rate to Public Institutions		#3 First-Time Student Enrollment		#4 In-Migration to Public Institutions
13 [illegible]	×	73% (122)	=	9.6 [illegible]	+	1.1 [illegible]

= 10.7 (111) — #5 First Time Enrollment

× 3.5 [illegible] — #6 Retention Factor (Relationship of first time to total enrollment)

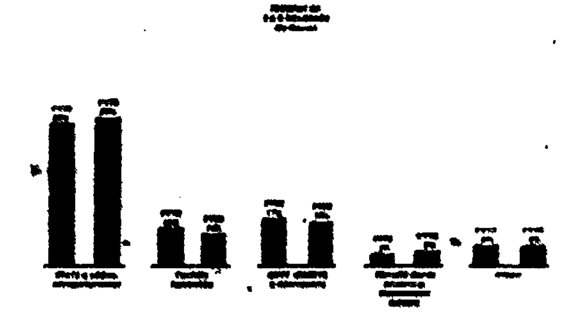
× .80 (111) — #7 Conversion Factor (Headcount to FTE)

= 29.4 [illegible] — #8 FTE Enrollment in Public Institutions

TRENDS IN STATE AND LOCAL E&G APPROPRIATIONS TO HIGHER EDUCATION FY 75 to FY 78

[illegible]

TRENDS IN THE MIX OF SUPPORT TO PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION FY 72 to FY 78



INSTITUTIONAL REVENUES
(Educational & General per student)

Institutions	Student Aid (per capita)	Institutional Support (per capita)		FTE Enrollment (per 1000 pop.)		#14 State & Local Appropriations (per student)		#15 Other Revenues: Tuition (per student)		Govt. Contracts (per student)		Private Gifts & Grants (per student)		Other (per student)		#16 Total E&G Revenues (per student)	
PUBLIC	[illegible]	$60.7	[illegible]	29.4	[illegible]	$2063	101	$420	77	$564	165	$157	130	$271	135	$3456	[illegible]
Major Doctoral Granting*		24.2	131	7.5	[illegible]	3207	122	705	[illegible]	1345	[illegible]	563	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Comprehensive		10.0	78	5.8	91	1722	[illegible]	541	100	469	135	41	[illegible]	111	[illegible]	2319	[illegible]
General Baccalaureate		3.2	114	2.6	135	1821	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Two Year		20.3	[illegible]	12.2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	54	146	[illegible]	11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Health Professional		0	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	0	[illegible]
Other Professional		3.1	[illegible]	1.8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	75	330	[illegible]	[illegible]	147	[illegible]	222	[illegible]	[illegible]
INDEPENDENT	[illegible]	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	46	51	1037	[illegible]	1319	132	[illegible]	[illegible]	581	134	[illegible]	[illegible]

INSTITUTIONAL EXPENDITURES
(Educational & General per student)

	Instruction (per student)		Research (per student)		Public Service (per student)		Other (per student)		Total (per student)	
PUBLIC	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	$271	[illegible]	$1179	[illegible]	$3431	[illegible]
Major Doctoral Granting	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Comprehensive	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	64	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
General Baccalaureate	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Two Year	1122	[illegible]	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Health Professional	0	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	[illegible]
Other Professional	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
INDEPENDENT	[illegible]	[illegible]	546	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
Institutional Revenues

[illegible]

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
Institutional Expenditures

[illegible]

STATE & LOCAL FINANCES
(per capita)

#9 State & Local Tax Capacity		#10 Tax Effort		#11 State & Local Tax Revenues
$538 [illegible]	×	88% [illegible]	=	$473 [illegible]

× 13% (115) — #12 Allocation to Public Higher Education

= $60.7 [illegible] — #13 State & Local Appropriations to Public Higher Education

(Indexes shown in red are based on U.S. average = 100)

* Unseparated programs at Major Doctoral Institutions

NORTH CAROLINA

230

231

NORTH DAKOTA

State and local funding of public higher education in North Dakota rose 31% between FY75 and FY76. Concurrently, enrollments rose by 5%, resulting in a 25% gain in State support per student. While this gain was reduced by inflation, public institutions in North Dakota still showed major strides forward with a 17% increase in constant dollar support of higher education. This gain for the public sector was the fourth largest in the States, behind Alaska, Wyoming and Nevada. All sectors except the baccalaureate institution (Minot State College) showed an increase.

North Dakota expends a high proportion of its tax revenues to support public higher educatin (the allocation of 12% is 31% above the U.S. rate). This translates into $74 per capita, a figure which also exceeds the national average by 22%. However, North Dakota has an FTE enrollment of 39 students per 1000 population, ranking seventh in the nation in relative enrollment. This large number of students is a consequence of many high school graduates (122% above average), a high rate of first-time enrollment by residents (130%), a sizable number of students from out-of-state (214%), and relatively more full-time enrollment.

The above average appropriations for higher education in North Dakota is counterbalanced by the even larger enrollment load on the State. As a result, per student State support at $1,900 falls just below the U.S. average (by 7%). This level of support is, in turn, augmented by other revenues to a total revenue level of $3,656 per student, a rate that is 6% above the national average. Only tuition revenues fall below the national rate (by 8%), while income from "other sources" (above average by 10%), gifts and grants (above by 58%), and government contracts (above by 20%) were all higher than the U.S. rate.

Within the public sector, State appropriations have a varied pattern. The largest sector, the major doctoral institution (University of North Dakota), which enrolls about 30% of public students, receives 17% less State funding than the average for such institutions. Appropriations to this sector showed the largest per student increase in FY76, thus moving in the direction of rectifying the deficit. In addition, added funding from other sources brought these schools to a level 8% below the average, (an improvement from the level 17% below).

The next largest sector, comprehensive institutions, on the other hand had more favorable State support (indexed at 120), that improved further with income from other sources, to a high index of 152 for total revenues. This sector likewise had favorable gains in State support in FY76. The other sectors varied in State and total revenues as shown in the following indexes: baccalaureate (index of 86 for State revenues and 87 for total revenues); two-year (indexes of 79 and 104); and other professional (indexes of 105 and 93). The figures for the baccalaureate schools the losses of fiscal 1976.

In sum, North Dakota made impressive gains in 1976 in public support of higher education, increasing an already high level of per capita support. At the same time though there are about 30% more students in the public sector than average, creating a level of State appropriations per student below national rates. This profile varies substantially for the different categories of institutions, with two sectors above and three below national levels in per student appropriations.

PUBLIC ENROLLMENTS
(per 1000 population)

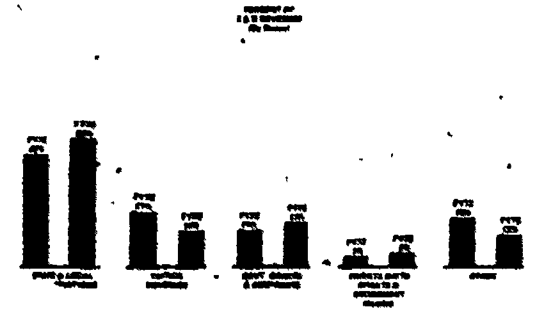
#1 High School Graduates: **18** (122) × #2 Enrollment Rate to Public Institutions: **63%** (107) = #3 First-Time Freshmen Enrollment: **11.4** (130) + #4 Adjustment to Public Institutions: **2.0** (214)

= #5 First Time Enrollment: **13.4** (136)
× #6 Retention Factor (Relationship of first time to total enrollment): **3.3** (77)
× #7 Conversion Factor (Headcount to FTE): **.89** (123)
= #8 FTE Enrollment in Public Institutions: **39.1** (131)

TRENDS IN STATE AND LOCAL E&G APPROPRIATIONS TO HIGHER EDUCATION FY 75 to FY 78

Public Institutions	11	24,[illegible]	$67,[illegible]	38.7%	4.5%	34.7%	17.0%
Major Doctoral Institutions	1	7,[illegible]	18,471,[illegible]	44.7	8.6	35.6	35.2
Comprehensive Institutions	1	8,172	16,[illegible]	31.6	4.8	28.1	17.5
Baccalaureate Institutions	1	1,[illegible]	2,[illegible]	-4.8	-0.2	-4.7	-10.6
Two Year Institutions	5	6,124	6,774,[illegible]	19.9	3.5	16.9	8.4
Health Professional Institutions							
Other Professional & Specialized Schools	3	2,373	4,834,[illegible]	32.1	1.6	30.0	21.9
Independent Institutions	4	1,[illegible]	0	0	6.5	0	0

TRENDS IN THE MIX OF SUPPORT TO PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION FY 72 to FY 76



INSTITUTIONAL REVENUES
(Educational & General per student)

INSTITUTIONS	STUDENT AID (per capita)		INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT (per capita)		FTE ENROLLMENT (per 1000 pop.)		#14 STATE & LOCAL APPROPRIATIONS (per student)		#15 OTHER REVENUES: TUITION (per student)		GOVT. CONTRACTS (per student)		PRIVATE GIFTS & GRANTS (per student)		OTHER (per student)		#16 TOTAL E&G REVENUES (per student)	
PUBLIC	35	34	$74.3	122	39.1	131	$1800	93	$505	92	$623	138	$179	190	$451	219	$3656	100
Major Doctoral Granting*			28.8	180	11.9	131	2173	93	540	87	1289	137	335	124	383	91	4804	97
Comprehensive			25.7	201	10.7	147	2408	126	517	98	364	123	252	500	1015	187	4556	152
General Baccalaureate			4.4	185	3.1	75	1436	80	519	93	285	68	6	13	148	154	2304	67
Two Year			10.7	58	9.6	96	1106	79	463	131	283	131	24	223	138	134	2058	104
Health Professional			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Professional			7.6	285	3.7	254	2037	165	428	98	431	184	55	88	65	79	3014	93
INDEPENDENT	0.3	2	0	0	2.7	38	0	0	1308	57	912	91	834	85	184	57	3326	68

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
Institutional Revenues

52	87	14	87	17	113	5	149	12	187
48	90	12	73	27	130	7	125	8	98
53	71	11	83	8	81	6	302	22	185
58	96	23	98	12	72	0	18	6	188
54	75	23	125	15	133	1	221	6	157
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
68	112	14	71	14	117	2	86	2	62
0	0	42	94	27	134	25	125	6	75

#13 State & Local Appropriations to Public Higher Education: **$74.3** (122)
= #12 Allocation to Public Higher Education: **12%** (131)
× #11 State & Local Tax Revenues: **$596** (93)

#9 State & Local Tax Capacity: **$635** (98) × #10 Tax Effort: **94%** (94) = **$596** (93)

STATE & LOCAL FINANCES
(per capita)

INSTITUTIONAL EXPENDITURES
(Educational & General per student)

	INSTRUCTION (per student)		RESEARCH (per student)		PUBLIC SERVICE (per student)		OTHER (per student)		TOTAL (per student)	
PUBLIC	$1886	113	$481	45	$218	132	$1143	87	$3538	107
Major Doctoral Granting	2405	137	431	46	182	75	1308	91	4417	98
Comprehensive	1812	107	1315	1158	626	157	1057	85	4580	194
General Baccalaureate	1386	105	19	71	132	214	1016	77	2537	96
Two Year	1158	118	0	0	3	0	835	95	1987	105
Health Professional	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0
Other Professional	1294	85	0	0	32	48	1422	103	2782	98
INDEPENDENT	1304	88	0	0	48	64	2144	91	3488	72

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
Institutional Expenditures

PUBLIC	48	106	14	135	6	124	32	81
Major Doctoral Granting	56	143	10	55	2	38	32	81
Comprehensive	34	86	29	771	14	531	23	55
General Baccalaureate	54	110	0	22	6	128	40	82
Two Year	58	117	0	0	0	7	42	91
Health Professional	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0
Other Professional	46	90	0	0	1	18	53	113
INDEPENDENT	37	57	0	0	1	61	62	108

(Indexes shown in red are based on U.S. average = 100)

* Unseparated programs at Major Doctoral Institutions

NORTH DAKOTA

OHIO

State and local appropriations to public higher education increased nearly 21% in Ohio from FY75 to FY76, while enrollments for this period increased 9%. As a result, State support per student increased 10%. After adjustment for inflation, the constant dollar growth is maintained at 3.4% for the public sector. Ohio thus is one of nineteen States showing average gains in real support from the State for higher education.

An examination of the institutional sectors shows that the increase in State support most benefitted the major doctoral campuses (real dollar gains of 13.2% per student). This sector represents 62% of public sector enrollments and therefore heavily influences averages for the public sector. While comprehensive institutions had appropriation increases greater than those for enrollments, in real dollar terms, all sectors, except the major doctoral institutions, had declines in constant dollar State support per student.

While the major doctoral and comprehensive institutions had the best gains in this one year in State support, these two sectors are lowest overall in the level of State support per student compared to national averages. The major doctoral schools are funded by the State almost 30% below the typical level for such schools. Similarly the comprehensives get 27% less funding than average from the State. While these figures are augmented somewhat by funding from other sources in terms of total revenues the major doctoral institutions in Ohio operate with funding that is 23% below the U.S. average for similar schools. The comprehensive schools, with substantial income from tuition and private gifts and grants, secure total revenues that are 7% below average. All other public sectors have revenue levels near the average.

Other professional schools present a remarkable support pattern. State and local appropriations per student are $28,331 (1454% of the U.S. rate). This support is augmented by other revenues to become $81,059 per student in total revenues (2502% of the national average). This pattern exists because there is a single institution in this category, the Medical College of Ohio at Toledo. Because most of the schools in this catch-all category are not health-related, data for this medical college differ dramatically from the usual average.

Ohio appropriates $39.70 per capita to public higher education, a rate 35% below the national average. Although tax capacity is 2% above the U.S. rate, actual revenues collected from taxes, $525 per capita, are 18% below the national average. Only 8% of these tax revenues are allocated to postsecondary institutions, a rate 21% below the U.S. average. Ohio enrolls relatively fewer students in its public sector than the average State, with an FTE enrollment per 1000 population of 23.8 students (80% of the U.S. rate). However, appropriations are relatively smaller than enrollments, resulting in State support per student of $1,665, an amount almost 20% below average.

PUBLIC ENROLLMENTS
(per 1000 population)

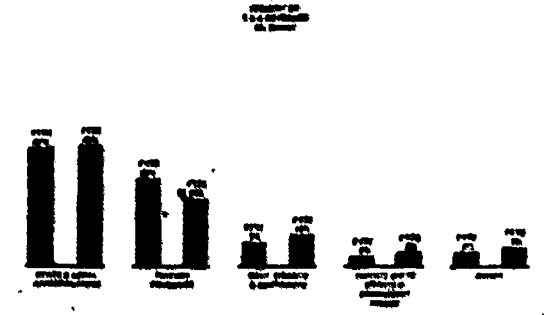
#1 High School Graduates		#2 Entrance Rate to Public Institutions		#3 First-Time Student Enrollment		#4 In-Migration to Public Institutions
18 (112)	×	43% (72)	=	7.1 (83)	+	.4 (45)

= 7.5 (78) — #5 First-Time Enrollment
× 4.2 (107) — #6 Retention Factor (Relationship of first-time to total enrollment)
× .76 (106) — #7 Conversion Factor (Headcount to FTE)
= 23.8 (88) — #8 FTE Enrollment in Public Institutions

TRENDS IN STATE AND LOCAL E&G APPROPRIATIONS TO HIGHER EDUCATION FY 75 to FY 78

	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Public Institutions	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Major Doctoral Institutions	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Comprehensive Institutions	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Baccalaureate Institutions	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Two-Year Institutions	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Health Professional Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Professional & Specialized Schools	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Independent Institutions	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

TRENDS IN THE MIX OF SUPPORT TO PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION FY 72 to FY 78



INSTITUTIONAL REVENUES
(Educational & General per student)

INSTITUTIONS	STUDENT AID (per capita)	INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT (per capita)	FTE ENROLLMENT (per 1000 pop.)	#14 STATE & LOCAL APPROPRIATIONS (per student)	#15 OTHER REVENUES: TUITION (per student)	GOVT. CONTRACTS (per student)	PRIVATE GIFTS & GRANTS (per student)	OTHER (per student)	#16 TOTAL E&G REVENUES (per student)
PUBLIC	110 105	$39.7 63	23.8 88	$1665 81	$928 142	$411 71	$170 151	$229 107	$3404 96
Major Doctoral Granting*		27.4 115	14.7 161	1869 71	1053 139	530 52	253 [illegible]	240 58	2963 77
Comprehensive		4.8 35	3.1 46	1457 73	936 174	232 76	52 136	184 53	2165 [illegible]
General Baccalaureate		0.5 16	0.2 13	2367 146	847 186	1364 153	60 138	40 46	6115 187
Two Year		6.7 43	5.8 63	1140 92	619 392	125 79	17 153	117 121	2018 102
Health Professional		0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Other Professional***		0.7 73	0 2	28331 454	1515 225	14144 3121	3081 [illegible]	34030 3540	81050 2582
INDEPENDENT	80 64	0.5 62	7.8 88	68 73	2370 98	619 52	840 96	254 96	4103 95

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
Institutional Revenues

State & Local Appropriations	Tuition	Govt. Contracts	Private Gifts & Grants	Other
49 87	27 111	12 88	5 153	7 100
47 92	27 137	13 68	6 127	6 71
52 75	36 137	8 84	2 133	4 100
47 79	13 57	30 285	1 63	1 24
56 88	31 150	6 77	1 150	6 110
0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
35 58	2 1	17 137	4 175	42 613
2 86	57 115	15 73	20 181	6 96

INSTITUTIONAL EXPENDITURES
(Educational & General per student)

	INSTRUCTION (per student)	RESEARCH (per student)	PUBLIC SERVICE (per student)	OTHER (per student)	TOTAL (per student)
PUBLIC	$1506 107	194 57	222 136	1174 96	3100 96
Major Doctoral Granting	1860 95	295 53	325 94	1240 77	3718 75
Comprehensive	1252 97	46 43	58 36	1255 95	2613 98
General Baccalaureate	1302 100	65 135	223 161	3040 187	6130 187
Two Year	879 101	0 1	41 121	843 97	1862 98
Health Professional	0 0	0 0	0 0	88 1	0 0
Other Professional	33000 3547	5875 329	3794 661	18860 1182	60550 1501
INDEPENDENT	1504 68	320 57	25 31	2125 83	4054 94

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
Institutional Expenditures

	Instruction	Research	Public Service	Other
PUBLIC	50 111	6 56	7 142	37 83
Major Doctoral Granting	50 127	8 66	9 112	33 86
Comprehensive	48 97	2 65	2 58	47 109
General Baccalaureate	28 56	1 71	4 107	68 136
Two Year	53 102	0 1	2 125	45 98
Health Professional	0 0	0 0	0 0	100 1
Other Professional	58 128	10 105	6 257	23 61
INDEPENDENT	30 100	6 63	1 25	52 111

STATE & LOCAL FINANCES
(per capita)

#9 State & Local Tax Capacity		#10 Tax Effort		#11 State & Local Tax Revenues
$657 (102)	×	80% (80)	=	$525 (82)

× 8% (76) — #12 Allocation to Public Higher Education
= $39.7 (63) — #13 State & Local Appropriations to Public Higher Education

(Indexes shown in red are based on U.S. average = 100)

* Unseparated programs at Major Doctoral Institutions

*** Other Professional Specialized Health Institutions

OHIO

OKLAHOMA

State and local funding to public institutions in Oklahoma increased 20% in 1976 over the previous fiscal period. Enrollments were growing at a lesser rate of 13.8%, providing a boost in State funding of 5.8% on average for each student. However, when inflation is taken into account, the 5.8% gain fades to a decline of .7% in the purchasing power of State dollars for higher education. FY76 appropriations however varied by category of institution, with three groups showing gains and three showing reductions. The health professional schools fared best with a 15.5% constant dollar gain per student, followed by major doctoral schools at 2.5%, and baccalaureate schools at 1.4%. In a contrasting pattern, the two-year schools showed a 8.3% decline, largely as a result of very large enrollment increases of 31.3% that outpaced additional appropriations. Comprehensive institutions had a 3.1% loss in constant dollar appropriations per student with professional and specialized schools slipping by 2.3%.

While appropriation increases in FY76 varied by type of institution, the level of funding received in total is uniformly low. Rates of State support per student are from 53% to 45% below typical rates provided by the States. In terms of total E&G revenues per student, the variations are at levels ranging from 51 to 32% below average, indicating that non-State sources are providing no counterbalance to the low rates of State funding. The net effect is that Oklahoma's public sector operates with very low funding levels.

Tax contributions to public higher education in Oklahoma in FY76 totaled $127 million, a $47 payment per citizen. This level is more than 20% below a typical taxpayer load for higher education and can be attributed to the low tax effort in the State. While Oklahoma has a tax capacity that is 5% above average, the State's tax effort is almost 30% below average. While Oklahoma funnels about 5% more of its tax revenues to higher education than average, the level of tax revenues is so low that higher education appropriations fall 23% below normal levels. Despite these low appropriations, Oklahoma enrolls almost 20% more students in their public system than typical. The net result of approximately 20% more students to be supported with about 20% fewer dollars is a rate of State support per student that is 35% below the U.S. mean. As already indicated, other sources do not make up the difference, leaving public institutions with far less than average revenues.

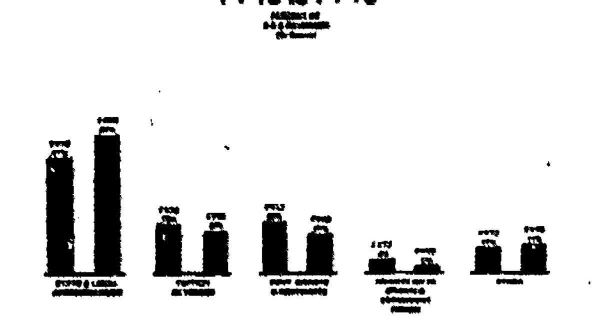
PUBLIC ENROLLMENTS
(per 1000 population)

#1 High School Graduates: 14 (87) × #2 Attendance Rate to Public Institutions: 58% (98) = #3 First Time Resident Enrollment: 8.0 (83) + #4 In-Migration to Public Institutions: 1.5 (156) = #5 First Time Enrollment: 9.5 (90) × #6 Retention Factor (Relationship of first time to total enrollment): 4.8 (113) × #7 Conversion Factor (Headcount to FTE): .77 (107) = #8 FTE Enrollment in Public Institutions: 35.2 (118)

TRENDS IN STATE AND LOCAL E&G APPROPRIATIONS TO HIGHER EDUCATION FY 75 to FY 76

Public Institutions	30	66,851	$158,[illegible],105	18.4%	13.0%	5.8%	-0.7%
Major Doctoral Institutions	2	27,570	66,438,572	16.6	6.1	9.2	1
Comprehensive Institutions	3	14,057	44,[illegible]	13.8	10.7	3.5	
Baccalaureate Institutions	6	8,[illegible]	18,[illegible]	21.8	12.8	8.1	1.4
Two Year Institutions	15	28,811	27,713,[illegible]	18.2	31.5	2.7	-8.3
Health Professional Institutions	1	1,780	14,[illegible]	24.4	9.2	23.1	10.5
Other Professional & Specialized Schools	3	7,536	8,[illegible]	17.4	12.6	4.2	2.5
Independent Institutions	16	17,[illegible]	0	0	7.8	0	0

TRENDS IN THE MIX OF SUPPORT TO PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION FY 72 to FY 76



INSTITUTIONAL REVENUES
(Educational & General per student)

Institutions	Student Aid (per capita)		Institutional Support (per capita)		FTE Enrollment (per 1000 pop.)		#14 State & Local Appropriations (per student)		#15 Other Revenues: Tuition (per student)		Govt. Contracts (per student)		Private Gifts & Grants (per student)		Other (per student)		#16 Total E&G Revenues (per student)	
PUBLIC	08	7	$46.8	77	35.2	113	$1329	85	$381	76	$364	78	$38	34	$254	113	$2368	81
Major Doctoral Granting*			20.8	87	13.8	152	1510	58	486	58	432	64	56	22	544	139	3029	58
Comprehensive			5.5	43	5.4	84	1071	91	333	62	75	75	3	8	30	18	1482	68
General Baccalaureate			3.8	104	3.7	207	1080	85	300	64	330	96	11	35	31	31	1829	67
Two Year			8.9	94	8.9	79	884	83	266	88	120	85	5	47	80	61	1367	68
Health Professional			5.3	153	0.8	337	8136	47	570	57	4000	57	670	30	672	48	15142	48
Other Professional***			3.4	111	2.8	196	1161	58	341	53	3.;	76	4	8	30	17	1868	57
INDEPENDENT	12	10	0	0	6.6	73	0	0	1383	57	153	15	640	56	305	101	2671	55

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
Institutional Revenues

56	94	16	161	15	102	2	48	11	172
50	87	16	186	14	74	2	38	18	278
78	183	23	127	5	53	0	15	1	37
58	97	21	95	18	148	1	43	2	31
67	95	18	115	10	125	0	84	4	88
54	96	4	119	32	117	4	81	4	88
63	104	18	93	17	133	0	18	2	38
0	1	48	97	6	76	33	183	13	172

INSTITUTIONAL EXPENDITURES
(Educational & General per student)

	Instruction (per student)		Research (per student)		Public Service (per student)		Other (per student)		Total (per student)	
PUBLIC	$1141	77	$365	72	$183	112	$706	61	$2395	72
Major Doctoral Granting	1283	64	551	82	424	100	868	58	3086	62
Comprehensive	871	82	4	4	24	33	453	35	1432	68
General Baccalaureate	1062	83	38	72	80	126	658	58	1817	68
Two Year	758	73	6	4	10	25	576	66	1287	68
Health Professional	7830	87	1339	78	19	[illegible]	6004	76	15240	88
Other Professional	1029	71	7	4	32	47	784	53	1831	58
INDEPENDENT	1612	54	80	12	50	47	1556	61	2886	55

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
Institutional Expenditures

PUBLIC	48	107	10	101	8	151	34	85
Major Doctoral Granting	40	102	18	100	14	175	28	81
Comprehensive	66	119	0	6	2	58	32	76
General Baccalaureate	57	123	2	107	4	151	36	74
Two Year	54	105	0	0	1	43	45	87
Health Professional	53	118	8	47	0	7	38	177
Other Professional	58	137	0	7	2	25	42	81
INDEPENDENT	36	98	3	71	2	53	58	123

(Indexes shown in red are based on U.S. average = 100)

* Unseparated programs at Major Doctoral Institutions

*** Other Professional Specialized Health Institutions

STATE & LOCAL FINANCES
(per capita)

#9 State & Local Tax Capacity: $658 (107) × #10 Tax Effort: 71% (71) = #11 State & Local Tax Revenues: $468 (77) × #12 Allocation to Public Higher Education: 10% (105) = #13 State & Local Appropriations to Public Higher Education: $46.8 (77)

OKLAHOMA

242

213

OREGON

Public institutions in Oregon ranked eighth in the nation in State-supported gains in per student funding for higher education in fiscal year 1976. State and local appropriations increased 22.5% when enrollments were growing at a much smaller rate, 5.8%. The result was a jump in State funding of 15.8%. Even after adjustment for inflation, these institutions realized constant dollar gains of 8.6% per student. All categories of public institutions shared in this gain, except other professional and specialized schools, where enrollments fell by 3% and appropriations by 8%.

Appropriation gains occurred in a State that already provides substantial sums to higher education. Again ranking eighth in the nation, Oregon's citizens spend about $80 each in tax dollars for higher education, a rate about 30% above the national average. While average in wealth and tax effort, Oregon allocates a high proportion of tax revenues to higher education. These tax dollars support an enrollment level in public education that is 40% above the typical pattern for a State its size. Oregon ranks fifth among the States, enrolling more students for its population size than all other States except Arizona, California, Colorado, and Washington. This high level of enrollment is primarily attributable to a high college entrance rate of first-time students. In addition, Oregon has about twice as many out-of-state students enrolling in their public institutions.

While Oregon citizens provide very high tax support per capita to higher education, given the accompanying high level of enrollment in the public sector, State appropriations per student are somewhat below the U.S. average. This is especially true for the major doctoral and comprehensive institutions in Oregon, where State and local support per student is about 30% below the average for similar schools. Revenues from other sources raise these levels somewhat, resulting in total E&G revenues 18% below for major doctoral and 10% below for comprehensives. These institutions though still operate with below average funding. Total revenues at baccalaureate and professional schools are also below national levels by about 10%. By contrast the two-year and health professional schools have funds that exceed U.S. averages by 10-20%. Given that the two-year sector enrolls 44% of the public students in the State, their comparative funding advantage of 19% above average is particularly impressive.

Oregon puts a tremendous emphasis on higher education, both in terms of enrolling a relatively large proportion of its population and by spending a large share of its tax dollars for its support. While on average the public institutions in the State are well supported, the major doctoral schools are operating with funds about 20% below typical rates for such schools.

PUBLIC ENROLLMENTS
(per 1000 population)

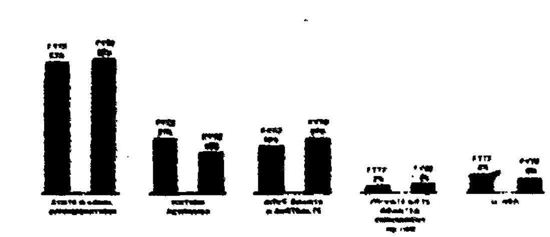
#1 HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES		#2 ENTRANCE RATE TO PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS		#3 FIRST-TIME STUDENT ENROLLMENT		#4 IN-MIGRATION TO PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS
14 (86)	×	132% (221)	=	18.6 (213)	+	1.8 (186)

= #5 FIRST TIME ENROLLMENT 20.4 (211)
× #6 RETENTION FACTOR (Relationship of first time to total enrollment) 2.8 (85)
× #7 CONVERSION FACTOR (Headcount to FTE) .73 (101)
= #8 FTE ENROLLMENT IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS 41.4 (138)

TRENDS IN STATE AND LOCAL E&G APPROPRIATIONS TO HIGHER EDUCATION FY 75 to FY 76

	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Public Institutions	21	96,637	$183,583,262	22.9%	8.5%	13.0%	6.6%
Major Doctoral Institutions	2	31,380	67,086,001	15.[illegible]	1.6	13.6	6.8
Comprehensive Institutions	1	10,448	14,838,718	18.6	2.9	16.2	9.0
Baccalaureate Institutions	2	6,738	7,818,330	18.6	0.7	19.1	6.5
Two Year Institutions	13	41,411	63,084,730	28.0	11.4	15.1	6.0
Health Professional Institutions	1	1,615	31,187,632	40.2	27.0	0.7	2.0
Other Professional & Specialized Schools	2	4,601	8,576,704	6.0	3.1	6.1	11.0
Independent Institutions	23	13,812	831,018	0.8	7.7	7.0	13.0

TRENDS IN THE MIX OF SUPPORT TO PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION FY 72 to FY 76



INSTITUTIONAL REVENUES
(Educational & General per student)

INSTITUTIONS	INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT (per capita)	FTE ENROLLMENT (per 1000 pop.)	#14 STATE & LOCAL APPROPRIATIONS (per student)	#15 OTHER REVENUES: TUITION (per student)	GOVT CONTRACTS (per student)	PRIVATE GIFTS & GRANTS (per student)	OTHER (per student)	#16 TOTAL E&G REVENUES (per student)
PUBLIC	$80.1 131	41.4 138	$1933 94	$577 105	$741 142	$103 82	$185 66	$3538 103
Major Doctoral Granting	25.0 165	13.7 151	1822 68	741 91	1187 136	165 64	303 72	4218 82
Comprehensive	6.5 51	4.6 71	1430 77	708 131	468 158	49 80	34 31	2687 90
General Baccalaureate	3.4 144	2.3 151	1493 91	596 98	343 95	32 83	13 14	2470 91
Two Year	27.8 178	18.1 182	1537 118	384 126	279 176	6 54	128 133	2336 119
Health Professional	13.6 357	0.7 334	20592 118	1188 116	8090 96	2314 103	1384 68	33578 108
Other Professional	3.7 131	2.1 145	1750 98	604 105	510 124	41 68	35 21	3001 83
INDEPENDENT	4 44	6.1 67	60 1	2272 93	498 56	742 75	150 39	3722 76

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
Institutional Revenues

	State & Local Appropriations	Tuition	Govt Contracts	Private Gifts & Grants	Other
PUBLIC	55 92	16 102	21 139	3 80	5 64
Major Doctoral Granting	43 84	18 118	28 145	4 77	7 87
Comprehensive	53 86	26 146	17 176	2 121	1 34
General Baccalaureate	60 101	24 158	14 105	1 91	1 16
Two Year	66 97	16 106	12 148	0 46	6 112
Health Professional	61 110	4 109	24 89	7 94	4 61
Other Professional	58 87	22 112	17 133	1 65	1 23
INDEPENDENT	2 5	61 123	13 80	20 53	4 51

INSTITUTIONAL EXPENDITURES
(Educational & General per student)

	INSTRUCTION (per student)	RESEARCH (per student)	PUBLIC SERVICE (per student)	OTHER (per student)	TOTAL (per student)
PUBLIC	$1525 102	$428 128	$209 130	$1164 88	$3326 101
Major Doctoral Granting	1659 85	1054 119	398 183	1104 64	4216 85
Comprehensive	1440 97	60 53	80 116	1083 87	2663 91
General Baccalaureate	1305 111	14 28	33 53	1251 94	2602 100
Two Year	1088 113	4 88	19 57	1071 122	2183 115
Health Professional	10782 94	4326 81	3582 233	5269 61	23949 83
Other Professional	1743 135	16 16	27 41	1147 88	2933 84
INDEPENDENT	1454 78	127 22	57 54	2002 88	3640 75

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
Institutional Expenditures

	Instruction	Research	Public Service	Other
PUBLIC	46 102	13 125	6 127	35 88
Major Doctoral Granting	39 100	25 140	9 171	26 75
Comprehensive	54 106	2 59	3 128	41 95
General Baccalaureate	52 111	1 28	1 53	47 95
Two Year	50 97	0 58	1 49	49 105
Health Professional	45 101	18 96	15 748	22 71
Other Professional	58 128	1 11	1 43	38 85
INDEPENDENT	40 103	3 20	2 77	52 117

(Indexes shown in red are based on U.S. average = 100)

STATE & LOCAL FINANCES
(per capita)

#9 STATE & LOCAL TAX CAPACITY		#10 TAX EFFORT		#11 STATE & LOCAL TAX REVENUES
$630 (105)	×	99% (96)	=	$623 (97)

× #12 ALLOCATION TO PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION 13% (135)
= #13 STATE & LOCAL APPROPRIATIONS TO PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION $80.1 (131)

OREGON

246

217

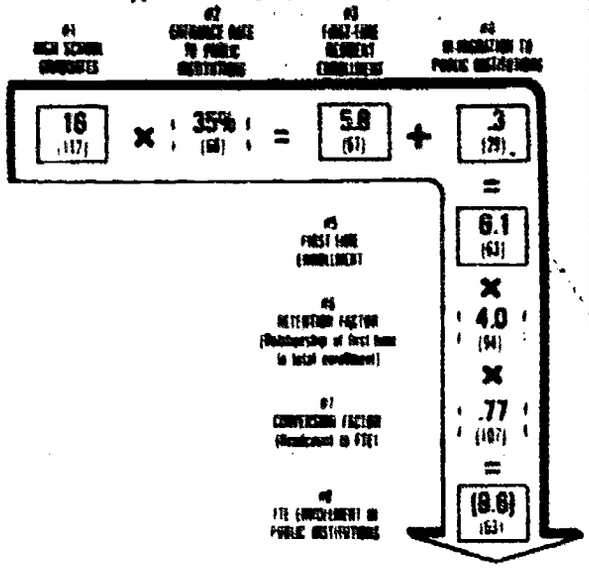
PENNSYLVANIA

State and local appropriations to public higher education in Pennsylvania increased 11.6% in FY76 over the previous year, outdistancing an enrollment growth of 7.1%. As a result, Pennsylvania's higher education schools experienced an average gain in per student support of 4.3%. This gain, however, was totally offset by an inflation rate of 6.6%, causing a 2.2% decline in constant dollar support. These changes were not uniform among the various categories of public institutions in the State. Major doctoral schools received a substantial gain in funding from the State of 11.4% in constant dollars per student. Two other sectors had lesser gains, a .3% increase for comprehensive colleges and a 3.8% increase for professional and specialized schools. The largest loss in buying power was in the two-year sector where appropriations fell by 17% at the same time that enrollments were growing by 13.8%, causing a tremendous loss in per student constant dollars of 31.5%. The baccalaureate sector, while faring better, had a 10.9% loss in constant dollars.

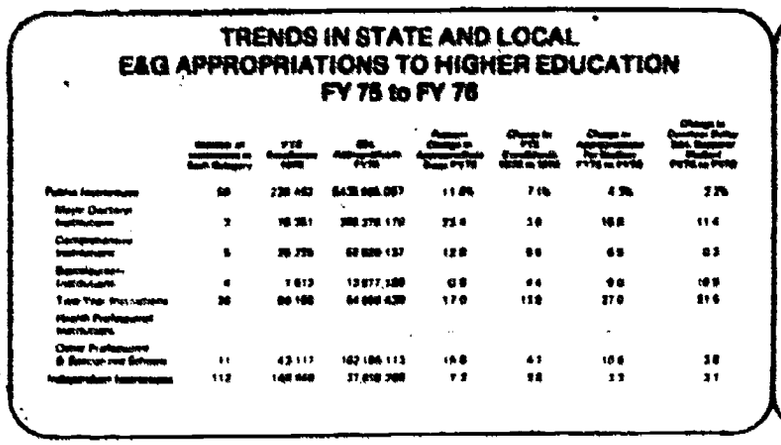
Despite these declines in State support, all categories of institutions in Pennsylvania had revenues per student above national averages. With the exception of two-year schools, these sectors were funded by State appropriations at rates equal to or above U.S. norms. When total revenues are examined, all categories of institutions, including the two-year schools, have funds above the average and in many cases significantly above. Tuition income in all public sectors is substantially above average and is an important factor in this advantageous funding condition.

While the public system in Pennsylvania is well funded, the enrollments per capita are about 40% smaller than that supported in other States. A large independent sector, accounting for 40% of total enrollment in the State, explains some of this difference. However, the first-time entrance rate to the public sector is about 40% lower than is typical. Because of the smaller size of the public system, the per capita drain on the population for public higher education ($37 per person) is about 40% less than average. In part, the State compensates by providing an additional $9 per person in tax dollars to provide student aid and support to independent institutions. However, the level of tax support to higher education is still below the U.S. average.

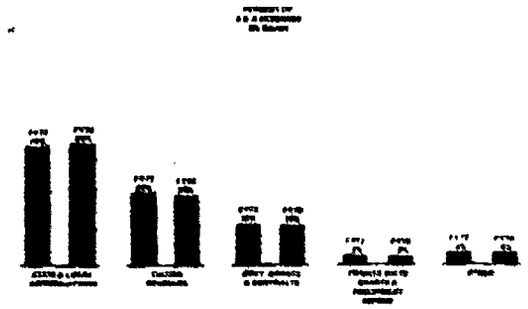
PUBLIC ENROLLMENTS
(per 1000 population)



TRENDS IN STATE AND LOCAL E&G APPROPRIATIONS TO HIGHER EDUCATION FY 75 to FY 76



TRENDS IN THE MIX OF SUPPORT TO PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION FY 72 to FY 76

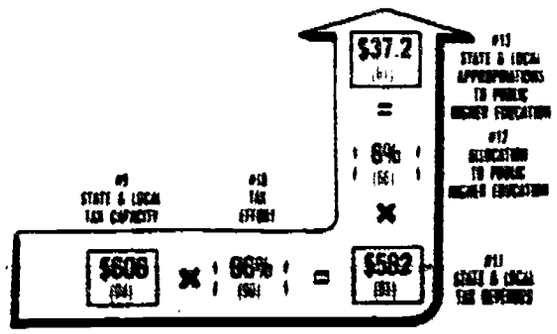


INSTITUTIONAL REVENUES
(Educational & General per student)

INSTITUTIONS	INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT (per capita)	FTE ENROLLMENT (per 1000 pop.)	#10 STATE & LOCAL APPROPRIATIONS (per student)		#15 OTHER REVENUES: TUITION (per student)	GOVT CONTRACTS (per student)	PRIVATE GIFTS & GRANTS (per student)	OTHER (per student)	#16 TOTAL E&G REVENUES (per student)
PUBLIC	$37.2 67	18.6 63	$1996 86	+	$1124 205	$604 116	$127 115	$162 75	$4013 117
Major Doctoral Granting	17.4 [illegible]	6.6 [illegible]	2634 [illegible]	+	1473 [illegible]	1274 [illegible]	283 [illegible]	348 [illegible]	8021 [illegible]
Comprehensive	4.5 [illegible]	2.1 [illegible]	2084 [illegible]	+	989 [illegible]	143 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	20 [illegible]	3257 [illegible]
General Baccalaureate	1.2 [illegible]	0.8 [illegible]	1836 [illegible]	+	1302 [illegible]	384 [illegible]	40 [illegible]	50 [illegible]	3600 [illegible]
Two Year	5.5 [illegible]	5.6 [illegible]	977 [illegible]	+	786 [illegible]	230 [illegible]	12 [illegible]	43 [illegible]	2004 [illegible]
Health Professional	0 [illegible]	0 [illegible]	0 [illegible]	+	0 [illegible]	0 [illegible]	0 [illegible]	0 [illegible]	0 [illegible]
Other Professional ***	8.8 [illegible]	3.8 [illegible]	2309 [illegible]	+	1042 [illegible]	285 [illegible]	86 [illegible]	101 [illegible]	3871 [illegible]
INDEPENDENT	3.2 [illegible]	12.8 [illegible]	253 [illegible]	+	2814 [illegible]	898 [illegible]	782 [illegible]	488 [illegible]	4823 [illegible]

INSTITUTIONAL EXPENDITURES
(Educational & General per student)

	INSTRUCTION (per student)	RESEARCH (per student)	PUBLIC SERVICE (per student)	OTHER (per student)	TOTAL (per student)
PUBLIC	$1870 115	$282 86	$136 83	$1833 140	$3940 118
Major Doctoral Granting	2260 [illegible]	741 [illegible]	352 [illegible]	2443 [illegible]	5788 [illegible]
Comprehensive	1586 [illegible]	18 [illegible]	15 [illegible]	1883 [illegible]	3300 [illegible]
General Baccalaureate	1569 [illegible]	28 [illegible]	0 [illegible]	2519 [illegible]	3804 [illegible]
Two Year	949 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	23 [illegible]	1004 [illegible]	2058 [illegible]
Health Professional	0 [illegible]	0 [illegible]	0 [illegible]	0 [illegible]	0 [illegible]
Other Professional	1818 [illegible]	130 [illegible]	10 [illegible]	1933 [illegible]	3891 [illegible]
INDEPENDENT	1840 [illegible]	500 [illegible]	131 [illegible]	2258 [illegible]	4729 [illegible]



STATE & LOCAL FINANCES
(per capita)

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
Institutional Revenues

	59 94	28 116	15 100	3 97	4 65
	44 85	24 153	21 189	5 46	6 70
	64 95	30 160	4 45	0 4	1 24
	51 84	38 167	10 77	1 19	2 56
	47 81	39 168	11 182	1 182	2 43
	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
	81 102	27 139	7 56	2 115	3 51
	5 277	53 167	10 66	15 77	8 105

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
Institutional Expenditures

PUBLIC	43 95	7 77	3 70	47 117
Major Doctoral Granting	30 99	13 72	6 73	42 121
Comprehensive	48 94	0 19	0 19	51 110
General Baccalaureate	44 94	1 36	0 0	56 113
Two Year	46 88	0 24	1 63	53 114
Health Professional	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Other Professional	47 100	3 64	0 12	50 100
INDEPENDENT	38 105	12 97	3 175	47 122

(Indexes shown in red are based on U.S. average = 100)

* Unseparated programs at Major Doctoral Institutions

*** Other Professional Specialized Health Institutions

PENNSYLVANIA

RHODE ISLAND

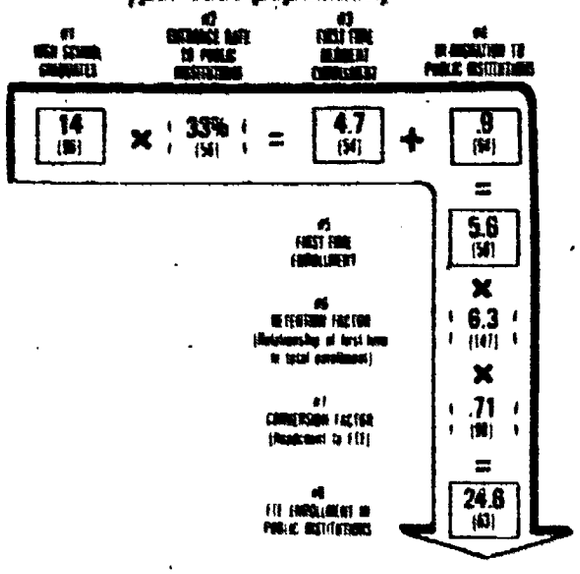
Enrollments in Rhode Island grew 8.5% from FY75 to FY76. At the same time, State appropriations to public institutions increased only 1.1%, resulting in a 6.8% decline in appropriations per student. Compounded by an inflation rate of 6.6%, Rhode Island's public institutions faced a 12.6% decrease in State support per student in constant dollars. In only one sector, the major doctoral (the University of Rhode Island), were appropriation increases greater than enrollment growth, though only by a small amount (.6%).

On a per capita basis, public support of higher education represents a tax contribution of $51.90 per capita, an amount 15% below what the average citizen provides in the U.S. Despite a low tax capacity (14% below the average), the citizens of Rhode Island pay taxes at a rate about 15% above U.S. norms to raise tax revenues that are nearly average. However, they channel a smaller portion of these funds to higher education than is typical, resulting in a level of support for higher education in Rhode Island that is below average. Enrollments are also lower than average in the State (by 17%), so there is an approximate balance between appropriations and enrollments.

State and local appropriations per student in Rhode Island at $2,111 are 3% above the U.S. average. However, for the major doctoral school, State support is 14% below average for such schools (at $2262 per student). While revenues from non-State sources (tuition and government contracts) raises total E&G revenues to $4818 per student, the University which enrolls 53% of all public students is still financed at a level 6% below the average. (It should be noted, though, that this sector fared the best in FY76 in terms of gains in State support per student.) By contrast, two-year colleges and the professional institutions receive State funding at levels 20% and 14%, respectively, above average. In the case of the professional school, this level for total revenues drops to the U.S. average, because of lower than average non-State revenues.

In sum, Rhode Island's appropriations and enrollments in the public sector are roughly in balance (with support per student close to the U.S. average), but at a level in both cases about 15% below average (i.e., 17% fewer students are supported with 15% fewer dollars than the average State). There are variations within this pattern however. The major doctoral institution operates with total revenues about 6% below the average while the other two sectors are at or above average.

PUBLIC ENROLLMENTS
(per 1000 population)



TRENDS IN STATE AND LOCAL E&G APPROPRIATIONS TO HIGHER EDUCATION FY 75 to FY 78

Public Institutions	3	72 700	$[illegible]	1.1%	0.9%	6.9%	17.9%
Major Doctoral Institutions	1	12 000	$[illegible]	2.3	2.7	6.6	9.5
Comprehensive Institutions							
Baccalaureate Institutions							
Two Year Institutions	1	5 951	$[illegible]	6.9	21.2	15.0	21.2
Health Professional Institutions							
Other Professional & Specialized Schools	1	8 104	$11 015 705	7.9	9.0	12.6	18.0
Independent Institutions	10	27 400	$[illegible]	10.7	21.3	9.4	14.0

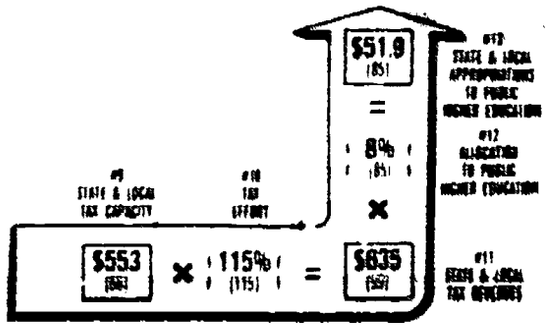
TRENDS IN THE MIX OF SUPPORT TO PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION FY 72 to FY 78

INSTITUTIONAL REVENUES
(Educational & General per student)

INSTITUTIONS	#13 INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT (per capita)	#14 FTE ENROLLMENT (per 1000 pop.)	#15 STATE & LOCAL APPROPRIATIONS (per student)	#15 OTHER REVENUES: TUITION (per student)	GOVT CONTRACTS (per student)	PRIVATE GIFTS & GRANTS (per student)	OTHER (per student)	#16 TOTAL E&G REVENUES (per student)
PUBLIC	$51.9 (85)	24.8 (63)	$2111 (103)	$794 (145)	$781 (110)	$54 (46)	$105 (46)	$3845 (117)
Major Doctoral Granting	29.5 (117)	13.0 (143)	2252 (88)	995 (127)	1310 (132)	100 (36)	149 (35)	4818 (94)
Comprehensive	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
General Baccalaureate	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Two Year	10.0 (64)	6.0 (54)	1873 (128)	441 (144)	132 (7)	0 (0)	61 (52)	2287 (117)
Health Professional	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Other Professional	12.4 (43)	5.8 (37)	2230 (114)	700 (89)	295 (32)	3 (4)	51 (31)	3230 (100)
INDEPENDENT	29.7 (329)	29.7 (329)	25 (3)	2190 (68)	493 (15)	524 (13)	129 (34)	3361 (88)

INSTITUTIONAL EXPENDITURES
(Educational & General per student)

	INSTRUCTION (per student)	RESEARCH (per student)	PUBLIC SERVICE (per student)	OTHER (per student)	TOTAL (per student)
PUBLIC	1401 (84)	581 (172)	100 (67)	1681 (175)	3782 (115)
Major Doctoral Granting	1553 (89)	1863 (176)	121 (31)	1987 (175)	4724 (85)
Comprehensive	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	n/a (0)	0 (0)
General Baccalaureate	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	n/a (0)	0 (0)
Two Year	1081 (107)	73 (100)	113 (335)	982 (114)	2210 (110)
Health Professional	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	n/a (0)	0 (0)
Other Professional	1433 (99)	2 (1)	78 (114)	1748 (172)	3260 (105)
INDEPENDENT	1281 (93)	293 (58)	20 (25)	1651 (77)	3254 (87)



STATE & LOCAL FINANCES
(per capita)

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
Institutional Revenues

PUBLIC	55 (93)	21 (136)	20 (154)	1 (41)	3 (44)
Major Doctoral Granting	47 (77)	2 (179)	27 (146)	2 (41)	3 (33)
Comprehensive	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
General Baccalaureate	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Two Year	73 (103)	18 (174)	5 (66)	0 (0)	3 (54)
Health Professional	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Other Professional	59 (115)	22 (169)	8 (82)	0 (6)	2 (31)
INDEPENDENT	9 (41)	85 (131)	15 (17)	16 (78)	4 (43)

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
Institutional Expenditures

PUBLIC	37 (97)	15 (158)	3 (58)	45 (113)
Major Doctoral Granting	33 (83)	22 (176)	3 (33)	42 (121)
Comprehensive	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	n/a (0)
General Baccalaureate	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	n/a (0)
Two Year	47 (91)	3 (102)	5 (263)	45 (81)
Health Professional	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	n/a (0)
Other Professional	44 (84)	0 (1)	2 (108)	54 (117)
INDEPENDENT	39 (103)	9 (74)	1 (42)	51 (107)

(Indexes shown in ed are based on U.S. average = 100)

RHODE ISLAND

SOUTH CAROLINA

Appropriations to public institutions in South Carolina increased by 6.7% in FY76, compared with FY75. This increase however was more than offset by enrollment growth in the public sector of 19.3%. When inflation of 6.6% is factored in, the financial picture becomes even dimmer and constant dollar State support declined by 16.1% per student. Only two other States (Georgia and North Carolina) had worse declines. All categories of public institutions in South Carolina experienced enrollment growth that was greater than appropriation increases, except the other professional and specialized school (Winthrop College). Yet even in this sector, appropriations did not increase enough to compensate for inflation, and constant dollar State appropriations per student declined .8%.

To provide this support, South Carolina appropriates $64 per capita to public higher education (5% above the U.S. rate) and has an FTE enrollment rate of 29.5 students per 1000 population (1% below the national level). Despite very low tax revenues, higher education is funded at above average rates because of a high allocation rate of tax revenues for this purpose.

In South Carolina, State and local appropriations per student at public institutions amount to $2169, a level 6% above the national average. Yet, total revenues per student (at $3332) were 3% under average, indicating that revenues from other sources are relatively low. An examination of other revenues by source shows that they are below the U.S. level in every instance and often significantly so (gifts and grants provide only $63 per student or 56% of the U.S. rate).

While the foregoing analysis describes the general financial picture for the public system, there are substantial variations from these averages for the various institutional types. Only one category of schools, the two-year institutions, receives State funding at a rate substantially below the U.S. average (43% below). However, when total E&G revenues are examined, only two sectors are funded at levels above U.S. norms—comprehensives at 19% above and other professional at 6% above. The two largest sectors—major doctoral (enrolling 35% of the students) and two-year schools (enrolling 40%)—operate with total E&G revenues that are 19% and 24% respectively below the typical rate for such schools. Thus, while the overall profile for the public sector reflects national support levels, a detailed examination indicates that 75% of the students are enrolled in sectors that are funded at rates significantly below average. While State support is above national rates for the major doctoral schools, two-year colleges receive State appropriations 40% below average. Because of low funding from other non-State sources both sectors end up functioning with below average levels of State funding.

256

257

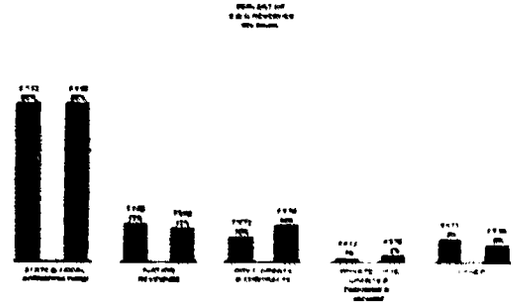
PUBLIC ENROLLMENTS
(per 1000 population)

#1 HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES		#2 ENTRANCE RATE TO PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS		#3 FIRST TIME RESIDENT ENROLLMENT		#4 IN MIGRATION TO PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS		#5 FIRST TIME ENROLLMENT		#6 RETENTION FACTOR (Relationship of first time to total enrollment)		#7 CONVERSION FACTOR (Headcount to FTE)		#8 FTE ENROLLMENT IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS
14	×	60%	=	8.7	+	1.0	=	9.7	×	3.9	×	.77	=	29.5
(9)		(18)		(16)		(18)		(18)		(7)		(19)		(9)

TRENDS IN STATE AND LOCAL E&G APPROPRIATIONS TO HIGHER EDUCATION
FY 75 to FY 76

	Number of Institutions in Each Category	FTE Enrollment FY76	E&G Appropriations FY76	Percent Change in Real Appropriations FY75 to FY76	Change in FTE Enrollment 1975 to 1976	Change in Real Appropriations per FTE FY75 to FY76	Change in Current Dollar E&G Support per FTE FY75 to FY76
Public Institutions	31	63 136	$180 291 754	6.7%	10.3%	16.6%	18.1%
Major Doctoral Granting Institutions	2	30 705	80 167 387	0.1	9.1	4.9	10.7
Comprehensive Institutions	2	13 082	13 082 513	12.2	13.4	11	7.2
Baccalaureate Institutions	9	10 080	16 119 883	12.8	10.6	4.7	10.6
Two Year Institutions	20	33 059	26 304 480	28.7	40.2	0.3	13.9
Health Professional Institutions	1	1 819	37 752 410	3.8	9.1	1.5	7.6
Other Professional & Specialized Schools	1	3 027	6 120 565	8.2	3.4	5.6	0.8
Independent Institutions	24	23 000	0	0	8.0	0	0

TRENDS IN THE MIX OF SUPPORT TO PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION
FY 72 to FY 76



INSTITUTIONAL REVENUES
(Educational & General per student)

INSTITUTIONS	#13 INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT (per capita)		#14 FTE ENROLLMENT (per 1000 pop.)		#15 STATE & LOCAL APPROPRIATIONS (per student)		#16 TUITION (per student)		#17 GIFT CONTRACTS (per student)		#18 PRIVATE GIFTS & GRANTS (per student)		#19 OTHER (per student)		#20 TOTAL E&G REVENUES (per student)	
PUBLIC	$64.0	105	29.5	95	$2169	106	$437	80	$468	90	$63	56	$185	91	$3332	97
Major Doctoral Granting	28 4	119	10 4	115	2728	104	492	90	384	75	113	44	424	101	4142	81
Comprehensive	4 6	35	2 0	31	2332	117	538	109	372	176	15	35	300	750	3556	119
General Baccalaureate	5 7	249	3 6	250	1571	96	536	88	165	46	20	53	26	79	2319	85
Two Year	9 3	92	11 7	105	796	57	268	87	388	732	2	11	29	36	1484	76
Health Professional	13 4	399	0 6	226	20794	119	723	72	5817	69	856	58	406	79	28558	97
Other Professional	2 5	66	1 1	73	2290	118	723	117	368	87	18	77	30	73	3430	166
INDEPENDENT	0	0	8 2	51	0	0	1611	66	313	31	649	66	177	46	2748	56

INSTITUTIONAL EXPENDITURES
(Educational & General per student)

	#21 INSTRUCTION (per student)		#22 RESEARCH (per student)		#23 PUBLIC SERVICE (per student)		#24 OTHER (per student)		#25 TOTAL (per student)	
PUBLIC	1404	94	270	88	306	187	1234	94	3215	97
Major Doctoral Granting	1587	91	591	97	549	141	1498	97	4226	85
Comprehensive	1534	103	91	88	4	6	1847	140	3476	119
General Baccalaureate	1105	88	5	9	1	2	1185	89	2296	85
Two Year	797	79	0	0	2	6	825	72	1385	76
Health Professional	10980	96	2458	57	5029	179	5680	72	24147	94
Other Professional	1807	119	31	19	19	29	1670	117	3333	167
INDEPENDENT	999	54	11	2	18	17	1642	72	2671	55

STATE & LOCAL FINANCES
(per capita)

#9 STATE & LOCAL TAX CAPACITY		#10 TAX EFFORT		#11 STATE & LOCAL TAX REVENUES
$494	×	87%	=	$429
(22)		(87)		(83)

#13 STATE & LOCAL APPROPRIATIONS TO PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION	#12 ALLOCATION TO PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION
$64.0 (105)	15% (107)

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
Institutional Revenues

	63 109	13 87	16 93	2 58	8 94
	66 178	12 75	9 48	3 54	10 179
	66 98	15 84	18 186	0 79	8 276
	68 113	23 164	7 34	1 63	1 34
	53 75	20 128	25 387	0 22	2 46
	73 100	3 8	39 175	3 41	1 27
	97 141	21 135	11 62	1 29	1 22
	0 0	59 110	11 56	24 111	6 83

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
Institutional Expenditures

PUBLIC	44 97	8 82	10 152	38 91	
Major Doctoral Granting	38 95	14 78	12 166	35 102	
Comprehensive	44 87	3 67	0 5	53 124	
General Baccalaureate	48 104	0 11	0 7	52 105	
Two Year	55 107	0 0	0 0	45 97	
Health Professional	45 102	10 55	21 369	24 76	
Other Professional	48 104	1 18	1 27	50 105	
INDEPENDENT	37 97	0 2	1 31	61 150	

(Indexes shown in red are based on U.S. average = 100)

SOUTH CAROLINA

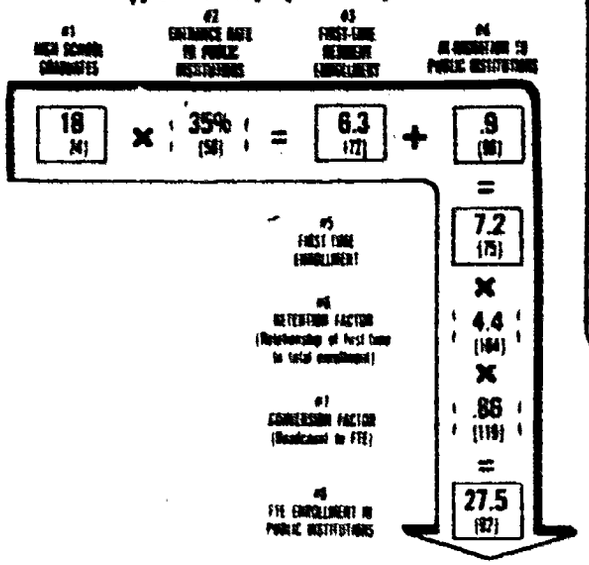
SOUTH DAKOTA

Appropriations and enrollments in South Dakota grew at nearly equal rates of 6.5% and 7%, respectively, between fiscal year 1975 and 1976. When account is taken of the inflation for this period, the small loss in relative appropriations per student falls to a total decline of 6.6%. Although comprehensive institutions saw appropriations increase at a rate slightly greater than enrollments, once inflation is considered, all public sectors in South Dakota experienced constant dollar losses in State spending power per student.

On a per student basis, appropriations to public institutions for FY76 are 15% below the U.S. average. This level of State funding was supplemented in South Dakota by better than average outside revenues to bring a $1742 per student appropriation to $3580 in per student total revenues or 40% above U.S. rates. Funding from other sources was higher than the U.S. rate in all categories, enabling public institutions to successfully offset the relatively low State and local appropriations. This is especially true for comprehensive institutions, where revenues from non-State sources shift per student support from $1906 per student (a level 5% below average appropriations) to $3877 total revenues per student (a level 30% above the norm). The general baccalaureate institution was the only institutional group in the State to receive State and local appropriations at rates above the U.S. average on a per student basis. And yet the absolute dollar amount of appropriations represented a decrease of 7.4% over the previous fiscal year, despite an enrollment growth of 22% for this sector in the same period.

South Dakota's enrollments at 27.5 per 1000 population are somewhat below the national average (by 8%). This level of enrollment can be attributed to a low entrance rate for first-time students despite a relatively large pool of high school graduates. Although there are close to an average number of students in the system, the corresponding amount going to higher education support from each taxpayer is only $47.90 per capita or 79% of the U.S. rate. The amount of funding allocated from the State budget for higher education is close to the U.S. average (4% below), but the amount of tax revenues collected is almost 20% below average, resulting in lower than average appropriations. While appropriations are about 20% below average, the State has increased its share of total higher education support in recent years, from a share of 42% in 1972 to one that accounts for 49% of all public E&G revenues in 1976.

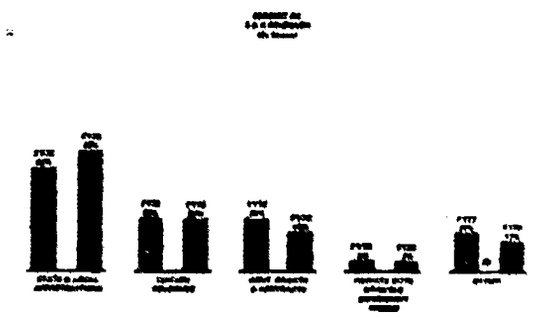
PUBLIC ENROLLMENTS
(per 1000 population)



TRENDS IN STATE AND LOCAL E&G APPROPRIATIONS TO HIGHER EDUCATION
FY 75 to FY 76

	Number of Institutions Each Category	FTE Enrollment Fall FY 76	E&G Appropriations FY 76	Percent Change in Appropriations State & Local FY 75 to FY 76	Change in FTE Enrollment Fall FY 75 to Fall FY 76	Change in Appropriations Per Student State & Local FY 75 to FY 76	Change in Current Dollar E&G Support Per Student FY 75 to FY 76
Public Institutions	7	18,787	$32,178,746	6.9%	7.0%	0.0%	6.6%
Major Doctoral Institutions							
Comprehensive Institutions	2	11,129	22,349,826	6.6	7.9	1.1	6.2
Baccalaureate Institutions	1	381	1,377,232	7.1	21.0	26.1	20.8
Two-Year Institutions							
Health Professional Institutions							
Other Professional & Specialized Schools	4	6,267	9,088,687	3.8	4.6	0.8	0.5
Independent Institutions	10	7,758	0	0	38.0	0.0	0

TRENDS IN THE MIX OF SUPPORT TO PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION
FY 72 to FY 76

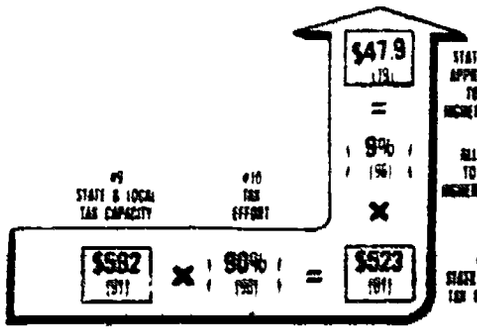


INSTITUTIONAL REVENUES
(Educational & General per student)

INSTITUTIONS	#11 INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT (per capita)		#12 FTE ENROLLMENT (per 1000 pop.)		#14 STATE & LOCAL APPROPRIATIONS (per student)		#15 OTHER REVENUES: TUITION (per student)		#15 GIFT CONTRACTS (per student)		#15 PRIVATE GIFTS & GRANTS (per student)		#15 OTHER (per student)		#16 TOTAL E&G REVENUES (per student)	
PUBLIC	$47.9	19	27.5	92	$1742	85	$730	133	$550	106	$117	88	$441	205	$3580	104
Major Doctoral Granting	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Comprehensive	32.7	114	17.2	269	1906	93	735	136	565	101	149	104	523	468	3877	135
General Baccalaureate	2.0	84	1.2	75	1738	156	829	163	168	162	87	135	101	111	2801	169
Two Year	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Health Professional	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Professional	132	459	0.2	627	1437	74	733	114	548	122	63	82	328	187	3108	98
INDEPENDENT	0	0	11.4	125	0	0	1902	73	281	78	431	88	154	48	2767	57

INSTITUTIONAL EXPENDITURES
(Educational & General per student)

	INSTRUCTION (per student)		RESEARCH (per student)		PUBLIC SERVICE (per student)		OTHER (per student)		TOTAL (per student)	
PUBLIC	1553	101	626	105	340	208	1152	88	3820	110
Major Doctoral Granting	0	0	0	0	0	0	84	6	0	0
Comprehensive	1599	105	815	135	532	688	882	70	3967	138
General Baccalaureate	1369	88	42	83	3	5	1408	105	2821	105
Two Year	0	0	0	0	0	0	84	6	0	0
Health Professional	0	0	0	0	0	0	84	6	0	0
Other Professional	1387	97	158	97	78	119	1437	107	3072	88
INDEPENDENT	1124	80	14	3	30	25	1080	73	2852	95



STATE & LOCAL FINANCES
(per capita)

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
Institutional Revenues

	49	83	20	138	15	162	3	188	12	197
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	49	73	19	105	15	147	4	233	12	181
	80	100	22	97	13	96	2	103	3	105
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	49	77	24	119	19	150	2	97	11	265
	0	0	69	138	10	50	16	76	0	71

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
Institutional Expenditures

PUBLIC	42	92	17	168	9	199	32	86
Major Doctoral Granting	0	0	0	0	0	0	84	6
Comprehensive	43	78	23	554	13	587	25	58
General Baccalaureate	49	104	1	78	0	5	50	101
Two Year	0	0	0	0	0	0	84	6
Health Professional	0	0	0	0	0	0	84	6
Other Professional	45	98	5	98	3	159	47	102
INDEPENDENT	39	103	1	5	1	46	59	125

(Indexes shown in red are based on U.S. average = 100)

SOUTH DAKOTA

TENNESSEE

Appropriations to public postsecondary institutions in Tennessee increased 7% in FY76 over FY75, to a level of $177 million. Enrollments for the same period increased by an even greater amount, 11%. Coupled with an inflation rate of 6.6%, these circumstances lead to a decrease in per student appropriations in constant dollars of 9.4%. While three sectors—the major doctoral, comprehensive and health professional institutions—had appropriations increases greater than those for enrollments, only one sector in Tennessee, the comprehensive institutions, experienced constant dollar gains in State support per student (though it was a small one of .8%).

This level of per student appropriations (at $1690) is below the national average by 17%. Collecting tax revenues that are 33% below average, Tennessee allocates a near average proportion to higher education. The resultant support level is thus 30% below national averages. Although enrollments are also smaller than usual (15% below, due largely to a low entrance rate for first-time students), they are still relatively large compared to appropriations. Public institutions in Tennessee receive revenues from other sources at rates just above average and these are sufficient to raise total revenues at public institutions from a level 17% below average to 8% below that of the norm.

All sectors in Tennessee operate with total revenues below average for similar schools. The major doctoral and health professional schools fare the worst with revenues that are about 30% below typical rates. Two-year colleges operate with funds about 18% below, and baccalaureates with support 12% below. The comprehensives fare the best with funds that are 9% below average. This improvement is due, in part, to the net increase in appropriations they received in FY1976.

Although Tennessee's appropriations are below the U.S. rate, public institutions have in part supplemented this financing with income from other sources in order to bring total revenues closer to the U.S. rates. Three of the five sectors succeed in this regard, while two groups —the major doctorals and general baccalaureates—show further declines.

PUBLIC ENROLLMENTS
(per 1000 population)

#1 High School Graduates: 13 (83) × #2 Entrance Rate to Public Institutions: 48% (81) = #3 First Time Resident Enrollment: 6.0 (68) + #4 In-Migration to Public Institutions: .8 (82)

= #5 First Time Enrollment: 6.8 (78)

× #6 Retention Factor (Relationship of first time to total enrollment): 4.9 (115)

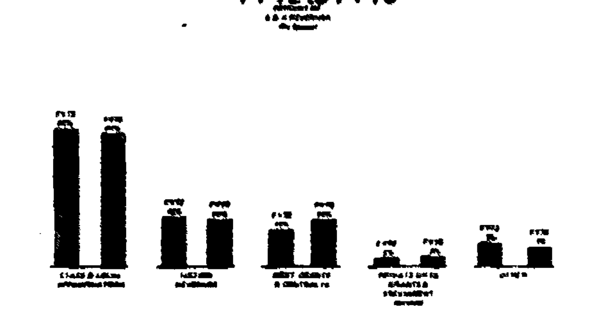
× #7 Conversion Factor (Headcount to FTE): .75 (104)

= #8 FTE Enrollment in Public Institutions: 25.1 (84)

TRENDS IN STATE AND LOCAL E&G APPROPRIATIONS TO HIGHER EDUCATION FY 75 to FY 76

	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Public Institutions	23	106 579	$177 450 557	7.3%	11.9%	3.9%	6.6%
Major Doctoral Institutions	2	41 106	75 633 000	6.8	8.2	0.7	6.0
Comprehensive Institutions	6	33 003	51 110 616	11.6	4.2	7.6	6.8
Baccalaureate Institutions	2	7 073	10 470 000	5.7	11.7	2.0	6.6
Two Year Institutions	12	31 175	31 000 235	2.3	61.7	27.7	32.2
Health Professional Institutions	1	2 000	16 282 305	9.1	4.0	0.2	8.0
Other Professional & Specialized Schools							
Independent Institutions	44	56 210	285 021	6.4	4.0	4.2	3.3

TRENDS IN THE MIX OF SUPPORT TO PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION FY 72 to FY 76



INSTITUTIONAL REVENUES
(Educational & General per student)

Institutions	State & Local Tax Support (per capita)		#13 Institutional Support (per capita)		FTE Enrollment (per 1000 pop.)		#14 State & Local Appropriations (per student)		#15 Other Revenues: Tuition (per student)		Gov't Contracts (per student)		Private Gifts & Grants (per student)		Other (per student)		#16 Total E&G Revenues (per student)	
PUBLIC			$42.4	70	25.1	84	$1690	83	$582	106	$566	109	$98	65	$224	104	$3157	92
Major Doctoral Granting			18.1	76	9.8	103	1845	79	656	[illegible]	570	58	174	44	342	81	3535	68
Comprehensive			12.2	95	8.0	125	1523	78	594	118	412	138	49	116	127	114	2705	91
General Baccalaureate			2.5	105	1.7	115	1401	81	681	109	184	46	58	151	17	19	2381	88
Two Year			5.2	33	5.1	65	1026	73	202	98	180	166	4	1	121	124	1608	87
Health Professional			4.3	177	0.5	248	8336	51	1538	151	8386	106	1565	68	1193	56	21013	58
Other Professional			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
INDEPENDENT			0	7	9.4	114	7	1	1973	81	1229	173	1031	105	393	103	4634	95

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
Institutional Revenues

	State & Local Appropriations		Tuition		Gov't Contracts		Private Gifts & Grants		Other	
PUBLIC	54	90	18	116	18	119	3	93	7	112
Major Doctoral Granting	52	107	19	116	16	84	3	64	10	118
Comprehensive	56	84	22	127	15	154	2	129	5	175
General Baccalaureate	62	104	28	124	7	52	2	113	1	21
Two Year	64	90	19	121	10	173	0	48	7	157
Health Professional	41	74	7	279	39	144	7	95	6	85
Other Professional	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
INDEPENDENT	0	0	43	86	27	138	22	111	9	105

INSTITUTIONAL EXPENDITURES
(Educational & General per student)

	Instruction (per student)		Research (per student)		Public Service (per student)		Other (per student)		Total (per student)	
PUBLIC	1318	88	318	94	203	124	1270	97	3108	94
Major Doctoral Granting	1278	83	468	53	400	103	1386	88	3532	71
Comprehensive	1229	83	156	137	45	62	1230	99	2686	91
General Baccalaureate	1087	87	30	76	27	44	1140	86	2283	85
Two Year	850	88	15	346	21	67	880	97	1580	94
Health Professional	9375	79	4078	86	1316	86	5819	73	20288	75
Other Professional	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0
INDEPENDENT	1774	95	477	81	28	21	2240	98	4518	93

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
Institutional Expenditures

	Instruction		Research		Public Service		Other	
PUBLIC	42	94	10	109	7	132	41	103
Major Doctoral Granting	36	97	13	74	11	144	39	113
Comprehensive	46	91	6	156	2	68	46	105
General Baccalaureate	47	102	2	89	1	51	50	101
Two Year	54	104	1	703	1	74	44	95
Health Professional	45	108	20	108	6	109	29	83
Other Professional	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0
INDEPENDENT	39	102	11	87	1	79	50	105

STATE & LOCAL FINANCES
(per capita)

#9 State & Local Tax Capacity: $530 (82) × #10 Tax Effort: 81% (81) = #11 State & Local Tax Revenues: $429 (67)

× #12 Allocation to Public Higher Education: 10% (103)

= #13 State & Local Appropriations to Public Higher Education: $42.4 (70)

(Indexes shown in red are based on U.S. average = 100)

TENNESSEE

267

260

TEXAS

Enrollments in public higher education and State funding increased in Texas by 14% and 32%, respectively. This better than usual balance is decreased by inflation of 6.6%, leaving an 8.9% increase in State and local appropriations in constant dollar terms. All sectors, except two-year colleges, maintained this favorable balance with appropriation gains larger than enrollment changes.

Public higher education in Texas receives State support at levels 7% above those for the nation as a whole ($65.50 per capita). Despite a low level of tax revenues (23% below average), Texans allocate a high proportion of these revenues to higher education to create this above average support level. Counterbalancing this support are about 10% more students in the system than average. Thus per student State and local funding falls just below the national average at 98% ($2004). Revenues from other sources balanced out at about the same level, leaving total revenues per student for the public sector as a whole 2% below national norms.

Within the public sector, the funding levels of different types of institutions vary substantially. The health professional schools fare best in terms of overall funding, with total revenues per student 62% above the U.S. average. At the other end of the spectrum, major doctoral schools have total revenues that are 83% of the average typically available to such schools. Similarly, comprehensive and two-year colleges, which combined enroll more than 60% of all public students, are funded below average (by 15% and 8%, respectively).

PUBLIC ENROLLMENTS
(per 1000 population)

#1 High school graduates		#2 Entrance rate to public institutions		#3 First time student enrollment		#4 In-migration to public institutions
13 (111)	×	69% (116)	=	9.3 (108)	+	.7 (82)

= #5 First time enrollment: 10.0 (104)

× #6 Retention factor (Relationship of first time to total enrollment): 4.4 (103)

× #7 Conversion factor (headcount to FTE): .74 (102)

= #8 FTE enrollment in public institutions: 32.7 (118)

TRENDS IN STATE AND LOCAL E&G APPROPRIATIONS TO HIGHER EDUCATION FY 75 to FY 78

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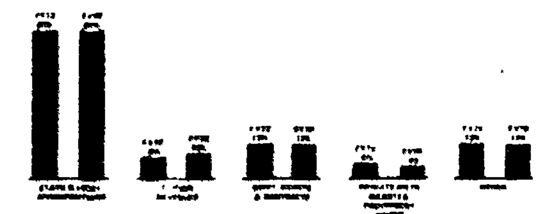
TRENDS IN THE MIX OF SUPPORT TO PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION FY 72 to FY 78



INSTITUTIONAL REVENUES
(Educational & General per student)

INSTITUTIONS	INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT (per capita)	FTE ENROLLMENT (per 1000 pop.)	#14 STATE & LOCAL APPROPRIATIONS (per student)	#15 OTHER REVENUES: TUITION (per student)	GOVT CONTRACTS (per student)	PRIVATE GIFTS & GRANTS (per student)	OTHER (per student)	#16 TOTAL E&G REVENUES (per student)
PUBLIC	$65.5 (147)	32.7 (118)	$2004 [illegible]	$323 (59)	$433 (63)	$150 (134)	$452 (219)	$3382 [illegible]
Major Doctoral Granting*	23.6 (99)	10.2 (117)	2320 [illegible]	400 (54)	503 (51)	318 (123)	710 (169)	4250 (83)
Comprehensive	13.7 (10?)	8.8 (135)	1586 (79)	294 (55)	302 (137)	55 (138)	312 (279)	2549 (85)
General Baccalaureate	0 0	+ 0 0	= 0 0	+ 0 0	+ 0 0	+ 0 0	+ 0 0	= 0 0
Two Year	14.7 (94)	12.1 (1?)	1217 (87)	283 (93)	145 (91)	13 (126)	148 (154)	1808 (?)
Health Professional	18.5 (105)	0.4 (177)	29763 (171)	380 (?)	11064 (141)	2689 (119)	5669 (377)	50375 (162)
Other Professional***	3.1 (16?)	1.5 (99)	2102 (1?)	227 (35)	350 (85)	79 (117)	723 (434)	3481 (181)
INDEPENDENT	1.1 (139)	5.7 (63)	189 [illegible]	1733 (71)	796 (79)	1230 (175)	480 (17?)	4408 [illegible]

INSTITUTIONAL EXPENDITURES
(Educational & General per student)

	INSTRUCTION (per student)	RESEARCH (per student)	PUBLIC SERVICE (per student)	OTHER (per student)	TOTAL (per student)
PUBLIC	1438 (97)	340 (1?)	136 (?)	1230 (94)	3153 [illegible]
Major Doctoral Granting	1587 (81)	758 [illegible]	309 [illegible]	1599 (?)	4254 [illegible]
Comprehensive	1169 (79)	103 (81)	25 (34)	1086 (87)	2383 [illegible]
General Baccalaureate	0 0	0 0	0 0	NA 0	0 0
Two Year	822 (97)	10 (154)	34 (181)	753 [illegible]	1680 [illegible]
[illegible]	21578 [illegible]	7321 (155)	1744 (114)	10156 (128)	40790 (158)
Other Professional	1577 [illegible]	83 (51)	50 (78)	1323 (93)	3034 [illegible]
INDEPENDENT	1881 (91)	448 [illegible]	190 [illegible]	1945 (85)	4277 [illegible]

#13 State & local appropriations to public higher education: **$65.5** (187)

= **#12** Allocation to public higher education: **13%** (140)

×

#9 State & local tax capacity		#10 Tax effort		#11 State & local tax revenues
$725 (103)	×	68% (68)	=	$492 (77)

STATE & LOCAL FINANCES
(per capita)

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
Institutional Revenues

60 (190)	10 (59)	13 (8?)	4 (13?)	13 (215)
54 (196)	10 (60)	12 (61)	7 (16?)	17 (243)
62 (93)	12 (64)	12 (176)	2 (15?)	12 (371)
0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
67 (95)	16 (101)	8 (100)	1 (131)	8 (167)
59 (104)	1 (24)	24 (8?)	5 (73)	11 (111)
60 (160)	7 (37)	10 (79)	2 (109)	21 (484)
4 (231)	39 (78)	18 (91)	29 (139)	10 (123)

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
Institutional Expenditures

PUBLIC	46 (101)	11 (108)	4 (87)	39 (98)
Major Doctoral Granting	37 (95)	18 (100)	7 (93)	38 (100)
Comprehensive	49 (96)	4 (112)	1 (47)	46 (101)
General Baccalaureate	0 0	0 0	0 0	NA 0
Two Year	53 (103)	1 (171)	2 (112)	44 (96)
Health Professional	53 (119)	18 (97)	4 (77)	25 (98)
Other Professional	52 (112)	3 (53)	2 (78)	44 (95)
INDEPENDENT	40 (101)	10 (98)	4 (785)	46 (96)

(Indexes shown in red are based on U.S. average = 100)

* Unseparated programs at Major Doctoral Institutions

*** Other Professional Specialized Health Institutions

TEXAS

UTAH

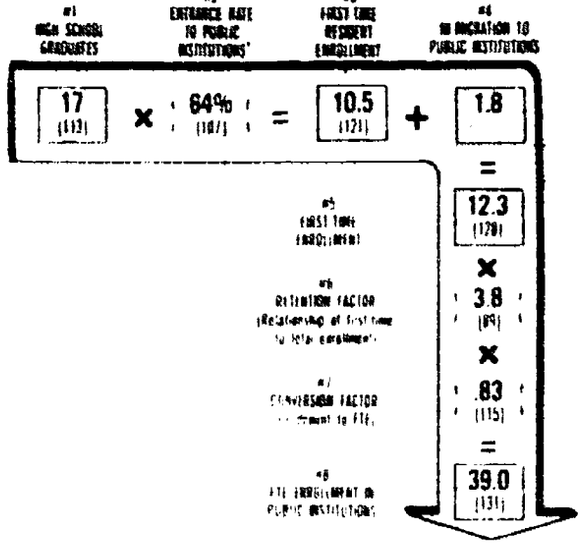
Increases of 19% in State and local appropriations to higher education in Utah were more than twice the rate of enrollment growth from FY75 to FY76 (9.1%). Thus even after adjustment for inflation effects, public institutions in Utah showed constant dollar gains that averaged 2.3% per student. This gain was completely absorbed by the major doctoral institutions in Utah (the University of Utah and Utah State University). These two institutions enroll about 60% of Utah's public students. In FY76, this sector received 20% more State appropriations, at a time when enrollments increased only 1%. Thus, the universities gained 18.8% in per student support and after inflation a constant dollar gain of 11.4% per student. The baccalaureate and two-year colleges, by contrast, had growth in enrollments which exceeded increases in appropriations, causing per student support to drop by approximately 6% and constant dollar support by nearly 12%.

The State spent $88 million for higher education in FY76, equal to $73 per capita. This support rate is 20% above the national average and can be attributed to the channeling of a high proportion of State tax revenues to higher education institutions. Fifteen percent of tax revenues go to higher education, a proportion about 50% higher than the norm. These funds support an above average public enrollment load that is about 30% larger than the typical.

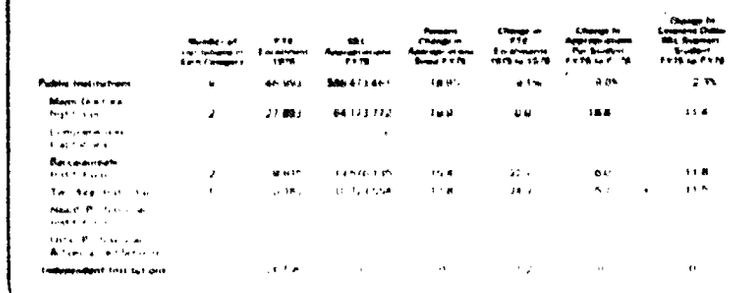
Although appropriations per student average about 10% lower than typical, public institutions in Utah are able to supplement these State dollars with revenues from other sources (principally government and private gifts and contracts). As a result, the major doctoral and two-year colleges operate with above average total revenues (by 10% and 4%, respectively). Baccalaureate colleges are able to improve their relative revenues with dollars from other sources, moving from a State-based index of 84 to one of 90 for all funds.

In sum, Utah has a large public system (it ranks eighth in enrollment per capita) that operates with revenues generally above average through a combination of State and other support. While the citizens spend larger amounts per capita for higher education, given the large enrollments involved, added support from governments and private sources is critical.

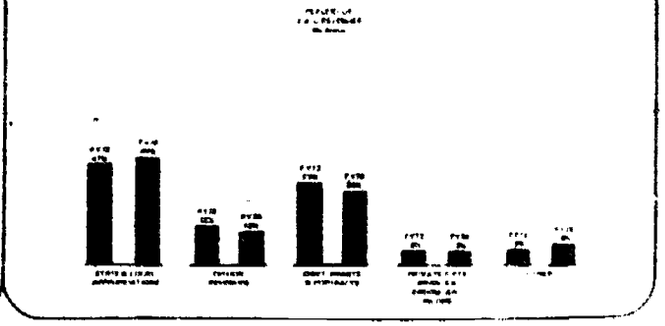
PUBLIC ENROLLMENTS
(per 1000 population)



TRENDS IN STATE AND LOCAL E&G APPROPRIATIONS TO HIGHER EDUCATION FY 75 to FY 76



TRENDS IN THE MIX OF SUPPORT TO PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION FY 72 to FY 76

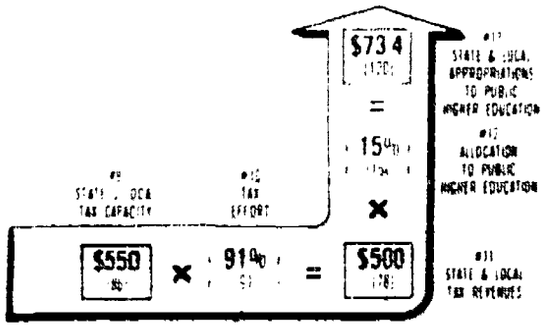


INSTITUTIONAL REVENUES
(Educational & General per student)

INSTITUTIONS	INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT (per capita)		FTE ENROLLMENT (per 1000 pop.)		#14 STATE & LOCAL APPROPRIATIONS (per student)		#15 OTHER REVENUES: TUITION (per student)		GOVT CONTRACTS (per student)		PRIVATE GIFTS & GRANTS (per student)		OTHER (per student)		#16 TOTAL E&G REVENUES (per student)	
PUBLIC	$73.4	135	39.0	131	$1883	92	$555	101	$1286	241	$212	108	$336	156	$4272	124
Major Doctoral Granting	53.2	223	23.1	765	2301	88	665	81	1851	166	328	127	500	149	5644	110
Comprehensive	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
General Baccalaureate	11.3	413	8.2	364	1369	84	453	74	482	134	55	147	102	174	2462	90
Two Year	8.9	57	7.8	68	1168	84	331	158	440	217	27	246	83	96	2058	104
Health Professions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Professional	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
INDEPENDENT	0	0	22.1	44	0	0	826	14	21	2	1147	111	95	25	2089	61

INSTITUTIONAL EXPENDITURES
(Educational & General per student)

	INSTRUCTION (per student)		RESEARCH (per student)		PUBLIC SERVICE (per student)		OTHER (per student)		TOTAL (per student)	
PUBLIC	1742	117	715	211	429	763	1229	94	4115	175
Major Doctoral Granting	2113	158	1194	135	689	177	1423	87	5419	189
Comprehensive	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0
General Baccalaureate	1278	107	28	16	72	116	1021	77	2399	89
Two Year	1116	115	1	0	24	72	866	99	2007	78
Health Professions	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0
Other Professional	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0
INDEPENDENT	1145	82	192	11	36	34	784	34	2157	81



STATE & LOCAL FINANCES
(per capita)

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
Institutional Revenues

	44	74	13	82	30	159
	41	6	12	4	33	169
	0	0	0	0	0	2
	56	93	18	92	20	149
	57	90	16	184	21	265
	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	40	16	1	5

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
Institutional Expenditures

PUBLIC	42	94	17	169	10	215
Major Doctoral Granting	39	99	22	113	13	167
Comprehensive	0	0	0	0	0	0
General Baccalaureate	53	111	1	67	3	130
Two Year	56	108	0	9	1	66
Health Professions	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Professional	0	0	0	0	0	0
INDEPENDENT	53	131	9	12	2	16

(Indexes shown in red are based on U.S. average = 100)

UTAH

VERMONT

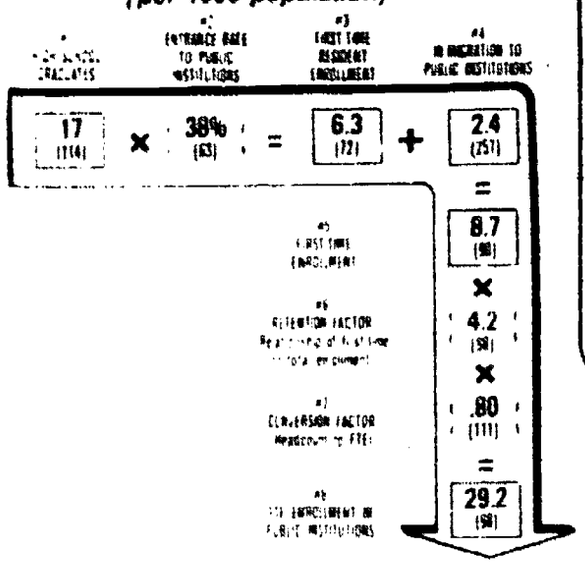
Vermont was one of four States in the nation where the level of funds appropriated to higher education declined in FY76 compared to the previous year's level. While the decrease was slight (.8%), when combined with an enrollment increase of 4.4% and inflation of 6.6%, State funding of public higher education declined by 10.9% in constant dollars per student. This decrease was shared by all institutional sectors, but particularly by two-year colleges where a 12.3% increase in State funds was completely overshadowed by enrollment growth of 44%.

State support for higher education in Vermont amounts to almost $17 million, equal to $36 per person, a rate 40% below the national average. This low level of support is attributed to a decision by the State to allocate a relatively low proportion of the budget to higher education (only 5%, which is 43% below average). Vermont, while poorer in potential tax capacity by 16%, makes an above average tax effort to compensate, collecting tax revenues slightly above average. The decision to allocate a relatively lower proportion of these revenues to higher education is responsible for the poor level of State support for higher education.

While appropriations are substantially below the average, Vermont attempts to support a student enrollment that is just below average in size (29 students per 1000 population, indexed at 98). While the entrance rate of high school graduates to public institutions is about 40% lower than what might be expected (and may be caused by the large independent sector in the state), Vermont's overall enrollment level is near average. This is the result of the above average size of high school graduating classes, a large number of out-of-state students enrolling, and a favorable ratio of full-time to part-time students. About 90% of public sector students enroll in the major doctoral (65%) and baccalaureate (25%) institutions in the State.

With enrollments near average and appropriations substantially below, State support per student in Vermont falls far below national averages by 40%. However, Vermont institutions augment these State funds with revenues from other non-State sources so that their overall revenue levels exceed national averages in most instances. Because State and local funds represent only 26% of total E&G revenues, dollars from other sources, especially tuition income, play an important financing role in this State. Thus an index of 53 in relative State funding for the major doctoral school (University of Vermont) rises to 121 when total revenues are considered. Similarly, baccalaureate colleges jump from being 52% of average to 91% in terms of total revenues. For two-year colleges the shift is from 20% below to 4% above. Thus, a most unusual feature in the financing profile of Vermont's public institutions is the extremely small role played by State and local sources, a role that has even been decreasing in the recent past. The share represented by State and local funds fell by four percentage points between 1972 and 1976. At the same time, the role of government grants and contracts increased by ten points, indicating major shifts in the financing role of various other sources.

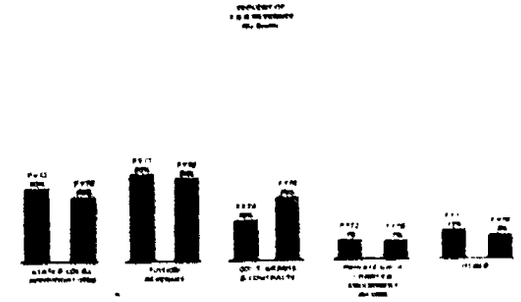
PUBLIC ENROLLMENTS
(per 1000 population)



TRENDS IN STATE AND LOCAL E&G APPROPRIATIONS TO HIGHER EDUCATION FY 75 to FY 76

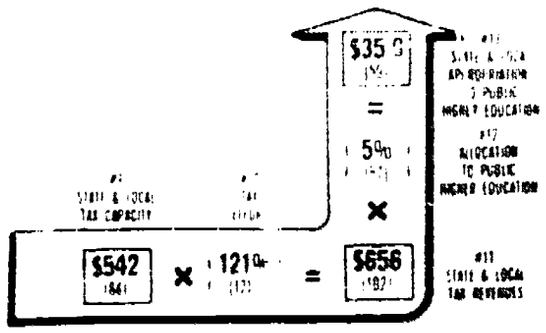
	Number of Institutions in Each Category	FTE Enrollment 1976	E&G Appropriations FY 76	Percent Change in Appropriations Between FY 75 and FY 76	Change in FTE Enrollment 1975 to 1976	Change in Appropriations per Student FY 75 to FY 76	Change in Consumer Price Index (Urban) FY 75 to FY 76
Public Institutions	9	13 746	$18 824 683	0.8%	4.4%	5.0%	11.0%
Major Doctoral Granting	1	8 803	$12 244 843	0.2	3.3	1.9	7.6
Comprehensive							
Liberal Arts							
Regional	3	1 941	2 867 031	9.0	0.5	8.4	15.0
Two-Year	2	1 662	1 913 462	12.3	44.2	22.1	28.8
Health Professional							
Other Professional							
Independent Institutions	1	1 741	0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0

TRENDS IN THE MIX OF SUPPORT TO PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION FY 72 to FY 76



INSTITUTIONAL REVENUES
(Educational & General per student)

INSTITUTIONS	#9 INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT (per capita)		#10 FTE ENROLLMENT (per 1000 pop.)		#14 STATE & LOCAL APPROPRIATIONS (per student)		#15 OTHER REVENUES: TUITION (per student)		CONT CONTRACTS (per student)		PRIVATE GIFTS & GRANTS (per student)		OTHER (per student)		#16 TOTAL E&G REVENUES (per student)	
PUBLIC	$359	44	29.2	98	$1229	60	$1622	79	$1202	231	$323	39	$426	158	$4803	140
Major Doctoral Granting	761	109	18.7	206	1397	53	2028	74	1897	171	481	186	584	139	6187	121
Comprehensive	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
General Baccalaureate	64	67	7.4	310	855	52	1698	119	417	116	5	11	108	171	2473	91
Two Year	35	7	3.1	79	1117	80	455	149	105	66	130	1959	238	245	2045	164
Health Professional	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Professional	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
INDEPENDENT	0	0	23.7	78	0	0	3043	125	123	17	347	42	177	65	3690	75



STATE & LOCAL FINANCES
(per capita)

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
Institutional Revenues

	26 41	34 117	25 166	7 206	9 147
	23 64	33 205	27 141	8 154	9 115
	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
	35 58	44 19	17 178	0 15	4 134
	55 77	22 144	5 64	6 1156	12 236
	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
	0 *	0 0	0 0	0 -	0 0
	0 0	82 146	3 16	9 4	5 61

INSTITUTIONAL EXPENDITURES
(Educational & General per student)

	INSTRUCTION (per student)		RESEARCH (per student)		PUBLIC SERVICE (per student)		OTHER (per student)		TOTAL (per student)	
PUBLIC	1993	134	637	168	388	216	1939	158	4714	143
Major Doctoral Granting	2533	130	986	117	588	152	1922	111	6039	122
Comprehensive	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0
General Baccalaureate	1485	95	1	2	17	78	1310	88	2513	93
Two Year	673	68	0	0	47	148	1288	148	2008	107
Health Professional	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0
Other Professional	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0
INDEPENDENT	1376	74	14	7	3	3	7298	180	3892	76

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
Institutional Expenditures

PUBLIC	42	94	14	132	8 166	36	91
Major Doctoral Granting	42	106	16	92	10 174	32	91
Comprehensive	0	0	0	0	0 0	NA	0
General Baccalaureate	47	101	0	2	1 38	52	106
Two Year	34	65	0	6	2 134	64	139
Health Professional	0	0	0	0	0 0	NA	0
Other Professional	0	0	0	0	0 0	NA	0
INDEPENDENT	37	91	0	3	0 4	62	132

(Indexes shown in red are based on U.S. average = 100)

* Unseparated programs at Major Doctoral Institutions

VERMONT

VIRGINIA

Although appropriations to public higher education in Virginia increased 14.1%, enrollments rose to an even greater extent, 19.4%, causing State dollars per student to fall by 4.4%. In constant dollar terms, the decrease was 10.3%.

Virginia spends $246 million for public higher education, equal to $50 per citizen. This rate is about 20% less than the average of all States. While Virginians allocate a typical proportion of tax revenues to higher education, they have less capacity to raise these revenues (by 7%) and make a lower than average collection effort (by 12%), resulting in tax revenues 18% below the national average. Appropriations, 20% below average, carry an enrollment load about equal to the norm. This imbalance results in State appropriations per student 20% below average. Revenues from other sources and in particular from tuition, raise total E&G income per student to 12% below average for Virginia's public system. Major doctoral institutions are very close to the average (index at 99) in total revenues, with baccalaureate and other professional schools next (index at 93 and 90, respectively). Two-year colleges follow with State revenues 77% of the average and total revenues 83% of typical rates. In part, these low levels reflect changes from FY75 to FY76. Per student support from the State declined most for two-year colleges. Although appropriations increased 22%, enrollments grew 36%, causing a 10% drop in support per student (16% in constant dollar terms). Comprehensive schools fared the worst in terms of total E&G revenues, operating with funds that are 23% below the national average for this category of institutions.

In sum, Virginia enrolls a relatively large number of students compared to its appropriations level. Tuition charges improve the income picture for all categories of schools, yet all sectors operate with below average total revenues. Recent enrollment trends have been substantial and outdistanced appropriation increases, causing support per student to decline. The major doctoral schools have revenues close to the norm, but two-year colleges (the other big enrollment sector) operate at levels almost 20% below national averages.

PUBLIC ENROLLMENTS
(per 1000 population)

#1 High School Graduates		#2 Entrance Rate to Public Institutions		#3 First Time Resident Enrollment		#4 In-Migration to Public Institutions
14 (96)	×	42% (111)	=	6.0 (68)	+	1.3 (194)

= 7.3 (75) — #5 First Time Enrollment

× 6.0 (141) — #6 Retention Factor (Relationship of first time to total enrollment)

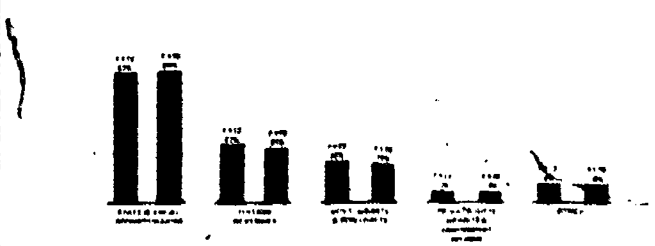
× .70 (97) — #7 Conversion Factor (Headcount to FTE)

= 30.3 (102) — #8 FTE Enrollment in Public Institutions

TRENDS IN STATE AND LOCAL E&G APPROPRIATIONS TO HIGHER EDUCATION FY 75 to FY 76

	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[Public Institutions]	39	190 000	$268 463 216	10.1%	10.6%	4.6%	10.3%
[Major Doctoral Institutions]	3	48 006	126 808 478	12.1	14.6	2.0	8.1
[Comprehensive Institutions]	6	31 824	39 119 640	12.4	11.1	1.2	6.1
[Baccalaureate Institutions]	5	11 208	18 172 238	8.8	5.4	4.2	2.3
[Two Year Institutions]	24	91 761	65 312 424	22.3	20.4	10.1	15.8
[Health Professional Institutions]							
[Other Professional & Special Institutions]	2	6 162	8 570 486	11.0	12.0	1.0	7.1
[Independent Institutions]	51	20 678	1 015 400	0	1.1	0	100.0

TRENDS IN THE MIX OF SUPPORT TO PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION FY 72 to FY 76



INSTITUTIONAL REVENUES
(Educational & General per student)

Institutions	Institutional Support (per capita)	FTE Enrollment (per 1000 pop.)	#14 State & Local Appropriations (per student)	#15 Other Revenues: Tuition (per student)	Govt Contracts (per student)	Private Gifts & Grants (per student)	Other (per student)	#16 Total E&G Revenues (per student)
PUBLIC	$49.6 (81)	30.3 (102)	$1636 (88)	$645 (118)	$463 (89)	$101 (98)	$176 (82)	$3021 (88)
Major Doctoral Granting	25.3 (196)	10.0 (118)	2533 (96)	855 (165)	962 (57)	262 (181)	429 (107)	5041 (99)
Comprehensive	8.0 (67)	6.4 (100)	1250 (63)	846 (157)	105 (75)	25 (55)	69 (61)	2293 (77)
General Baccalaureate	3.3 (131)	2.3 (155)	1444 (83)	844 (166)	315 (68)	82 (217)	50 (56)	2535 (83)
Two Year	11.1 [illegible]	10.3 (97)	1077 [illegible]	316 (103)	224 (147)	7 (68)	13 (14)	1638 (83)
Health Professional	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Other Professional	1.9 (64)	1.3 (89)	1430 (73)	652 (181)	552 (134)	3 (5)	281 (169)	2918 (98)
INDEPENDENT	2 (74)	5.3 (55)	38 (47)	2224 (91)	383 (38)	1165 (71)	255 (61)	4085 (83)

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
Institutional Revenues

	State & Local Appropriations	Tuition	Govt Contracts	Private Gifts & Grants	Other
PUBLIC	54 (91)	21 (134)	15 (107)	3 (102)	6 (93)
Major Doctoral Granting	50 (98)	17 (136)	19 (58)	5 (183)	8 (163)
Comprehensive	55 (82)	37 (204)	5 (46)	1 (78)	3 (79)
General Baccalaureate	57 (95)	25 (114)	12 (94)	3 (278)	2 (60)
Two Year	66 (93)	19 (124)	14 (170)	0 (87)	1 (17)
Health Professional	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Other Professional	49 (82)	22 (113)	19 (148)	0 (0)	10 (187)
INDEPENDENT	1 (58)	54 (109)	9 (46)	29 (145)	6 (88)

INSTITUTIONAL EXPENDITURES
(Educational & General per student)

	Instruction (per student)	Research (per student)	Public Service (per student)	Other (per student)	Total (per student)
PUBLIC	1409 (95)	297 (88)	224 (137)	1018 (78)	2948 (85)
Major Doctoral Granting	2111 (108)	853 (96)	530 (137)	1360 (79)	4854 (98)
Comprehensive	1248 (84)	42 (37)	30 (41)	950 (75)	2269 (78)
General Baccalaureate	1378 (118)	32 (63)	83 (135)	1059 (88)	2552 (85)
Two Year	869 (88)	0 (0)	35 (195)	725 (83)	1629 (86)
Health Professional*	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	NA (0)	0 (0)
Other Professional	1175 (81)	98 (92)	564 (847)	988 (93)	2825 (91)
INDEPENDENT	1565 (85)	48 (1)	56 (53)	2287 (168)	3878 (82)

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
Institutional Expenditures

	Instruction	Research	Public Service	Other
PUBLIC	48 (108)	10 (96)	8 (154)	35 (87)
Major Doctoral Granting	43 (110)	18 (98)	11 (135)	28 (88)
Comprehensive	55 (108)	2 (48)	1 (57)	42 (98)
General Baccalaureate	54 (115)	1 (67)	3 (147)	42 (84)
Two Year	53 (103)	0 (0)	2 (171)	45 (96)
Health Professional	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	NA (0)
Other Professional	42 (88)	5 (68)	20 (332)	35 (76)
INDEPENDENT	40 (104)	1 (18)	1 (65)	58 (177)

STATE & LOCAL FINANCES
(per capita)

#9 State & Local Tax Capacity		#10 Tax Effort		#11 State & Local Tax Revenues
$599 (93)	×	88% (98)	=	$526 (92)

× 9% (99) — #12 Allocation to Public Higher Education

= $49.6 (81) — #13 State & Local Appropriations to Public Higher Education

(Indexes shown in red are based on U.S. average = 100)

* Unseparated programs at Major Doctoral Institutions

VIRGINIA

WASHINGTON

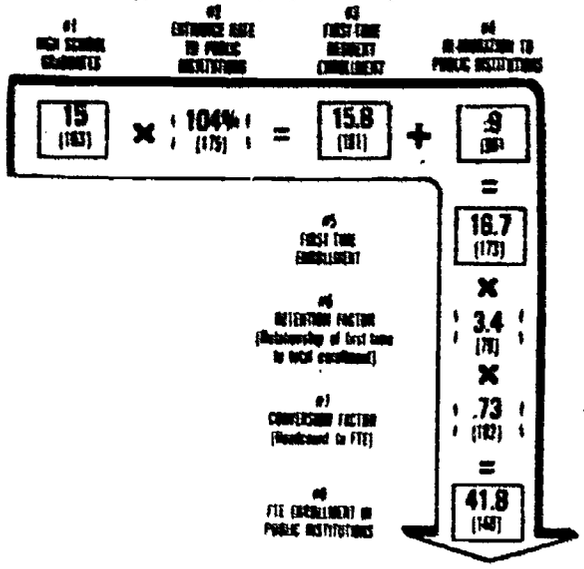
State and local appropriations to public higher education in Washington increased 11% in FY76 over FY75. Public enrollments in the State were also growing, rising by 8%. As a result, State and local dollars per student showed a net gain of 3%. When this level is adjusted for inflation, appropriations per student in constant dollars declined 3.6%.

Appropriations to Washington public higher education amounted to $83 per person, a level substantially above the U.S. average (by 37%). Only six other States spent more tax revenues per capita supporting public higher education. Washington also has one of the highest college entrance rates in this country. On average, 42 individuals per 1000 population are enrolled in public postsecondary education (at a full-time equivalent rate). This level is 40% above typical U.S. rates. Only three other States have larger relative enrollments.

Because of the large enrollments, State and local support per student in the system ($1996) is just below the U.S. average (by 2%). Yet despite low tuition revenues, above average government grants and contracts and private gifts and grants bring total E&G institutional revenues for the public sector to just above U.S. rates ($3468 per student which is 1% above average). This near average support level however varies for the different types of institutions in the state.

Major doctoral institutions in Washington enroll 31% of public students and receive State and local funding 23% above average. This support is supplemented extensively by government and private grants and contracts, so that total revenues are 30% above the average for similar schools. General baccalaureate colleges show a similarly favorable revenue profile. Two-year institutions, which enroll 52% of all public students, by contrast receive State and local appropriations 13% below national norms. In part, this lower per student support level results from greater than average enrollment increases. In addition, because of low tuition charges at the two-year colleges, the overall revenue profile for these institutions is lower than typical two-year institutions in this country (by 12%).

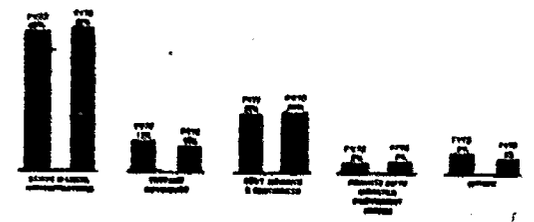
PUBLIC ENROLLMENTS
(per 1000 population)



TRENDS IN STATE AND LOCAL E&G APPROPRIATIONS TO HIGHER EDUCATION
FY 75 to FY 76

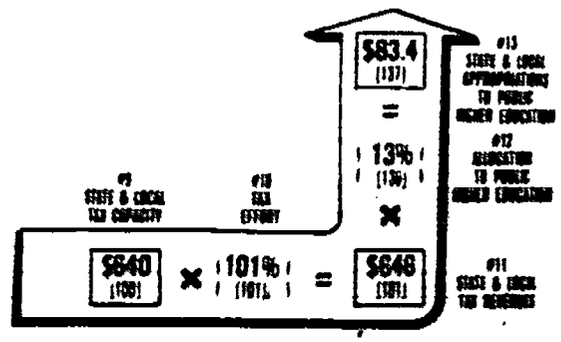
Public Institutions	30	148,117	$369,697,230	11.3%	6.3%	2.9%	3.9%
Major Doctoral Institutions	2	46,530	149,868,884	11.7	1.1	10.4	2.8
Comprehensive Institutions	3	31,211	64,823,533	11.1	9.1	2.8	3.6
Baccalaureate Institutions	1	2,457	6,488,193	3.0	2.8	-.97	11.8
Two-Year Institutions	27	78,139	98,431,169	11.8	13.2	-1.2	7.3
Health Professional Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Professional & Specialized Schools	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Independent Institutions	14	30,047	0	0	2.7	0	0

TRENDS IN THE MIX OF SUPPORT TO PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION
FY 72 to FY 76



INSTITUTIONAL REVENUES
(Educational & General per student)

INSTITUTIONS	STUDENT AID (per capita)	#9 INSTRUCTIONAL SUPPORT (per capita)	#10 FTE ENROLLMENT (per 1000 pop.)	#14 STATE & LOCAL APPROPRIATIONS (per student)	#15 OTHER REVENUES: TUITION (per student)	GOVT. CONTRACTS (per student)	PRIVATE GIFTS & GRANTS (per student)	OTHER (per student)	#16 TOTAL E&G REVENUES (per student)
PUBLIC		$83.4 (13)	41.8 (14)	$1896 (8)	$337 (12)	$813 (15)	$147 (13)	$174 (11)	$3468 (15)
Major Doctoral Granting		42.3 (17)	13.1 (14)	3225 (23)	534 (15)	2130 (23)	319 (23)	421 (19)	6542 (23)
Comprehensive		12.7 (9)	8.0 (9)	2119 (16)	410 (7)	265 (9)	24 (5)	61 (5)	2879 (9)
General Baccalaureate		1.8 (7) +	0.7 (4) =	2650 (12) +	597 (13) +	441 (12) +	8 (7) +	147 (13) =	3802 (13)
Two Year		28.6 (17)	22.0 (16)	1209 (7)	193 (6)	191 (7)	83 (7)	58 (6)	1735 (8)
Health Professional		0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)
Other Professional		0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)
INDEPENDENT		0 (-)	5.9 (6)	0 (-)	2350 (14)	211 (7)	383 (17)	137 (14)	3082 (13)



STATE & LOCAL FINANCES
(per capita)

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
Institutional Revenues

	58 (7)	10 (1)	23 (15)	4 (13)	5 (8)
	49 (5)	8 (5)	32 (18)	5 (15)	6 (7)
	34 (10)	14 (7)	9 (5)	1 (5)	2 (3)
	88 (13)	13 (6)	12 (8)	0 (1)	4 (13)
	70 (8)	11 (7)	11 (17)	5 (17)	3 (6)
	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)
	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)
	0 (-)	77 (15)	7 (1)	12 (2)	4 (5)

INSTITUTIONAL EXPENDITURES
(Educational & General per student)

	INSTRUCTION (per student)	RESEARCH (per student)	PUBLIC SERVICE (per student)	OTHER (per student)	TOTAL (per student)
PUBLIC	1535 (10)	581 (5)	99 (1)	1170 (9)	3383 (12)
Major Doctoral Granting	2469 (13)	1737 (19)	237 (6)	1971 (16)	6437 (19)
Comprehensive	1511 (10)	30 (1)	100 (15)	1158 (13)	2918 (9)
General Baccalaureate	1224 (10)	20 (1)	0 (-)	2240 (19)	3538 (13)
Two Year	880 (16)	3 (1)	17 (1)	881 (7)	1881 (8)
Health Professional	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)
Other Professional	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)
INDEPENDENT	1411 (9)	80 (1)	14 (1)	1824 (7)	3115 (11)

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
Institutional Expenditures

PUBLIC	46 (11)	18 (18)	3 (3)	35 (8)
Major Doctoral Granting	38 (8)	27 (13)	4 (4)	31 (8)
Comprehensive	50 (15)	1 (1)	4 (15)	41 (9)
General Baccalaureate	37 (7)	1 (1)	0 (-)	62 (17)
Two Year	50 (13)	0 (0)	1 (1)	47 (7)
Health Professional	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)
Other Professional	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)
INDEPENDENT	45 (10)	2 (1)	0 (1)	52 (10)

(Indexes shown in red are based on U.S. average = 100)

* Unseparated programs at Major Doctoral Institutions

WASHINGTON

WEST VIRGINIA

The legislature in West Virginia increased State appropriations for higher education 7.6% in fiscal year 1976. This rise was strongly outdistanced by a 12.3% growth in enrollments. As a result, State support relative to the number of students in the public system fell 4.1%. After adjustment for inflation, the constant dollar value of State funds for higher education fell 10%, as compared with the previous year's per student appropriations. All public sectors experienced this loss of State support in constant dollars.

Appropriations for higher education in West Virginia amount to $46 per person, about three-quarters of the typical level. While West Virginia allocates an average share of revenues to public higher education, its collected revenues are lower than typical because of a lower than average tax capacity (indexed at 90) and tax effort (at 85%). Enrollments are also lower than might be expected for a State this size (by 7%) despite a heavy enrollment of out-of-state students. Because enrollments are closer to national norms than State appropriations, State and local appropriations per student are almost 20% below the national average. This pattern holds true for all sectors, with only general baccalaureate even approaching national levels (indexed at 97). Public institutions in West Virginia are supported at below average levels by other sources as well, causing a State appropriations index of 81 to decline to 73 when total revenues are compared to national averages. The major doctoral, two-year and other professional schools receive total revenues that are between 32 to 35% below the norms for such institutions. Comprehensive and general baccalaureate colleges are funded at levels almost 20% below average.

State and local appropriations provided 66% of all E&G revenues to public institutions in 1976, a share 11% above the U.S. norm (a 60% share). While the State is the dominant source of income for these colleges, its share has fallen since 1972, from 73% to 66% in FY76. Over this same period, tuition income has become a relatively more important source of funds, shifting from a six percentage share to one contributing 11% of total revenues. Government grants and contracts increased their share by two percentage points.

PUBLIC ENROLLMENTS

(per 1000 population)

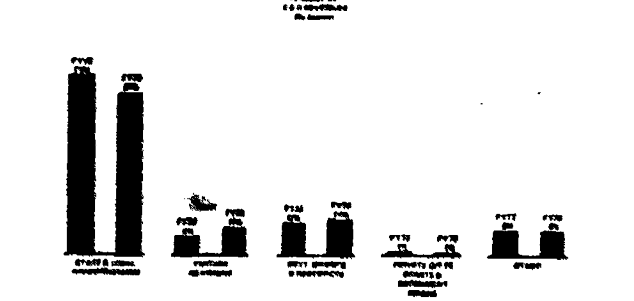
#1 High School Graduates		#2 Entrance Rate to Public Institutions		#3 First-Time Resident Enrollment		#4 In-Migration to Public Institutions
14 (96)	×	52% (87)	=	7.3 (83)	+	1.6 (173)

#5 First Time Enrollment	8.9 (92)
× #6 Retention Factor (Relationship of first time to total enrollment)	4.2 (99)
× #7 Conversion Factor (Headcount to FTE)	.74 (102)
= #8 FTE Enrollment in Public Institutions	27.8 (93)

TRENDS IN STATE AND LOCAL E&G APPROPRIATIONS TO HIGHER EDUCATION FY 75 to FY 76

	Number of Institutions in Each Category	FTE Enrollment 1975	E&G Appropriations FY 76	Percent Change in Appropriations Since FY 75	Change in FTE Enrollments 1974 to 1975	Change in Appropriations Per Student FY 75 to FY 76	Change in Constant Dollar E&G Support Per Student FY 75 to FY 76
Public Institutions	16	50,130	83,107,130	7.6%	12.2%	-4.1%	10.1%
Major Doctoral Institutions	1	16,980	36,037,300	8.8	8.6	0.1	6.1
Comprehensive Institutions	1	7,945	12,604,136	8.7	10.3	1.5	7.6
Baccalaureate Institutions	6	11,070	17,609,840	0.4	1.8	0.7	6.8
Two Year Institutions	5	7,200	5,688,007	20.6	48.8	19.6	24.6
Health Professions Institutions							
Other Professional & Specialized Schools	4	6,923	12,201,871	8.0	13.4	3.8	4.8
Independent Institutions	12	8,926	1,190,000	0	1.8	0	100.0

TRENDS IN THE MIX OF SUPPORT TO PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION FY 72 to FY 76



INSTITUTIONAL REVENUES

(Educational & General per student)

Institutions	Student Aid	Institutional Support (per capita)		FTE Enrollment (per 1000 pop.)		#14 State & Local Appropriations (per student)		#15 Other Revenues: Tuition (per student)		Govt Contracts (per student)		Private Gifts & Grants (per student)		Other (per student)		#16 Total E&G Revenues (per student)	
PUBLIC		$46.1	76	27.8	93	$1658	81	$287	52	$347	67	$38	32	$197	91	$2524	73
Major Doctoral Granting*		19.4	81	9.4	103	2074	79	187	23	590	68	50	22	505	128	3422	67
Comprehensive		7.0	55	4.4	68	1597	80	310	95	212	77	68	156	22	71	2407	81
General Baccalaureate		9.7	460	8.1	421	1581	87	284	47	308	85	25	68	58	92	2253	83
Two Year		3.1	70	4.0	35	777	56	326	137	138	87	3	28	39	41	1283	65
Health Professional		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Professional		8.6	725	3.8	250	1763	91	239	37	173	42	5	7	35	71	2212	88
INDEPENDENT		7	66	4.9	55	145	150	1906	78	255	25	556	57	230	60	3082	83

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION

Institutional Revenues

	State & Local Appropriations		Tuition		Govt Contracts		Private Gifts & Grants		Other	
PUBLIC	66	111	11	71	14	91	1	44	8	125
Major Doctoral Granting	61	118	5	34	18	90	2	33	15	178
Comprehensive	66	98	21	117	9	88	3	190	1	26
General Baccalaureate	70	147	13	57	14	103	1	80	2	76
Two Year	61	85	25	156	11	133	0	42	3	60
Health Professional	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Professional	80	103	11	54	8	65	0	15	2	31
INDEPENDENT	5	282	62	124	8	46	18	80	7	85

INSTITUTIONAL EXPENDITURES

(Educational & General per student)

	Instruction (per student)		Research (per student)		Public Service (per student)		Other (per student)		Total (per student)	
PUBLIC	1085	73	217	64	187	114	982	75	2471	75
Major Doctoral Granting	1208	63	620	71	434	112	1082	92	3353	68
Comprehensive	1018	68	28	23	40	15	1287	101	2354	81
General Baccalaureate	1082	87	3	7	100	152	1013	78	2200	87
Two Year	707	73	0	0	23	68	544	92	1274	68
Health Professional	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Professional	1196	83	0	0	64	85	873	94	2134	88
INDEPENDENT	1053	57	1	0	38	76	1977	86	3088	88

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION

Institutional Expenditures

	Instruction		Research		Public Service		Other	
PUBLIC	44	97	9	88	8	153	40	130
Major Doctoral Granting	37	93	19	105	13	165	32	91
Comprehensive	43	85	1	31	2	68	54	135
General Baccalaureate	49	106	0	9	5	187	46	93
Two Year	56	100	0	0	2	151	43	82
Health Professional	0	0	0	0	0	0	[illegible]	0
Other Professional	56	121	0	0	3	139	41	88
INDEPENDENT	34	90	0	0	1	97	64	75

#9 State & Local Tax Capacity		#10 Tax Effort		#11 State & Local Tax Revenues
$577 (96)	×	85% (85)	=	$490 (76)

#11 State & Local Tax Revenues	$490 (76)
× #12 Allocation to Public Higher Education	9% (99)
= #13 State & Local Appropriations to Public Higher Education	$46.1 (76)

STATE & LOCAL FINANCES

(per capita)

(Indexes shown in red are based on U.S. average = 100)

* Unseparated programs at Major Doctoral Institutions

WEST VIRGINIA

WISCONSIN

From FY75 to FY76, Wisconsin increased State and local appropriations to public institutions 7.3%, at a time when enrollments were increasing 6.6%. The result is a net gain in State support per student of .7%. When adjusted for 6.6% inflation, the value of constant dollar support per student declined 5.6%.

Wisconsin spends nearly $400 million for support of public higher education, which is $86 per capita, the sixth highest in the nation. While Wisconsin is not a wealthy State, its high level of support is achieved through a substantial tax effort (20% above average) and a high allocation of tax revenues to higher education. The State also provides another $4 per capita in support of independent institutions and student aid. This is a high level of support for a State where the independent sector accounts for only 14% of enrollments.

Public enrollments in the State are significantly larger than average (by 18%), attributable in large part to a higher than average number of high school graduates, first-time enrollments, and out-of-state students. The one moderating influence is the importance of the two year sector (it enrolls one of three public students), which lowers the overall retention ratio for the public sector.

Because appropriations are proportionately higher than enrollments, State support per student is about 20% above the U.S. average. All sectors in Wisconsin, except comprehensive colleges, are funded above the national average. The comprehensives however are supported by the state at a level only 3% below average. Income to higher education from other non-State sources is also substantial in Wisconsin and total E&G revenues are above average, often significantly so. The total revenue indexes for the various public sectors are: major doctoral (121); comprehensive (101); baccalaureate (148); two-year (151). While State per student apropriations declined across all categories of public institutions in FY76, the major doctoral, baccalaureate and two year institutions still obtained appropriations well above average. In summary, Wisconsin has a large and well supported system. Only the comprehensive institutions operate with revenues at the national average; other sectors are funded at levels substantially above average.

PUBLIC ENROLLMENTS
(per 1000 population)

17 (116) × 75% (127) = 12.8 (147) + 1.0 (111) = 13.8 (144) × 3.3 (77) × .77 (107) = 35.1 (118)

#5 First time enrollment

#6 Retention factor (relationship of first time to total enrollment)

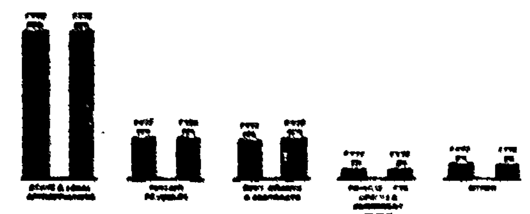
#7 Conversion factor (headcount to FTE)

#8 FTE enrollment in public institutions

TRENDS IN STATE AND LOCAL E&G APPROPRIATIONS TO HIGHER EDUCATION FY 75 to FY 78

Public Institutions	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	7 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Major Doctoral Institutions	7	[illegible]	[illegible]	7.9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Comprehensive Institutions	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Baccalaureate Institutions	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	-1.7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Two Year Institutions	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Health Professional Institutions							
Other Professional & Specialized Schools							
Independent Institutions	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

TRENDS IN THE MIX OF SUPPORT TO PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION FY 72 to FY 78



INSTITUTIONAL REVENUES
(Educational & General per student)

Institutions	Student Aid	Institutional Support (per capita)	FTE Enrollments (per 1000 pop.)	#14 State & Local Appropriations (per student)	Tuition (per student)	Govt Contracts (per student)	Private Gifts & Grants (per student)	Other (per student)	#16 Total E&G Revenues (per student)
PUBLIC	[illegible]	$86.2 142	35.1 118	$2456 [illegible]	$702 [illegible]	$680 [illegible]	$110 [illegible]	$128 [illegible]	$4077 [illegible]
Major Doctoral Granting*		34.9 [illegible]	11.5 [illegible]	3037 [illegible]	1001 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Comprehensive		22.8 177	11.7 [illegible]	1961 [illegible]	770 [illegible]	[illegible] 73	7 17	[illegible]	[illegible]
General Baccalaureate		4.4 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	41 [illegible]	[illegible]
Two Year		24.4 156	10.5 [illegible]	2319 [illegible]	[illegible]	157 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	[illegible]	2973 [illegible]
Health Professional		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Professional		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
INDEPENDENT	1 47 117	3 [illegible]	9.6 [illegible]	97 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

#15 Other revenues

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
Institutional Revenues

PUBLIC	60 [illegible]	17 [illegible]	17 113	3 [illegible]	3 [illegible]
Major Doctoral Granting	[illegible]	18 [illegible]	27 [illegible]	5 [illegible]	2 77
Comprehensive	64 [illegible]	26 [illegible]	7 [illegible]	0 17	3 [illegible]
General Baccalaureate	74 [illegible]	18 [illegible]	7 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	1 [illegible]
Two Year	78 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0 [illegible]	[illegible]
Health Professional	0	0	0	0	0
Other Professional	0	0	0	0	0
INDEPENDENT	2 [illegible]	[illegible]	17 [illegible]	[illegible]	13 171

INSTITUTIONAL EXPENDITURES
(Educational & General per student)

	Instruction (per student)	Research (per student)	Public Service (per student)	Other (per student)	Total (per student)
PUBLIC	1762 [illegible]	[illegible] 177	46 [illegible]	[illegible] 123	[illegible] 131
Major Doctoral Granting	2167 111	1740 [illegible]	71 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Comprehensive	[illegible]	16 [illegible]	44 [illegible]	1416 [illegible]	2977 [illegible]
General Baccalaureate	[illegible]	[illegible]	4 [illegible]	[illegible]	4077 [illegible]
Two Year	1619 [illegible]	17 [illegible]	27 [illegible]	[illegible] 144	2914 [illegible]
Health Professional	0	0	0	NA	0
Other Professional	0	0	0	NA	0
INDEPENDENT	[illegible]	333 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4071 [illegible]

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
Institutional Expenditures

PUBLIC	44 [illegible]	15 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	40 [illegible]
Major Doctoral Granting	[illegible]	[illegible]	1 [illegible]	34 [illegible]
Comprehensive	[illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	[illegible] 112
General Baccalaureate	[illegible]	1 [illegible]	[illegible] 4	[illegible]
Two Year	[illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	43 [illegible]
Health Professional	0	0	0	NA
Other Professional	0	0	0	NA
INDEPENDENT	[illegible]	7 [illegible]	[illegible]	48 [illegible]

STATE & LOCAL FINANCES
(per capita)

#9 State & local tax capacity: $598 (93) × #10 Tax effort: 120% (128) = #11 State & local tax revenues: $717 (112) × #12 Allocation to public higher education: 12 (127) = #13 State & local appropriations to public higher education: $86.2 (142)

(Indexes shown in red are based on U.S. average = 100)

* Unseparated programs at Major Doctoral Institutions

SPECIAL NOTE: Approximately $38 million in Fiscal Year 1978 revenues and expenditures for University extension for the University of Wisconsin System are not included in this report. See Appendix A, Section 2 for details.

WISCONSIN

295

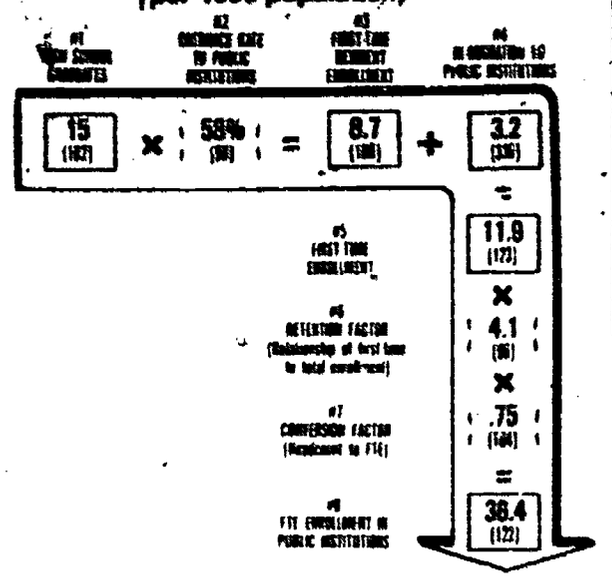
WYOMING

In Wyoming State and local appropriations increased 30% in FY76 over the previous fiscal year, while enrollments went up only 2%. This resulted in a net per student gain of 28% which after adjustment for inflation left a 20% constant dollar gain. This increase was the second largest gain in the U.S., second only to Alaska. On a per capita basis this support level is also high, $103 per person or 68% above the national average. Wyoming is the second wealthiest State in the nation in per capita tax capacity. While only 73% of this capacity is taxed, this rate still yielded tax revenues 7% above average. Wyoming, however, directs a very high proportion of these revenues to higher education (15%), and it is this allocation rate that principally explains the high contribution of State tax dollars to higher education. Wyoming's enrollment level for the population base is also higher than average (by 22%, at a level of 36 students per 1000 population), primarily because of a large influx of students from out-of-state, reducing the overall effect of such high support. These figures indicate that there is not only a higher than average level of support in the State for higher education, but also a large number of students among which to spread this support.

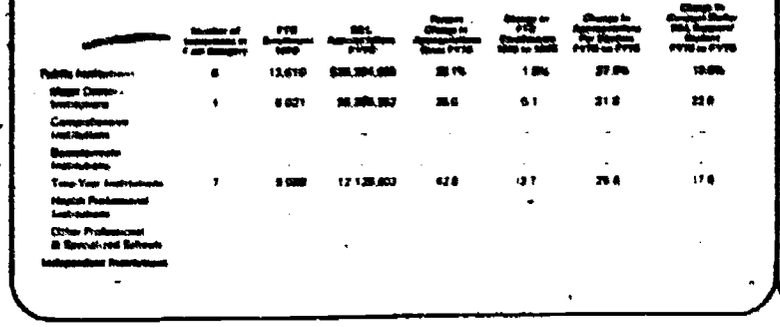
State appropriations however are sufficiently larger than enrollments to produce an average rate of support 38% above the U.S. average. These appropriations support a bi-modal system of higher education in which 60% of the students are enrolled in the major doctoral institution (the University of Wyoming) and the remaining 40% attend two-year institutions. There are no independent schools in the State. Both institutional sectors receive State support per student that is substantially above average. The major doctoral institution receives $3275 per student, a level 25% above the norm. Two-year colleges receive $2170 per student, an amount exceeding national rates by 55%. Both sectors also receive above average funding from non-State sources, resulting in large total revenues (indexed at 117 and 145, respectively).

In sum, Wyoming public institutions are well supported from all sources and continued to receive substantial funding from the State in FY76. Wyoming exhibits a decided emphasis on higher education, by allocating a high proportion of tax revenues for this purpose and by assuming an increasing role in the financing of State institutions, a role that increased from a 53% share of E&G revenues in 1972 to a 60% share in 1976.

PUBLIC ENROLLMENTS
(per 1000 population)



TRENDS IN STATE AND LOCAL EAG APPROPRIATIONS TO HIGHER EDUCATION
FY 75 to FY 78



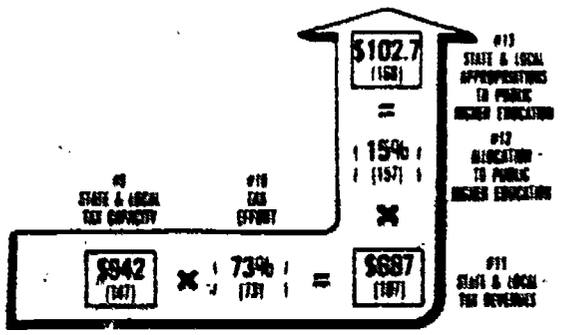
TRENDS IN THE MIX OF SUPPORT TO PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION
FY 72 to FY 78

INSTITUTIONAL REVENUES
(Educational & General per student)

DISTRICTS	STUDENT AID (per capita)	#14 REGISTERED SUPPORT (per capita)	#15 FTE ENROLLMENT (per 1000 pop.)	#16 STATE & LOCAL APPROPRIATIONS (per student)	#17 TUITION (per student)	#18 GOVT. CONTRACTS (per student)	#19 PRIVATE GIFTS & GRANTS (per student)	#20 OTHER (per student)	#21 TOTAL E&G REVENUES (per student)
PUBLIC		$102.7 (150)	36.4 (122)	$2821 (130)	$617 (113)	$624 (120)	$244 (71)	$393 (163)	$4699 (137)
Major Doctoral Granting		79.2 (74)	21.4 (236)	3275 (125)	823 (101)	944 (95)	372 (145)	586 (135)	5870 (117)
Comprehensive		0 ( )	0 ( )	0 ( )	0 ( )	0 ( )	0 ( )	0 ( )	0 ( )
General Baccalaureate		0 ( )	0 ( )	0 ( )	0 ( )	0 ( )	0 ( )	0 ( )	0 ( )
Two Year		32.4 (308)	14.9 (134)	2170 (165)	322 (105)	163 (107)	61 (158)	145 (148)	2861 (145)
Health Professional		0 ( )	0 ( )	0 ( )	0 ( )	0 ( )	0 ( )	0 ( )	0 ( )
Other Professional		0 ( )	0 ( )	0 ( )	0 ( )	0 ( )	0 ( )	0 ( )	0 ( )
INDEPENDENT		0 ( )	0 ( )	0 ( )	0 ( )	0 ( )	0 ( )	0 ( )	0 ( )

INSTITUTIONAL EXPENDITURES
(Educational & General per student)

	INSTRUCTION (per student)	RESEARCH (per student)	PUBLIC SERVICE (per student)	OTHER (per student)	TOTAL (per student)
PUBLIC	2387 (134)	329 (97)	194 (119)	1720 (132)	4530 (137)
Major Doctoral Granting	2858 (102)	358 (93)	318 (83)	1888 (115)	5821 (110)
Comprehensive	0 ( )	0 ( )	0 ( )	0 ( )	0 ( )
General Baccalaureate	0 ( )	0 ( )	0 ( )	0 ( )	0 ( )
Two Year	1323 (138)	0 ( )	15 (46)	1381 (156)	2720 (143)
Health Professional	0 ( )	0 ( )	0 ( )	NA ( )	0 ( )
Other Professional	0 ( )	0 ( )	0 ( )	NA ( )	0 ( )
INDEPENDENT	0 ( )	0 ( )	0 ( )	NA ( )	0 ( )



STATE & LOCAL FINANCES
(per capita)

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
Institutional Revenues

	60 (81)	13 (83)	13 (88)	5 (58)	8 (134)
	55 (87)	14 (88)	16 (91)	6 (123)	9 (115)
	0 ( )	0 ( )	0 ( )	0 ( )	0 ( )
	0 ( )	0 ( )	0 ( )	0 ( )	0 ( )
	76 (107)	11 (73)	9 (71)	2 (33)	5 (83)
	0 ( )	0 ( )	0 ( )	0 ( )	0 ( )
	0 ( )	0 ( )	0 ( )	0 ( )	0 ( )
	0 ( )	0 ( )	0 ( )	0 ( )	0 ( )

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
Institutional Expenditures

PUBLIC	59 (112)	7 (71)	4 (67)	38 (76)	
Major Doctoral Granting	61 (125)	10 (94)	5 (79)	34 (90)	
Comprehensive	0 ( )	0 ( )	0 ( )	0 ( )	
General Baccalaureate	0 ( )	0 ( )	0 ( )	0 ( )	
Two Year	49 (95)	0 ( )	1 (32)	50 (100)	
Health Professional	0 ( )	0 ( )	0 ( )	NA ( )	
Other Professional	0 ( )	0 ( )	0 ( )	NA ( )	
INDEPENDENT	0 ( )	0 ( )	0 ( )	NA ( )	

(Indexes shown in red are based on U.S. average = 100)

WYOMING

Appendix A

DATA NOTES

SECTION 1: DATA SOURCES

Population

Source: *Statistical Abstract of the U.S., 1976,* p. 11 (preliminary estimates). Primary Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, Numbers 460, 520, 533, and 615.

Definition:

Estimates of State population are conducted annually by the Census Department and the States under the Federal-State Cooperative Program. The count represents individuals who, at the time of the survey, considered the given place their usual place of residence. This is interpreted generally as the place a person lives and sleeps rather than the legal or voting residence. Members of the Armed Forces at military installations are counted in the area in which the installation is located. Crews of Navy vessels are reported as residents of the home port to which the vessel is assigned. College students are reported in the area in which they are living while attending college. Inmates of institutions are reported with the area in which the institution is located if they are located at the institution for a considerable length of time.

Number of Institutions

Source: Data tapes from the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), based on HEGIS survey "Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education for Fiscal Year Ending 1976."

Definition:

The 2995 colleges and universities in the 50 States and the District of Columbia used in this study consist of 1,421 public and 1,574 independent institutions. These institutions represent the higher education universe listed in the *Education Directory*, maintained and published by the National Center for Education Statistics, with these exceptions: U.S. service schools have been excluded because they are funded solely by the Federal government, and institutions in the territories of the U.S. have also been excluded because of the differing implication of the designation "State." The institutions in the *Directory* are those that are "legally authorized to offer and are offering at least a two-year program of college-level studies in residence or, if nonresident in nature, they are accredited or preaccredited by an accrediting agency recognized for such purpose by the Commissioner of Education. 'College-level studies,' as the term is used here, means a postsecondary program which (1) is wholly or principally creditable toward a baccalaureate degree and/or (2) terminates in an associate degree."[1]

"The criteria for listing in the *Directory* are as follows:

1. Institutions accredited by a nationally recognized accrediting agency or approved[2] by a State department of education or by a State university are eligible for inclusion.
2. Institutions that have attained a preaccredited status with designated nationally recognized accrediting agencies are eligible for inclusion.
3. Institutions not meeting requirements of criterion 1 or 2 are eligible for inclusion if it can be confirmed that either credits have been and are accepted as though coming from an accredited institution by not fewer than three institutions accredited by nationally recognized accrediting agencies."

In many cases, an individual campus of an institution is separately identified and classified. For example, a group of campuses forming a single budgeting unit within the State may constitute a major doctoral institution, but the individual campuses may be classified in a number of different categories, e.g., major doctoral, health professional, and other professional and specialized. This study presents individual campus data as it is reported and classified by NCES' Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS). The count of institu-

[1] Arthur Podolsky and Carolyn R. Smith. *Education Directory, Colleges and Universities, 1975-76.* Washington, D.C.: National Center for Education Statistics, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1976. Stock No. 017-080-01513-7.

[2] This category includes those institutions designated as *approved, accredited, recognized, or registered* through State programs which include establishment of criteria, institutions that meet that criteria, and periodic reviews for continued approval. It does not include institutions approved for obtaining or amending a charter, for training veterans, or for enrolling war orphans or foreign students.

tions (2995) reflects all campuses reported separately by HEGIS in the fiscal year 1976 NCES finance survey.

The classification procedure used to assign institutions to one of six categories is described in section 3 of this appendix.

FTE Enrollment

Source: NCES data tapes based on the HEGIS survey, "Opening Fall Enrollment in Higher Education, 1975."

Definition:

Enrollment figures are based on the sum of full-time men plus full-time women plus an FTE of part-time students (as reported by institutions)—i.e., line 10, columns 1, 3, and 6 on the survey form.

Institutional Revenues

Source: NCES data tapes based on the HEGIS survey, "Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education for Fiscal Year Ending 1976."

Definition:

Educational and General (E&G) Revenues—Consist of current funds revenues from State and local appropriations; tuition income; government grants and contracts; private gifts, grants, and endowment income; and other revenues. Excluded from E&G revenues are income from sales and services of auxiliary enterprises, sales and services of hospitals, and independent operations. Also revenues for capital purposes are excluded. E&G funds include only those funds intended for operating purposes.

State and Local Appropriations—Part A, lines 3 and 4 of the HEGIS finance survey. Includes all amounts received from or made available to institutions through acts of State and local legislative bodies, except grants or contracts. These funds are for meeting current operating expenses and not for specific projects or programs. Federal appropriations received through State channels are included in the total for Federal appropriations.

Tuition Revenues—Part A, line 1 of the HEGIS finance survey. All tuition and fees assessed against students for current operating purposes. Includes tuition and fee remissions or exemptions even though there is no intention of collecting from the student. Includes those tuitions and fees which are remitted to the State as an offset to the State appropriations. (Charges for room, board, and other services rendered by auxiliary enterprises are not reported here.)

Government Grants and Contracts—Part A, the sum of lines 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 of the HEGIS finance survey. Includes revenues from governmental agencies (Federal, State and local), which are for specific research projects or other types of programs. Examples are research projects, training programs, and similar activities for which amounts are received or expenditures are reimbursable under the terms of a government grant or contract. Includes indirect costs recovered.

Private Gifts, Grants and Endowment Income—Part A, lines 11, 12, 13 and 14 of the HEGIS finance survey. Private gifts and grants includes revenues from private donors for which no legal consideration is involved. Private contracts includes those funds for which specific goods and services must be provided to the funder as stipulation for receipt of the funds. Includes only those gifts, grants, and contracts that are directly related to instruction, research, or public service. Monies received as a result of gifts, grants, or contracts from a foreign government are included. Endowment income includes the unrestricted income of endowment and similar funds; the restricted income of endowment and similar funds to the extent expended for current operating purposes; and income from funds held in trust by others under irrevocable trusts. Capital gains or losses are not included.

Other—Part A, lines 2, 15 and 18 of the HEGIS finance survey. Includes revenues from Federal appropriations, sales and services of educational activities and "other." Federal appropriations include all amounts received from or made available to the institutions through an act of Congress, except grants or contracts. These funds are for meeting the current operating expenses and not for specific projects or programs. Examples are Federal land-grant appropriations and Federal revenue sharing funds. BEOG's should not be included. Sales and services of educational activities include revenues derived from the sale of goods and services that are incidental to the conduct of instruction, research, or public service. Examples include film rentals, scientific and literary publications, testing services, university presses, and dairy products. "Other" sources includes all items of revenue not covered elsewhere. Examples of interest income and gains (net of losses) from investments of unrestricted current funds. Includes revenues resulting from the sales and services of internal service departments to persons or agencies external to the institution.

Educational and General Expenditures

Source: NCES tapes based on the HEGIS survey, "Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education for Fiscal Year Ending 1976."

Definition:

Educational and general expenditures include current fund expenditures for instruction, research, public service, academic support, student services, institutional support, operation and maintenance of plant, scholarships and fellowships, and educational and general mandatory transfers. Educational and general expenditures exclude expenditures for auxiliary enterprises, hospitals and independent operations.

Referencing the HEGIS survey form on finances, the following categories are included in E&G expenditures:

Instruction—part B, line 1. Instruction expenditures of the colleges, schools, departments, and other instructional divisions of the institution and expenditures for departmental research

and public service which are not separately budgeted should be included in this classification. Includes expenditures for both credit and non-credit activities. Excludes expenditures for academic administration where the primary function is administration (e.g., academic deans). This category includes the following: general academic instruction; occupational and vocational instruction; special session instruction; community education; preparatory and adult basic education; and remedial and tutorial instruction.

Research—part B, line 2. Research includes all funds expended for activities specifically organized to produce research outcomes and commissioned by an agency either external to the institution or separately budgeted by an organizational unit within the institution. Does not include nonresearch sponsored projects (e.g., training programs).

Public Service—part B, line 3. Public service includes all funds budgeted specifically for public service and expended for activities established primarily to provide noninstructional services beneficial to groups external to the institution. Examples are seminars and projects provided to particular sectors of the community. Includes expenditures for community services and cooperative extension services.

Other—part B, lines 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11. Other includes academic support, student services, institutional support, operation and maintenance of plant, scholarships and fellowships, and E&G mandatory transfers. For definitions please reference the HEGIS survey form.

Total—part B, line 12.

Percent distribution was calculated by dividing each expenditure source by total educational and general expenditures.

Per student amounts are based on FTE enrollment (#8).

Adjustment for Inflation

Source: *Higher Education Prices and Price Indexes, 1976 Supplement.* D. Kent Halstead, National Institute of Education, DHEW, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1977.

Definition:

State and local appropriations in constant dollars have been calculated for FY75 and FY76 using the Higher Education Price Index (HEPI). The index increased 6.6 percent from 1975 to 1976 and 1976 amounts were reduced proportionately to report constant dollars. The HEPI measures average *changes* in the prices of goods and services purchased by colleges and universities through current-fund educational and general expenditures (excluding expenditures for sponsored research and auxiliary enterprises).

Student Aid

Source: Joseph D. Boyd, National Association of State Scholarship and Grant Programs, 7th Annual Survey, 1975-76 Academic Year, Deerfield, Illinois.

Definition:

Student aid dollars for undergraduate need-based grant programs. Does not include dollars for non-need based grants such as academic or athletic scholarships, graduate aid, student tuition and fee waivers, work-study, loans, or other forms of financial assistance and thus may understate actual student aid in the State.

#1 - High School Graduates

Source: *Statistics of State School Systems; Statistics of Public Elementary and Secondary Day Schools, Fall 1976; Statistics of Non-Public Elementary and Secondary Schools*, NCES.

Definition:

Headcount of persons graduating from public and private high schools in regular day school programs. Does not include persons granted high school equivalency certificates nor persons graduated from other than regular day school programs.

#2 - Entrance Rate to Public Institutions

Definition:

Calculated by dividing first-time resident enrollment (#3) by high school graduates (#1). This is a derived number and does not indicate the actual progression of high school students to state public institutions that a longitudinal study could show.

#3 - First Time Resident Enrollment

Source: NCES tapes based on the HEGIS surveys, "Residence and Migration of College Students, Fall 1975" and "Opening Fall Enrollment in Higher Education, 1975."

Definition:

Residents as a percentage of headcount enrollments for each institutional classification was calculated using residence and migration data. Total first-time headcount enrollment was multiplied by these percentages to equal resident enrollment for each institutional category. Total resident public enrollment equals the sum of these institutional category enrollments.

#4 - In-Migration to Public Institutions

Source: NCES tapes based on the HEGIS surveys, "Residence and Migration of College Students, Fall 1975" and "Opening Fall Enrollment in Higher Education, 1975."

Definition:

The number of first-time students coming from out of State is calculated by subtracting first-time resident enrollment from total first-time enrollments.

#5 - First-Time Enrollment

Source: NCES tapes based on the HEGIS survey "Opening Fall Enrollment in Higher Education, 1975."

Definition:

First-time resident enrollments (#3) plus first-time students from out of State (#4).

#6 - Retention Factor

Source: NCES tapes based on the HEGIS survey "Opening Fall enrollment in Higher Education, 1975."

Definition:

Total public headcount enrollment divided by first-time headcount enrollment. The number is a ratio of total enrollment to first-time enrollment.

#7 - Conversion Factor

Source: NCES tapes based on the HEGIS survey "Opening Fall Enrollment in Higher Education, 1975."

Definition:

Full-time equivalent enrollment (#8) divided by total public headcount enrollment. This factor converts headcount to FTE enrollment.

#8 - FTE Enrollment in Public Institutions

Source: NCES tapes based on the HEGIS survey, "Opening Fall Enrollment in Higher Education, 1975."

Definition:

Sum of full-time men plus full-time women plus a full-time equivalent of part-time students (as reported by institutions)—i.e., line 10, columns 1, 3, and 6 on the survey form.

#9 - State and Local Tax Capacity

Source: D. Kent Halstead, *Tax Wealth in Fifty States*, U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, National Institute of Education, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1978.

Definition:

Tax capacity is calculated using a representative tax system. Tax capacity of a State and its local governments is defined as the amount of revenue they could raise (relative to other State-local governments) if all 50 State-local systems applied identical tax rates (national averages) to their respective tax bases. Tax bases include sales and gross receipts, licenses, individual income, corporation net income, property, death and gift, and severance. For a full description of tax capacity, see the source document.

#10 - Tax Effort

Source: D. Kent Halstead, *Tax Wealth in Fifty States*, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Institute of Education, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1978.

Definition:

Measures the extent to which tax capacity is actually taxed. State and local tax revenues (#11) divided by tax capacity (#9).

#11 - State and Local Tax Revenues

Source: See Halstead above and, as an original source, Bureau of the Census, *State Tax Collection in 1975*, and *Governmental Finances in 1974-75*.

Definition:

Compulsory contributions exacted by State and

local governments for public purposes. Includes interest and penalties but excludes refunds. Non-tax revenues such as fees and charges, special assessments, rents, royalties, fines, interest earnings, and net profits from government-operated electric utilities, gas and water companies, liquor stores, and grain elevators are excluded.

#12 - Allocation to Public Higher Education

Definition:

State and Local Appropriations (#13) divided by State and Local Tax Revenues (#11). Identifies the proportion of State and local tax revenues allocated for public higher education.

#13 - State and Local Public Appropriations

Source: NCES tapes based on the HEGIS survey, "Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education for Fiscal Year Ending 1976."

Definition:

Dollars appropriated or made available by State and local governments to public institutions of higher education for current operating expenses. Referencing the HEGIS survey form on finances, appropriations equal the sum of lines 3 and 4 of Part. A. Grants or contracts are excluded. These funds are for meeting current operating expenses and not for specific projects or programs. Federal appropriations received through State channels should be included in the total for Federal appropriations. Tuition and fees collected by the institution and returned to the institution in the form of appropriations (that is, reappropriated tuition and fees) should have been subtracted as they are already reported under tuition and fees.

SECTION 2: IMPORTANT DATA CAUTIONS

The value of this study is highly dependent on the accuracy of the data. The data used (primarily the finance and enrollment data collected by the National Center for Education Statistics) are the best available on a comprehensive basis. However certain limitations[3] exist and should be kept in mind for proper usage and interpretation, both in evaluating the data from one's own and other States. Other problems recognized by readers and not identified here should be brought to the authors' attention.

Use of "Campus" Versus "System" as the Reporting Unit

In this study, some campuses are classified separately rather than as part of the parent institution. If the HEGIS file showed separate data for a campus, then it was treated as a unique institution and classified on the basis of the degrees data it reported. If the campus was not separately identified (on the computer tape), then

[3]One of the authors in previous studies using HEGIS data has benefitted greatly from careful review by the States' post-secondary agencies and selected institutions. The cautions about the data listed in this appendix reflect many of the comments received in those reviews.

its data were reported as part of the parent institution and cannot be separately identified. Because different campuses of a system may specialize their degree offerings, they often are classified in a *different* category than the parent institution.

A special variation of this problem occurs for health professional programs. In 18 States, there are distinct financial and enrollment data associated with a comprehensive health institution. In 22 States, the health professional programs are part of an overall institution and health finances and enrollments are *not* separable. Because health programs are very costly, their inclusion in a system may cause some distortion in per student revenues and expenditures. In the State reports, asterisks are used to identify those institutional categories that contain a health professional program. Charts A-1 and A-2 and the institutional listing at the end of this Section clarifies which States are affected.

Inclusion of Institutions

The extent to which the HEGIS surveys include public and proprietary vocational-technical institutions that are postsecondary in nature varies among the States. For those States where they are omitted, both enrollments and State appropriations are likely to be underreported. Arizona, California, Georgia, Minnesota and Wisconsin are five States known to fall in this category.

Treatment of Central Administration Costs

Revenues and expenditures for administration at campus system offices are included in the finances for the parent institution. In States where a similar function is provided by a State postsecondary commission, similar administrative costs are *not* included. As a result, revenues and expenditures for these latter systems are somewhat understated.

Varying Organizational Arrangements

Treatment of medical schools, central administration, the operation of extension and research institutes are all examples of activities that often vary in terms of their relationship to a main campus or system of campuses. To the extent that practices vary among different institutions, data comparability problems will exist.

Chargebacks

For some large university systems, a single campus may provide services to other campuses. If some form of chargeback system is not used, then the finances for the campus providing the service will be overstated. Finances for the campuses receiving services will be understated.

Counts of FTE Students

The HEGIS fall enrollment survey does not establish a standard definition for "full-time equivalent student." To the extent that institutions use different formulas, their FTE enrollment data lack comparability. And since FTE enrollment is used as a denominator for so many indexes in this study, lack of comparability is a serious problem. However, it is believed that most institutions use *similar* bases for determining FTE enrollment, thereby reducing the likely seriousness of these inconsistencies.

Further problems are caused by the fact that not all institutions count enrollments on the same calendar date. Also the enrollment count is for the fall term and not the entire year. In contrast, finance data covers the

entire fiscal year. Institutions with low attrition and/or large numbers of summer students will therefore have per student amounts that are overstated relative to other institutions with opposite situations. Finally, the financial data reflect non-credit instructional and other expenditures, however matching non-credit enrollments are not reported.

Finances for Hospitals, Auxiliary Enterprises, and Independent Operations

Revenues and expenditures from sales and service operations of hospitals, auxiliary enterprises, and independent operations have been excluded from this study. It is not possible at this time to isolate the extent that State and local appropriations are used, if at all, to support these functions. For the institutions where appropriations are used for these purposes, E&G finances per student will be understated in this report.

Employee Benefits

State payments for employee benefits do not always flow through institutional accounts. In some States they are made directly by the State to a separate agency handling such funds. While their value should be inputed and reported, it is unclear whether all institutions follow this convention.

Debt Service

In some States, the capital costs of physical facilities are financed through a separate State agency. In other States debt service is paid for with current funds. For these latter institutions, the finances will be overstated for comparison purposes.

Tuition Remissions

In some States, tuition and fees are remitted to the State as an offset to State appropriations. Although the HEGIS finance survey directions clearly specify that these funds should be reported under tuition and fees and *not* under State appropriations, there is uncertainty as to whether the procedure has been strictly followed. Appropriations may be overstated by remitted tuition and fees not excluded in some States.

Tuition and fee remissions and exemptions for students should be reported under tuition and fees revenues. If not observed, these amounts will be understated.

Variances in Public Service

Institutions vary in the types of public service activities they engage in. In many States, a variety of State agencies that are not postsecondary in nature may be providing these activities, such as public hygiene, indigent patient care, hygiene research, etc. Clarification about the specific categories of public service activities conducted would aid comparability among the States.

Student Aid

The State student aid data used in this study is based on information collected by Joseph Boyd for the National Association of State Scholarship Programs. The amounts represent need-based grants from the State. They do *not* include non-need based financial aid, student tuition and fee waivers, State financial work-study or aid to graduate students. Therefore, total State student financial aid is understated by these non-reported amounts.

Geographical Price Adjustments

No attempt has been made in this study (except in the limited analysis in Appendix C) to adjust dollar values for differences among States in the prices paid for equivalent goods and services for higher education. Geographical price differences do exist and they are substantial, ranging from perhaps as high as 30 to 40% above the national average in Alaska to 15 to 20% below the average in certain non-metropolitan areas of the country. To establish common purchasing power for interstate comparisons, such price differences should be taken into account. However, measures of this type for any public service are not currently available.

Special Note for State of Wisconsin

In a review of draft materials for this study, staff from the University of Wisconsin system office noted important discrepancies in the figures for their state contained in this study. Further research into this matter revealed a number of problems which they requested be noted here to improve the accuracy of data for their state and to provide needed elaboration about what activities are encompassed in these data. Such clarification is provided here to improve the comparability of data, state to state. The reader should carefully note the following.

University Extension

The extension function for the University of Wisconsin (UW) system is organized as a separate campus unit. As a result, the UW system office has provided separate financial and enrollment reports to NCES for University Extension. The alternatives of allocation of these figures to individual campus units, given this separate organizational arrangement, or recognizing extension as a reporting unit, is now being discussed by UW and NCES. In the interim, revenues and expenditures for extension for the University of Wisconsin system have been omitted from HEGIS finance tapes. Extension data are provided below to clarify the impact of this exclusion of the data sections for Wisconsin.

University of Wisconsin System

University Extension

Current Funds Revenues*	FY 1974-75	FY 1975-76
State appropriations	$17,376,129	$17,610,271
Tuition and fees	698,644	866,047
Government grants and contracts	2,442,776	2,145,558
Private gifts, grants and endowment income	989,652	1,015,133
Other E&G	11,618,384	13,284,497
Other current funds revenues	211,082	233,499
Total	$33,336,667	$35,155,005

Current Funds Expenditures*		
Instruction	$ 1,594,381	$ 1,657,869
Research	0	0
Public service	24,764,213	27,107,533
Other E&G	6,686,356	6,584,519
Other current fund expenditures	192,465	250,574
Total	$33,237,415	$35,600,495

*For purposes of the analysis in this study, only *E&G* revenues and expenditures have been included. Total current fund figures however are shown here.

Debt Service

The University of Wisconsin System pays for the capital costs of physical facilities through debt service paid by the current fund. In terms of revenues, over $30 million of state appropriations is paid each year to support that debt. As an expenditure category, the same amount is shown in the "Other E&G" category. In some other states, these same activities are financed through separate capital funds and hence state appropriations and other E&G expenditures would not reflect these amounts. To clarify the impact of these activities on the finances reported for the University of Wisconsin system, the following data by category of institution are shown.

University of Wisconsin System

Debt Service on Academic Facilities

REVENUES

	FY 1974-75	FY 1975-76		
	State Appropriations	State Appropriations	Private Gifts & Grants	Other E&G Revenues
Major Doctoral	$15,189,740	$14,874,137	$49,523	$ 388,845
Comprehensive	14,100,881	12,518,529		652,874
General Baccalaureate	6,519,468	4,852,204		131,214
Two-Year	0			
UW System Office	133,038	97,160	0	0
University Extension	631,635	576,890		134,182
	$35,574,752	$32,919,010	$49,523	$1,287,115

Table continued on following page

Debt Service on Academic Facilities, continued

EXPENDITURES

Educational & General Mandatory Transfers (Shown Under "Other E&G Expenditures")

	FY 1975-76	FY 1976-77
Major Doctoral	$15,189,740	$15,292,635
Comprehensive	14,100,881	13,171,403
General Baccalaureate	5,519,458	4,983,418
Two-Year		
UW System Office	133,038	97,160
University Extension	631,635	711,162
	$35,574,752	$34,255,648

Other State Agency Functions

In Wisconsin, the UW system operates a State Laboratory of Hygiene. Because in other states this function is often conducted by non-postsecondary agencies, the UW has supplied the following numbers to clarify the impact of this activity on their operations.

	FY 1974-75	FY 1975-76
Revenues		
State appropriations	$1,777,724	$1,927,096
Private gifts and grants	9,509	44,965
Other E&G	952,891	951,730
Total	$2,740,124	$2,923,791
Expenditures		
Research	$ 79,614	$ 68,165
Public service	2,557,129	2,845,355
Other E&G	2,229	15,010
Total	$2,638,972	$2,929,130

A-1.--Categories of Public Institutions with Health Professional Programs, FY76

	Unseparated Major Doctoral Institutions	Programs at Comprehensive Institutions	Comprehensive Health Professional	Other Professions Specialized Health Institution
Alabama	X	X		
Alaska				
Arizona	X			
Arkansas				
California	X		X	
			X	
Colorado	X			
Connecticut			X	
Delaware			X	
D C				
Florida	X			
Georgia	X			
Hawaii	X		X	
Idaho				
Illinois	X	X	X	
Indiana	X	X		
Iowa	X			
Kansas	X			
Kentucky	X		X	
Louisiana				
Maine			X	
Maryland				
Massachusetts			X	
Michigan	X			X
Minnesota	X			
Mississippi			X	
			X	
Missouri	X			
Montana				
Nebraska	X			
Nevada			X	
New Hampshire				
New Jersey				
New Mexico	X		X	
New York	X			
North Carolina	X		X	X
North Dakota	X			
Ohio	X			
Oklahoma	X			X
Oregon			X	X
Pennsylvania	X		X	
Rhode Island				X
South Carolina				
South Dakota			X	
Tennessee				
Texas	X		X	
Utah	X		X	X
Vermont	X			
Virginia	X			
Washington	X			
West Virginia	X			
Wisconsin	X			
Wyoming				

A-2.—Independent Institutions with Health Professional Programs

	Unseparated Major Doctoral Institutions	Programs at Comprehensive Institutions	Comprehensive Health Professional	Other Professional Specialized Health Institutions
Alabama		X		
Alaska				
Arizona				
Arkansas				
California	X	X	X	X
Colorado				X
Connecticut	X			
Delaware				
D.C.	X			
Florida	X			
Georgia	X			X
Hawaii				
Idaho				
Illinois	X		X	X
Indiana				
Iowa				X
Kansas				
Kentucky				
Louisiana	X			
Maine				X
Maryland	X			
Massachusetts	X			X
Michigan	X			X
Minnesota				X
Mississippi				
Missouri	X			X
Montana				
Nebraska		X		
Nevada				
New Hampshire	X			
New Jersey		X		
New Mexico				
New York	X		X	X
North Carolina	X	X		
North Dakota				
Ohio	X			X
Oklahoma				
Oregon		X		X
Pennsylvania	X	X	X	X
Rhode Island	X			
South Carolina				
South Dakota				
Tennessee	X		X	X
Texas			X	X
Utah				
Vermont				X
Virginia				X
Washington				
West Virginia				X
Wisconsin	X		X	X
Wyoming				

Medical Programs, Integrated within a Campus at Major Doctoral Granting Universities*

Public Institutions

Alabama	Auburn Univeristy, Main Campus
	*University of Alabama, Birmingham
	*University of South Alabama
Arizona	University of Arizona
California	University of California (UC), Irvine
	UC, Berkeley
	UC, Davis
	UC, Los Angeles
	UC, San Diego
Colorado	Colorado State University
Florida	University of South Florida
	University of Florida
Georgia	University of Georgia
Hawaii	University of Hawaii, Manoa
Illinois	South Illinois University, Carbondale
	University of Illinois, Urbana
	*Southern Illinois University, Edwardsville
Indiana	Indiana University, Bloomington
	Purdue University, Main Campus
	*Purdue University, Indianapolis
Iowa	Iowa State University Science and Technology
	University of Iowa
Kansas	Kansas State University
Kentucky	University of Louisville
	University of Kentucky, Main Campus
Michigan	Wayne State University
	Michigan State University
	University of Michigan, Ann Arbor
Minnesota	University of Minnesota, Minneapolis-St. Paul
Missouri	University of Missouri, Kansas City
	University of Missouri, Columbia
Nebraska	University of Nebraska, Lincoln
New Mexico	University of New Mexico, Main Campus
New York	Cornell University, Statutory Colleges
North Carolina	University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill
North Dakota	University of North Dakota, Main Campus
Ohio	University of Cincinnati, Main Campus
	Ohio State University, Main Campus
Oklahoma	Oklahoma State University, Main Campus
Pennsylvania	Temple University
	University of Pittsburgh, Main Campus
Texas	Texas Tech. University
	University of Houston, Main Campus
	Texas A&M University, Main Campus
Utah	University of Utah
Vermont	University of Vermont and State Agricultural College
Virginia	Virginia Commonwealth University
	University of Virginia, Main Campus
Washington	University of Washington
	Washington State University
West Virginia	West Virginia University
Wisconsin	University of Wisconsin, Madison

Freestanding Medical School, Classified as Comprehensive Health Professional

Arkansas	University of Arkansas, Medical Science Campus
California	University of California, San Francisco Medical Center
Colorado	University of Colorado Medical Center
Connecticut	University of Connecticut Health Center
Georgia	Medical College of Georgia
Illinois	University of Illinois Medical Center, Chicago
Kansas	University of Kansas Medical Center
Louisiana	Louisiana State University Medical Center, New Orleans

Continued on following page

*Medical Programs integrated within a campus at comprehensive institutions indicated by an asterisk.

Freestanding Medical School, Classified as Comprehensive Health Professional—Continued

Maryland	University of Maryland, Baltimore Professional Schools
Minnesota	University of Minnesota, Mayo Graduate School of Medicine
Mississippi	University of Mississippi Medical Center
Nebraska	University of Nebraska Medical Center
New Jersey	College of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey, Newark
New York	SUNY Downstate Medical Center SUNY Upstate Medical Center SUNY Health Science Center, Buffalo SUNY Health Science Center, Stony Brooke CUNY Mt. Sinai School of Medicine
Oklahoma	University of Oklahoma Health Science Center
Oregon	University of Oregon Health Science Center
South Carolina	Medical University of South Carolina
Tennessee	University of Tennessee Center of Health Science
Texas	University of Texas Health Science, San Antonio University of Texas Health Science Center, Dallas University of Texas Medical Branch, Galveston University of Texas Health Science Center, Houston

Freestanding Medical School, Classified as Other Professional

Massachusetts	University of Massachusetts Medical School, Worcester
New York	SUNY State College of Optometry
Ohio	Medical College Ohio–Toledo
Oklahoma	Oklahoma College of Osteopathic Medicine and Surgery
Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania State University, Hershey Medical Center
Texas	University of Texas School of Nursing Texas College of Osteopathic Medicine

Independent Institutions

Alabama	*Tuskegee Institute
California	Stanford University University of Southern California *University of the Pacific
Connecticut	Yale University
D.C.	George Washington University Georgetown University Howard University
Florida	University of Miami
Georgia	Emory University
Illinois	Loyola University Northwestern University University of Chicago
Louisiana	Tulane University of Louisiana
Maryland	Johns Hopkins University
Massachusetts	Tufts University Boston University Harvard University
Michigan	University of Detroit
Missouri	Saint Louis University, Main Campus Washington University
Nebraska	*Creighton University
New Hampshire	Dartmouth College
New Jersey	*Farleigh Dickinson, Teaneck Campus

New York	Columbia University, Main Division New York University University of Rochester Yeshiva University
North Carolina	Duke University *Wake Forest University
Ohio	Case Western Reserve University
Oregon	*Pacific University
Pennsylvania	University of Pennsylvania *Duquesne University
Rhode Island	Brown University
Tennessee	Vanderbilt University
Wisconsin	Marquette University

Freestanding Medical Schools, Classified as Comprehensive Health Professional

California	Loma Linda University
Illinois	University of Health Science-Chicago Medical School Rush University
New York	Albany Medical College Cornell University Medical Center
Pennsylvania	Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital Thomas Jefferson University
Tennessee	Meharry Medical College
Texas	Baylow College of Medicine
Wisconsin	Medical College of Wisconsin

Freestanding Medical Schools, Classified as Other Professional

California	California College of Podiatric Medicine Los Angeles College of Chiropractic Southern California College of Optometry
Colorado	Loretto Heights College
Georgia	Mercer University, Southern School of Pharmacy
Illinois	Chicago College of Osteopathic Medicine Illinois College of Optometry Illinois college of Podiatric Medicine National College Chiropractic
Iowa	College of Osteopathic Medicine-Surgery Palmer College of Chiropractic
Maine	Westbrook College
Massachusetts	Massachusetts College of Optometry Massachusetts College of Pharmacy
Michigan	Mercy College of Detroit Nazareth College
Minnesota	College of Saint Scholastica College of Saint Teresa Mayo Medical School Northwestern College Chiropractic
Missouri	Kansas City College of Osteopathic Medicine Kirksville College of Osteopathic Medicine Saint Louis College of Pharmacy Logan College of Chiropractic
New York	D'Youville College New York College of Podiatric Medicine Molloy College New York Medical College Albany College of Pharmacy Columbia University College of Pharmacy Long Island University, Brooklyn College of Pharmacy Columbia Institute of Chiropractic
Ohio	Ohio College of Podiatric Medicine
Oregon	Western States Chiropractic College
Pennsylvania	Mary Immaculate Seminary Pennsylvania College of Podiatric Medicine Philadelphia College of Osteopathic Medicine Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science The Medical College of Pennsylvania

Continued on following page

Freestanding Medical Schools, Classified as Other Professional, continued

Tennessee	Southern College of Optometry	Virginia	Eastern Virginia Medical School
Texas	Texas Chiropractic College Baylor College of Dentistry	West Virginia	Alderson Broaddus College West Virginia School of Osteopathic Medicine
Vermont	Vermont College	Wisconsin	Alverno College Viterbo College

SECTION 3: DESCRIPTION OF THE INSTITUTIONAL CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM

Most earlier studies of higher education financing have used the three institutional classification system—university, four-year, and two-year—then available on NCES tapes. These three categories do not provide sufficient distinction to properly account for the different major missions of colleges and universities. This study therefore switches to the six institutional categories introduced and being developed by NCHEMS. The classification procedures use an explicit set of criteria that are applied objectively by computer analysis to consistently and uniquely identify each institution's category.

The classification procedure is based on the number of degrees an institution confers in particular fields of study. Degrees are used as a proxy for program offerings because of a lack of comprehensive program information. Data on the number and types of degrees conferred were obtained from the 1975-76 HEGIS survey "Degrees and Other Formal Awards Conferred." Only those institutions responding to the HEGIS surveys have been included in the classification. Many nonresponding single program occupational schools are not included in the annual HEGIS surveys.

In identifying "units" for classification, the study relied on the reporting units used by NCES in the HEGIS surveys. This caused some problems for branch campuses which were separately classified based on their own degree granting activities and *not* on the basis of those at the parent institution. Several institutions reported enrollment and financial data but did not report degrees conferred. These institutions were hand-classified into appropriate categories based upon input from their respective State agency and judgment as to where such institutions belonged in the classification scheme. In addition, 10 other institutions, reporting degrees conferred, were hand-classified because of the unique nature of the institution (for example, Rockefeller University in New York and the Rand Graduate Institute of Policy Studies in California).

The major categories in the NCHEMS institutional classification system as applied in this study are:

- Major Doctoral-Granting Institutions
- Comprehensive Institutions
- General Baccalaureate Institutions
- Two-Year Institutions
- Health Professional Institutions

- Other Specialized or Professional Institutions.

The definitions and criteria for each of these categories are as follows:

Major Doctoral-Granting Institutions

1. These institutions grant a minimum of 30 doctoral-level degrees (including first-professional degrees in health science—medicine, dentistry, etc.) in three or more doctoral-level program areas[4] (including first-professional degree programs).
2. Do *not* confer over 50 percent of their degrees in a single program area.

Comprehensive Institutions

1. Institutions where the number of doctor-level degrees granted is less than 30 or where fewer than three doctoral-level programs are offered, but which (a) grant a minimum of 30 post-baccalaureate degrees[5] in three or more post-baccalaureate programs, or (b) confer over 50 percent of their degrees at the post-baccalaureate level in three or more programs.
2. Do *not* confer over 50 percent of their degrees in a single program area.

General Baccalaureate Institutions

1. Institutions where the number of post-baccalaureate degrees granted is less than 30 or where fewer than three post-baccalaureate level programs are offered, but (a) grant a minimum of 30 baccalaureate degrees and grant degrees in three or more programs, or (b) confer over 50 percent of their baccalaureate degrees in interdisciplinary studies.
2. Do *not* confer over 50 percent of their degrees in one program area, excluding interdisciplinary studies.

Two-Year Institutions

Institutions which do not confer degrees at the baccalaureate, master's or doctorate level, but confer degrees or awards for two years of work, or formal awards and completions requiring less than two years of work. Institutions with a two-year upper division program do *not* fall in this category because they grant baccalaureate degrees.

Comprehensive Health Professional Institutions

Institutions where the number of professional health degrees (M.D., D.D.S., D.M.D., O.D., etc.) granted plus the number of other degrees granted in health science fields (HEGIS, 1200) exceeds 50 percent of all degrees awarded, but grant at least 20 percent of their total degrees in program areas other than professional medicine.

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[4] Programs or program areas are a major field of study as defined at the two-digit level of the HEGIS Taxonomy of Programs. Subsequent references to program or program area refer to this definition.

[5] Includes master's, doctorate, and first-professional degrees.

Other Professional and Specialized Institutions

This category includes a diverse group of specialized institutions. For purposes of the study they have been collapsed into a single category (tables in Appendix B provide some additional detail). The more detailed distinctions are:

a) *Other Health Institutions* — Institutions where the number of professional health degrees granted plus the number of other degrees granted in the health science area exceeds 50 percent of all degrees awarded, but either award no M.D. degrees or award over 80 percent of their total degrees in professional medicine (M.D. degree).

b) *Education Schools* — Institutions which confer over 50 percent of their degrees in education (HEGIS, 0800).

c) *Engineering Schools* — Institutions where the number of degrees awarded in the area of engineering (HEGIS, 0900) exceeds 50 percent of all degrees awarded.

d) *Divinity Institutions* — Institutions where the number of professional theological degrees plus the number of other degrees granted in theology (HEGIS, 2300) exceeds 50 percent of all degrees awarded.

e) *Business and Management Schools* — Institutions which confer over 50 percent of their degrees in the area of business and management science (HEGIS, 0500).

f) *Art, Music, and Design Schools* — Institutions which confer over 50 percent of their degrees in the area of art, music, and/or design (HEGIS, 1000).

g) *Law Schools* — Institutions where the number of professional law degrees (L.L.B. or J.D.) plus the number of other degrees awarded in law (HEGIS, 1400) exceeds 50 percent of all degrees awarded.

h) *U.S. Service Schools* — While these schools are separately categorized here, they were *excluded* from the study.

i) *Other Specialized or Professional Schools* — Institutions which grant degrees in fewer than three programs at the baccalaureate level, master's level, and the doctorate level and did *not* confer over 50 percent of their degrees in any of the above categories.

Appendix B

SUPPLEMENTARY DATA ABOUT THE STATES

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

Table B-1 Enrollment Distribution by Type of Public Institution, 1975-76.

Table B-2 Proportion of Total Headcount Enrollments at Public Institutions from Out-of-State 1975-76 (First-Time and Total Out-of-State)

Table B-3 State and Local Proportion of Appropriations at Public Institutions, FY76

Table B-4 Governmental Grants and Contracts at Public Institutions by Source of Funds (Federal, State and Local) FY76

Table B-5 State and Local Appropriations, E&G Revenues, and E&G Expenditures Per Student, at Public "Other Professional and Specialized Institutions," by Category, FY76

INDEPENDENT INSTITUTIONS

Enrollments

Table B-6 Enrollment Distribution by Category of Independent Institution 1975-76

Table B-7 Proportion of Total Headcount Enrollment at Independent Institutions from Out-of-State 1975-76 (First-Time and Total Out-of-State)

Table B-8 FTE Enrollment by Category of Independent Institution Per 1,000 Population, 1975-76

Institutional Revenues Per Capita Amounts

Table B-9 State and Local Appropriations to Independent Institutions Per Capita, FY76

Category of Specialized Institutions

Table B-32 State and Local Appropriations, E&G Revenues, and E&G Expenditures Per Student by Category of Independent "Other Professional and Specialized Institutions," FY76

Table B–1.–Enrollment distribution by type of public institution, FY76

	Major Doctoral	Comprehensive	General Baccalaureate	Two-Year	Health Professional	Other Professional
Alabama	27%	28%	7%	34%	0%	4%
Alaska	0	55	0	43	0	2
Arizona	46	9	0	46	0	0
Arkansas	26	10	30	12	2	20
California	14	24	0	62	0	0
Colorado	43	10	18	24	1	4
Connecticut	29	18	0	33	1	19
Delaware	72	0	8	20	0	0
D.C.	0	53	0	0	0	47
Florida	30	13	2	55	0	0
Georgia	32	23	4	25	2	14
Hawaii	52	0	4	42	0	0
Idaho	29	23	35	12	0	0
Illinois	29	22	0	47	1	0
Indiana	57	16	7	8	0	11
Iowa	55	11	0	34	0	00
Kansas	42	29	5	23	1	0
Kentucky	37	34	8	15	0	7
Louisiana	21	52	13	8	2	5
Maine	41	0	27	7	0	25
Maryland	25	13	18	37	4	4
Massachusetts	19	18	10	34	0	19
Michigan	40	15	8	36	0	2
Minnesota	43	25	7	19	1	4
Mississippi	38	3	4	38	1	16
Missouri	26	35	7	28	0	4
Montana	34	35	0	8	0	23
Nebraska	39	30	1	20	2	7
Nevada	0	56	0	44	0	0
New Hampshire	54	14	0	18	0	14
New Jersey	15	23	7	35	1	20
New Mexico	70	14	5	11	0	0
New York	14	35	4	42	1	4
North Carolina	26	20	7	42	0	6
North Dakota	31	27	8	25	0	10
Ohio	61	13	1	25	0	0
Oklahoma	39	15	10	26	2	8
Oregon	33	11	6	44	2	5
Pennsylvania	36	11	3	30	0	20
Rhode Island	53	0	0	24	0	23
South Carolina	35	7	12	40	2	4
South Dakota	0	62	4	0	0	33
Tennessee	39	32	7	20	2	0
Texas	31	26	0	37	1	4
Utah	59	0	21	20	0	0
Vermont	64	0	25	11	0	0
Virginia	33	21	7	34	0	4
Washington	31	14	2	53	0	0
West Virginia	34	16	22	15	0	14
Wisconsin	33	33	4	30	0	0
Wyoming	59	0	0	41	0	0
U.S. Average	31	21	5	38	1	6

Table B-2.--Proportion of total headcount enrollments at public institutions from out-of-state, 1975-76. First-time and total out-of-state

	First-Time Students from Out-of-State	Total Students from Out-of-State
Alabama	12%	14%
Alaska	1	4
Arizona	26	31
Arkansas	10	13
California	11	12
Colorado	27	26
Connecticut	6	10
Delaware	21	24
D.C.	28	32
Florida	10	11
Georgia	13	16
Hawaii	13	11
Idaho	20	24
Illinois	6	7
Indiana	12	14
Iowa	9	15
Kansas	12	15
Kentucky	12	13
Louisiana	9	12
Maine	13	17
Maryland	15	9
Massachusetts	6	7
Michigan	9	12
Minnesota	8	13
Mississippi	7	10
Missouri	8	11
Montana	12	18
Nebraska	11	15
Nevada	8	19
New Hampshire	28	36
New Jersey	4	5
New Mexico	19	23
New York	2	3
North Carolina	10	12
North Dakota	15	18
Ohio	6	8
Oklahoma	15	17
Oregon	9	17
Pennsylvania	4	6
Rhode Island	16	15
South Carolina	10	10
South Dakota	13	13
Tennessee	11	9
Texas	8	10
Utah	15	18
Vermont	28	30
Virginia	17	21
Washington	5	11
West Virginia	18	19
Wisconsin	7	10
Wyoming	27	29
U.S. Average	10	12

Table B-3.—State and local proportion of appropriations at public institutions, FY76. Percentage and dollars per student

	Major Doctoral				Comprehensive				General Baccalaureate			
	State		Local		State		Local		State		Local	
Alabama	98%	$2,478	2%	$48	100%	$2,989	0%	$ 0	99%	$1,236	1%	$ 14
Alaska	0	0	0	0	100	9,052	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	100	2,332	0	2	100	1,574	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arkansas	100	2,874	0	0	100	1,395	0	0	100	1,508	0	0
California	100	3,879	0	0	100	2,279	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colorado	100	1,554	0	0	100	1,054	0	0	100	1,234	0	0
Connecticut	100	2,629	0	0	100	1,048	0	0	0	0	0	0
Delaware	100	1,668	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	2,554	0	0
D.C.	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	3,858	0	0	0	0
Florida	100	3,096	0	0	100	2,390	0	0	100	2,207	0	0
Georgia	98	2,721	2	66	100	1,172	0	0	100	1,455	0	0
Hawaii	99	3,201	1	45	0	0	0	0	100	2,523	0	0
Idaho	100	3,476	0	0	100	3,000	0	0	100	1,673	0	0
Illinois	100	2,885	0	0	100	2,087	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indiana	100	2,263	0	0	100	2,490	0	0	100	1,410	0	0
Iowa	100	3,410	0	0	100	2,291	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kansas	100	2,162	0	0	98	1,718	2	35	54	440	46	369
Kentucky	99	3,410	1	45	100	1,827	0	0	100	1,880	0	0
Louisiana	100	1,728	0	0	100	1,466	0	3	98	1,413	2	25
Maine	100	2,077	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	1,525	0	0
Maryland	98	2,000	2	31	100	1,434	0	0	100	1,341	0	0
Massachusetts	100	2,881	0	0	100	1,561	0	0	100	1,777	0	0
Michigan	100	2,550	0	0	100	1,635	0	0	100	1,660	0	0
Minnesota	100	2,736	0	0	100	1,607	0	0	100	2,172	0	0
Mississippi	98	2,106	2	51	99	1,370	1	26	100	1,184	0	0
Missouri	100	3,103	0	0	100	1,527	0	0	89	1,444	11	176
Montana	100	1,424	0	0	100	1,959	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	100	2,528	0	0	100	1,195	0	1	100	2,061	0	0
Nevada	0	0	0	0	100	2,528	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire	100	1,606	0	0	100	776	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	100	2,960	0	0	100	1,348	0	0	100	1,664	0	0
New Mexico	99	1,773	1	24	99	2,082	1	23	100	2,311	0	0
New York	99	4,060	1	53	68	2,028	32	933	85	2,172	15	377
North Carolina	100	3,207	0	0	100	1,722	0	0	100	1,621	0	0
North Dakota	100	2,173	0	0	100	2,408	0	0	100	1,406	0	0
Ohio	95	1,776	5	92	100	1,457	0	0	100	2,387	0	0
Oklahoma	100	1,510	0	0	100	1,021	0	0	100	1,060	0	0
Oregon	98	1,777	2	45	100	1,430	0	0	100	1,493	0	0
Pennsylvania	100	2,634	0	0	100	2,094	0	0	100	1,836	0	0
Rhode Island	100	2,262	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	100	2,728	0	0	100	2,332	0	0	100	1,571	0	0
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	100	1,906	0	0	100	1,738	0	0
Tennessee	99	1,826	1	19	100	1,523	0	0	100	1,491	0	0
Texas	100	2,320	0	0	100	1,583	0	3	0	0	0	0
Utah	100	2,301	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	1,369	0	0
Vermont	98	1,372	2	25	0	0	0	0	100	855	0	0
Virginia	100	2,533	0	0	100	1,250	0	0	100	1,444	0	0
Washington	100	3,235	0	0	100	2,118	0	0	100	2,640	0	0
West Virginia	100	2,074	0	0	100	1,597	0	0	100	1,681	0	0
Wisconsin	100	3,366	0	0	100	1,942	0	0	100	2,991	0	0
Wyoming	100	3,275	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
U.S. Average	99%	$2,612	1%	$15	94%	$1,876	6%	$ 124	98%	$1,603	2%	$ 32

Table B-3, *continued*

	Two-Year				Health Professional				Other Professional			
	State		Local		State		Local		State		Loc	
Alabama	100%	$ 736	0%	$ 1	0%	$ 0	0%	$ 0	100%	$ 1,779	0%	$
Alaska	0	4,523	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	4,028	0	
Arizona	46	581	54	671	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Arkansas	93	1,304	7	99	100	14,622	0	0	100	1,486	0	
California	48	788	52	865	100	13,213	0	0	86	2,172	14	
Colorado	87	1,038	13	153	100	18,386	0	0	100	1,718	0	
Connecticut	100	1,069	0	0	100	40,311	0	0	100	1,275	0	
Delaware	100	2,330	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
D C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	
Florida	100	1,312	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Georgia	94	865	6	60	100	12,866	0	0	100	2,116	0	
Hawaii	100	1,253	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Idaho	77	1,593	23	481	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Illinois	54	698	46	597	100	16,868	0	0	0	0	0	
Indiana	99	1,199	1	8	0	0	0	0	99	2,172	1	
Iowa	83	1,402	17	293	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Kansas	45	593	55	727	100	20,141	0	0	0	0	0	
Kentucky	100	774	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	2,030	0	
Louisiana	100	1,078	0	0	100	12,620	0	0	99	1,593	1	
Maine	100	2,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	1,512	0	
Maryland	56	847	44	654	100	10,332	0	0	100	1,789	0	
Massachusetts	92	822	8	74	0	0	0	0	100	1,636	0	
Michigan	65	829	35	447	0	0	0	0	100	2,286	0	
Minnesota	100	1,339	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	1,629	0	
Mississippi	75	883	25	300	100	18,109	0	0	100	1,441	0	
Missouri	54	494	46	428	0	0	0	0	99	3,366	1	
Montana	61	765	39	486	0	0	0	0	100	1,892	0	
Nebraska	60	1,222	40	804	100	17,604	0	0	100	1,659	0	
Nevada	100	725	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
New Hampshire	100	1,243	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	856	0	
New Jersey	44	561	56	708	94	38,463	6	2,455	100	1,311	0	
New Mexico	54	648	46	556	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
New York	58	986	42	729	100	18,421	0	63	69	2,204	31	
North Carolina	88	1,457	12	198	0	0	0	0	100	1,649	0	
North Dakota	93	1,033	7	73	0	0	0	0	100	2,037	0	
Ohio	78	886	22	254	0	0	0	0	100	28,331	0	
Oklahoma	85	765	15	139	100	8,106	0	0	100	1,161	0	
Oregon	52	806	48	732	100	20,592	0	0	100	1,750	0	
Pennsylvania	69	670	31	307	0	0	0	0	100	2,369	0	
Rhode Island	100	1,673	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	2,230	0	
South Carolina	84	672	16	124	100	20,754	0	0	100	2,290	0	
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	1,437	0	
Tennessee	100	1,024	0	0	99	8,783	1	53	0	0	0	
Texas	82	997	18	221	100	29,763	0	0	100	2,102	0	
Utah	100	1,168	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Vermont	100	1,117	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Virginia	100	1,077	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	1,430	0	
Washington	99	1,200	1	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
West Virginia	100	777	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	1,763	0	
Wisconsin	39	905	61	1,416	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Wyoming	64	1,380	36	790	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
U.S. Average	**65%**	**$ 907**	**35%**	**$ 491**	**100%**	**$17,293**	**0%**	**$ 83**	**94%**	**$ 1,837**	**6%**	**$**

Table B-4.—Governmental grants and contracts at public institutions by source of funds (Federal, state and local), FY76. Dollars per student

	Major Doctoral			Comprehensive			General Baccalaureate			Two-Year		
	Federal	State	Local	Federal	State	Local	Federal	State	Local	Federal	State	Local
Alabama	$ 520	$160	$ 3	$1,279	$ 163	$33	$ 3	$ 18	$ 0	$167	$ 5	$ 2
Alaska	0	0	0	202	6,433	0	0	0	0	101	2,720	0
Arizona	601	23	7	221	70	1	0	0	0	148	50	1
Arkansas	453	147	0	87	3	0	406	10	0	567	11	4
California	1,947	180	27	107	18	19	0	0	0	65	21	4
Colorado	949	72	5	179	30	1	216	36	48	240	50	44
Connecticut	496	92	4	69	7	0	0	0	0	96	6	0
Delaware	417	48	0	0	0	0	741	0	2	209	16	0
D.C.	0	0	0	725	0	33	0	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	891	75	6	186	63	15	1,140	0	0	145	27	3
Georgia	523	122	15	151	17	11	576	97	2	139	28	3
Hawaii	1,422	37	3	0	0	0	567	4	1	277	0	8
Idaho	420	181	0	374	101	3	157	245	9	152	37	3
Illinois	671	84	0	193	59	14	0	0	0	97	47	6
Indiana	663	92	8	847	90	9	159	124	19	26	19	27
Iowa	1,159	49	0	167	9	0	0	0	0	271	54	1
Kansas	547	28	0	221	40	1	157	4	46	56	56	72
Kentucky	901	316	2	165	51	0	495	35	1	0	0	0
Louisiana	243	84	0	162	60	6	281	16	0	140	3	0
Maine	896	134	0	0	0	0	807	146	0	20	5	0
Maryland	635	33	16	183	33	12	318	31	3	107	23	26
Massachusetts	568	58	11	64	25	2	198	15	9	150	28	0
Michigan	1,050	56	38	156	27	14	217	25	0	148	27	9
Minnesota	1,309	88	6	164	5	1	227	37	0	178	9	3
Mississippi	446	129	86	33	85	0	438	20	0	93	30	1
Missouri	703	81	0	126	10	4	406	20	0	164	26	5
Montana	317	109	10	668	109	2	0	0	0	285	57	0
Nebraska	498	58	38	251	36	16	6	0	0	80	106	0
Nevada	0	0	0	621	96	11	0	0	0	43	74	0
New Hampshire	837	104	4	225	10	0	0	0	0	132	60	5
New Jersey	524	79	5	159	20	0	130	40	0	162	67	10
New Mexico	877	62	10	960	19	0	811	103	0	191	11	0
New York	688	136	51	203	56	43	132	60	22	89	26	5
North Carolina	1,251	94	0	329	60	10	593	13	0	129	14	2
North Dakota	1,260	0	0	334	30	0	233	56	0	231	72	0
Ohio	444	63	12	207	23	2	1,864	127	0	78	45	2
Oklahoma	369	63	0	60	14	0	323	15	0	122	9	4
Oregon	1,105	73	10	386	49	33	252	91	0	226	44	10
Pennsylvania	983	237	54	88	66	0	287	76	0	196	22	19
Rhode Island	1,181	129	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	69	53	0
South Carolina	328	49	7	365	17	0	152	1	12	227	141	0
South Dakota	0	0	0	537	28	0	368	0	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	460	86	32	318	92	2	151	14	0	124	29	7
Texas	429	72	3	234	66	2	0	0	0	96	45	5
Utah	1,715	124	12	0	0	0	269	211	3	311	121	7
Vermont	1,509	188	0	0	0	0	392	25	0	98	8	0
Virginia	892	67	4	75	28	2	276	36	3	223	1	0
Washington	2,007	102	25	208	54	3	406	34	0	152	28	11
West Virginia	478	121	0	194	18	0	265	41	0	124	13	0
Wisconsin	1,709	7	5	209	5	1	293	2	5	140	1	17
Wyoming	944	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	89	63	12
U.S. Average	$ 884	$ 94	$15	$ 226	$ 57	$13	$ 306	$ 47	$ 7	$119	$ 34	$ 7

Table B-4, *continued*

	Health Professional			Other Professional			Total		
	Federal	State	Local	Federal	State	Local	Federal	State	Lo
Alabama	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 178	$ 16	$ 0	$ 562	$ 92	$
Alaska	0	0	0	98	2,648	0	157	4,212	
Arizona	0	0	0	0	0	0	360	39	
Arkansas	6,562	532	0	351	15	0	519	58	
California	13,277	223	1,711	3	0	15	386	43	
Colorado	14,011	0	0	642	29	7	720	53	
Connecticut	12,639	218	0	120	20	6	311	35	
Delaware	0	0	0	0	0	0	401	38	
D.C.	0	0	0	837	0	28	777	0	
Florida	0	0	0	0	0	0	400	45	
Georgia	2,935	1,374	0	992	58	26	456	89	
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	0	0	888	20	
Idaho	0	0	0	0	0	0	285	168	
Illinois	4,078	213	0	0	0	0	336	63	
Indiana	0	0	0	103	109	8	541	90	
Iowa	0	0	0	0	0	0	746	46	
Kansas	10,297	0	1,115	0	0	0	438	36	
Kentucky	0	0	0	481	0	0	457	136	
Louisana	3,860	2,456	0	167	19	0	257	94	
Maine	0	0	0	687	65	0	760	111	
Maryland	5,048	179	0	1,130	29	23	504	34	
Massachusetts	0	0	0	187	20	22	224	30	
Michigan	0	0	0	382	195	0	516	41	
Minnesota	18,129	55	0	378	37	0	800	46	
Mississippi	9,174	682	0	1,038	0	0	515	74	
Missouri	0	0	0	769	38	0	330	35	
Montana	0	0	0	430	8	68	463	82	
Nebraska	6,765	717	504	92	16	45	452	73	
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0	0	312	86	
New Hampshire	0	0	0	179	0	101	530	66	
New Jersey	8,865	2,332	0	189	16	7	286	63	
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	809	52	
New York	5,969	222	903	169	37	43	301	56	
North Carolina	0	0	0	283	42	5	497	45	
North Dakota	0	0	0	412	20	0	591	32	
Ohio	0	0	0	14,144	0	0	348	54	
Oklahoma	4,508	290	11	312	1	2	326	36	
Oregon	7,913	150	36	398	93	19	667	61	
Pennsylvania	0	0	0	241	22	2	475	104	
Rhode Island	0	0	0	159	91	4	679	102	
South Carolina	5,809	8	0	109	251	0	380	84	
South Dakota	0	0	0	526	19	1	526	24	
Tennessee	6,867	1,362	167	0	0	0	452	97	
Texas	9,912	1,664	288	302	44	4	351	76	
Utah	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,135	142	
Vermont	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,075	128	
Virginia	0	0	0	369	59	124	423	33	
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	744	58	
West Virginia	0	0	0	112	50	10	284	62	
Wisconsin	0	0	0	0	0	0	682	4	
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0	593	26	
U.S. Average	$ 7,407	$ 648	$ 374	$ 361	$ 38	$ 14	$ 445	$ 62	$

Table B-5.--State and local appropriations, E&G revenues, and E&G expenditures per student, at public "other professional and specialized institutions," by category, FY76.

	Specialized Education Schools			Specialized Health Schools			Specialized Engineering Schools			All Other Specialized Schools		
	S&L App.	E&G Rev.	E&G Exp.	S&L App.	E&G Rev.	E&G Exp.	S&L App.	E&G Rev.	E&G Exp.	S&L App.	E&G Rev.	E&L Exp.
Alabama	$1,779	$2,550	$2,332	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –
Alaska	4,028	7,904	7,808	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Arizona	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Arkansas	1,486	2,353	2,317	14,622	26,564	23,012	–	–	–	–	–	–
California	–	–	–	13,213	35,312	31,090	6,153	7,946	7,946	1,996	3,127	3,063
Colorado	1,487	2,507	2,507	18,388	40,948	31,128	1,991	4,973	5,052	–	–	–
Connecticut	1,275	2,007	1,662	40,311	56,773	51,698	–	–	–	–	–	–
Delaware	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
D.C.	3,424	4,530	4,446	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Florida	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Georgia	1,679	2,923	2,982	12,866	19,760	14,486	2,388	5,402	5,401	–	–	–
Hawaii	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Idaho	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Illinois	–	–	–	16,868	24,465	22,460	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indiana	2,197	3,412	3,245	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iowa	–	–	–	20,141	36,705	30,469	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kansas	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kentucky	2,030	3,394	2,840	–	–	–	–	–	–	847	1,020	783
Louisiana	1,645	2,325	2,179	12,620	23,314	23,055	–	–	–	1,223	2,542	2,315
Maine	1,492	3,157	3,067	–	–	–	2,411	4,191	3,866	–	–	–
Maryland	1,789	4,067	3,896	10,332	18,697	13,426	–	–	–	1,375	1,733	1,733
Massachusetts	1,058	1,695	1,486	51,331	61,933	51,159	3,649	4,459	4,172	–	–	–
Michigan	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,286	4,078	3,985	–	–	–
Minnesota	1,629	2,660	2,682	–	32,573	46,452	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mississippi	1,441	3,270	3,224	18,109	31,851	22,781	–	–	–	–	–	–

Table B-5, *continued*

	Specialized Education Schools			Specialized Health Schools			Specialized Engineering Schools			All Other Specialized Schools		
	S&L App.	E&G Rev.	E&G Exp.	S&L App.	E&G Rev.	E&G Exp.	S&L App.	E&G Rev.	E&G Exp.	S&L App.	E&G Rev.	E&L Exp.
Missouri	2,012	2,905	2,907	–	–	–	3,665	6,103	5,886	–	–	
Montana	1,765	2,649	2,651	–	–	–	2,561	4,518	4,616	–	–	
Nebraska	1,659	2,462	2,463	17,604	30,791	24,841	–	–	–			
Nevada	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–			
New Hampshire	856	2,400	2,317	–	–	–	–	–	–			
New Jersey	1,101	2,002	1,995	40,918	60,098	42,849	2,756	3,927	3,802			
New Mexico	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
New York	2,802	3,849	3,798	18,722	32,129	23,643	4,843	5,471	5,855	3,037	3,789	3,751
North Carolina	1,530	2,791	2,722	–	–	–		–		4,768	7,116	7,116
North Dakota	2,037	3,014	2,789	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
O[illegible]	–	–	–	28,331	81,059	60,558	–	–	–			
[illegible]ahoma	999	1,613	1,605	8,448	15,482	15,543	–		–			
Oregon	1,535	2,977	2,852	20,592	33,578	23,949	2,080	3,037	3,057			
Pennsylvania	2,329	3,512	3,533	5,846	37,429	37,354	4,137	5,357	5,357			
Rhode Island	2,230	3,239	3,260	–	–	–	–	–	–			
South Carolina	2,290	3,430	3,333	20,754	28,558	24,147	–	–	–			
South Dakota	1,303	2,958	2,898		–		1,864	3,585	3,626			
Tennessee	–	–	–	8,836	21,513	20,289	–	–	–			
Texas	1,847	3,404	2,856	18,030	29,938	24,559	5,959	7,239	6,072	–	–	
Utah	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–			
Vermont												
Virginia	1,430	2,918	2,825	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
Washington												
West Virginia	1,763	2,212	2,134		–	–						
Wisconsin	–			–	–	–	–	–				
Wyoming	–			–		–	–	–		–		
U.S. Average	**1,710**	**2,816**	**2,704**	**16,488**	**29,656**	**24,485**	**2,657**	**4,807**	**4,740**	**2,634**	**3,477**	**3,418**

Table B-6.—Enrollment distribution by category of independent institution, 1975-76

	Major Doctoral	Comprehensive	General Baccalaureate	Two-Year	Health Professional	Other Professional
Alabama	0%	37%	44%	16%	0%	3%
Alaska	0	0	62	38	0	0
Arizona	0	0	21	3	0	76
Arkansas	0	0	57	8	0	35
California	26	35	16	2	3	19
Colorado	54	0	31	0	0	15
Connecticut	23	59	12	4	0	3
Delaware	0	0	14	86	0	0
D.C.	91	0	3	0	0	6
Florida	26	19	27	2	0	26
Georgia	24	3	57	11	0	6
Hawaii	0	0	78	0	0	22
Idaho	0	0	24	76	0	0
Illinois	32	15	33	5	1	15
Indiana	18	24	39	4	0	14
Iowa	0	15	64	7	0	13
Kansas	0	0	84	13	0	3
Kentucky	0	4	66	9	0	21
Louisiana	45	19	28	0	0	7
Maine	0	0	65	3	0	32
Maryland	30	13	30	5	0	21
Massachusetts	39	23	16	10	0	12
Michigan	11	5	48	8	0	28
Minnesota	0	3	66	4	0	27
Mississippi	0	26	52	13	0	9
Missouri	30	0	40	3	0	27
Montana	0	0	100	0	0	0
Nebraska	0	37	56	3	0	5
Nevada	0	0	100	0	0	0
New Hampshire	27	6	38	4	0	26
New Jersey	11	40	25	9	0	15
New Mexico	0	0	98	0	0	2
New York	30	22	23	6	0	19
North Carolina	18	9	57	14	0	2
North Dakota	0	0	69	24	0	8
Ohio	9	24	48	4	0	15
Oklahoma	0	40	43	14	0	4
Oregon	0	39	37	3	0	21
Pennsylvania	18	19	45	3	2	12
Rhode Island	24	16	13	0	0	48
South Carolina	0	31	52	14	0	4
South Dakota	0	0	56	5	0	39
Tennessee	17	3	58	4	2	15
Texas	28	27	31	2	1	11
Utah	89	0	7	4	0	0
Vermont	0	33	38	12	0	17
Virginia	0	25	59	5	0	12
Washington	0	67	28	0	0	5
West Virginia	0	0	75	12	0	13
Wisconsin	33	0	44	2	2	18
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0
U.S. Average	**24**	**20**	**34**	**6**	**1**	**15**

Table B-7.—Proportion of total headcount enrollment at independent institutions from out-of-state, 1975–76. First-time and total out-of-state

	First-Time Students from Out-of-State	Total Students from Out-of-State
Alabama	31%	35%
Alaska	23	40
Arizona	6	21
Arkansas	37	41
California	28	28
Colorado	64	58
Connecticut	40	34
Delaware	83	50
D.C	60	80
Florida	59	51
Georgia	39	46
Hawaii	60	58
Idaho	64	63
Illinois	24	28
Indiana	44	47
Iowa	40	41
Kansas	45	42
Kentucky	39	35
Louisiana	49	41
Maine	54	61
Maryland	40	30
Massachusetts	42	41
Michigan	23	24
Minnesota	34	35
Mississippi	26	22
Missouri	45	37
Montana	44	40
Nebraska	47	46
Nevada	83	84
New Hampshire	70	67
New Jersey	23	39
New Mexico	23	23
New York	24	22
North Carolina	44	46
North Dakota	39	38
Ohio	33	35
Oklahoma	37	33
Oregon	55	50
Pennsylvania	33	31
Rhode Island	58	45
South Carolina	29	32
South Dakota	55	52
Tennessee	54	58
Texas	30	28
Utah	63	62
Vermont	75	77
Virginia	49	44
Washington	38	32
West Virginia	45	22
Wisconsin	42	37
Wyoming		
U.S. Average	38	36

Table B-8.—FTE enrollment by category of independent institution per 1,000 population, 1975-7(
Enrollment and Index

	Major Doctoral		Comprehensive		General Baccalaureate		Two-Year		Health Professional		Other Profession	
		Index		*Index*		*Index*		*Index*		*Index*		*I*
Alabama	0.0	0	1.8	99	2.1	69	0.8	144	0.0	0	0.2	
Alaska	0.0	0	0.0	0	1.1	36	0.7	126	0.0	0	0.0	
Arizona	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.4	14	0.1	11	0.0	0	1.5	1
Arkansas	0.0	0	0.0	0	2.4	78	0.3	59	0.0	0	1.4	1
California	1.6	74	2.2	122	1.0	32	0.1	23	0.2	343	1.2	
Colorado	2.4	111	0.0	0	1.4	47	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.7	
Connecticut	3.0	138	7.9	437	1.6	51	0.5	90	0.0	0	0.3	
Delaware	64.1	0	0.0	0	2.2	26	0.2	948	0.0	0	4.0	
D.C.	0.0	2,924	0.0	0	0.8	71	5.0	31	0.0	0	0.0	
Florida	1.5	68	1.1	62	1.6	52	0.1	22	0.0	0	1.5	1
Georgia	1.3	61	0.2	10	3.2	106	0.6	116	0.0	0	0.3	
Hawaii	0.0	0	0.0	0	1.8	60	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.5	
Idaho	0.0	0	0.0	0	2.2	71	6.8	1,288	0.0	0	0.0	
Illinois	3.2	144	1.5	83	3.3	107	0.5	94	0.1	185	1.5	1
Indiana	1.6	72	2.2	120	3.4	113	0.4	69	0.0	0	1.3	
Iowa	0.0	0	1.8	100	7.6	249	0.9	162	0.0	0	1.6	1
Kansas	0.0	0	0.0	0	4.4	144	0.7	125	0.0	0	0.2	
Kentucky	0.0	0	0.2	12	3.3	109	0.4	80	0.0	0	1.0	
Louisiana	2.1	96	0.9	50	1.3	43	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.3	
Maine	0.0	0	0.0	0	5.4	177	0.3	54	0.0	0	2.6	1
Maryland	1.5	71	0.7	38	1.6	51	0.3	49	0.0	0	1.1	
Massachusetts	11.2	509	6.6	366	4.7	154	2.9	539	0.0	0	3.4	
Michigan	0.6	28	0.3	14	2.7	88	0.5	86	0.0	0	1.5	1
Minnesota	0.0	0	0.3	16	5.7	188	0.4	67	0.0	0	2.3	1
Mississippi	0.0	0	0.9	52	1.9	61	0.5	86	0.0	0	0.3	
Missouri	3.3	149	0.0	0	4.3	140	0.3	61	0.0	0	3.0	
Montana	0.0	0	0.0	0	3.2	105	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	
Nebraska	0.0	0	2.8	156	4.3	142	0.2	40	0.0	0	0.4	
Nevada	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.2	8	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	
New Hampshire	4.9	223	1.1	60	6.9	227	0.7	125	0.0	0	4.7	
New Jersey	0.8	36	2.8	155	1.7	57	0.6	117	0.0	0	1.1	
New Mexico	0.0	0	0.0	0	2.4	80	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.1	
New York	4.9	224	3.6	200	3.9	127	1.0	187	0.1	128	3.1	
North Carolina	1.6	73	0.8	44	5.0	164	1.2	230	0.0	0	0.2	
North Dakota	0.0	0	0.0	0	1.9	62	0.7	123	0.0	0	0.2	
Ohio	0.7	34	1.8	102	3.8	123	0.3	55	0.0	0	1.1	
Oklahoma	0.0	0	2.6	146	2.8	93	0.9	169	0.0	0	0.3	
Oregon	0.0	0	2.4	132	2.3	74	0.2	31	0.0	0	1.3	
Pennsylvania	2.3	106	2.4	135	5.6	185	0.4	78	0.3	472	1.6	
Rhode Island	7.0	320	4.6	257	3.7	122	0.0	0	0.0	0	14.3	1,4
South Carolina	0.0	0	2.5	139	4.3	140	1.1	213	0.0	0	0.3	
South Dakota	0.0	0	0.0	0	6.4	209	0.6	109	0.0	0	4.4	
Tennessee	1.6	74	0.3	18	5.4	177	0.4	78	0.2	348	1.4	
Texas	1.6	72	1.5	84	1.8	58	0.1	22	0.1	119	0.6	
Utah	19.5	891	0.0	0	1.6	52	0.9	173	0.0	0	0.0	
Vermont	0.0	0	7.7	428	9.1	298	2.8	538	0.0	0	4.0	
Virginia	0.0	0	1.3	73	3.1	103	0.2	47	0.0	0	0.6	
Washington	0.0	0	4.0	221	1.6	53	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.3	
West Virginia	0.0	0	0.0	0	3.7	121	0.6	114	0.0	0	0.6	
Wisconsin	1.9	85	0.0	0	2.5	81	1.1	21	0.1	233	1.0	
Wyoming	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	
U.S. Average	**6.0**		**2.3**		**3.2**		**0.9**		**0.1**		**1.7**	

Numbers in parentheses are indexes with U.S. average = 10

Table B-9.—State and local appropriations to independent institutions per capita, FY76. Dollars and Index

	Major Doctoral		Comprehensive		General Baccalaureate		Two-Year		Health Professional		Other Professional	
		Index		*Index*		*Index*		*Index*		*Index*		*Index*
Alabama	$.0	0	$.34	294	$.32	288	$.14	507	$.0	0	$.0	0
Alaska	.0	0	0	0	.35	309	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0
Arizona	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0
Arkansas	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0
California	.0	0	.0	0	.02	13	.0	4	.0	0	.0	0
Colorado	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0
Connecticut	.0	0	.28	245	.09	77	.0	0	.0	0	.03	18
Delaware	0	0	0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0
D.C.	0	0	0	0	0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0
Florida	50	166	0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	2
Georgia	0	0	.0	0	.0	0	0	0	.0	0	.0	0
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.0	0	.0	0
Idaho	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0
Illinois	26	89	.06	55	.23	206	.03	100	.18	147	.10	66
Indiana	0	0	0	0	.08	69	.0	0	.0	0	.01	5
Iowa	0	0	0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.26	172
Kansas	0	0	0	0	0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0
Kentucky	0	0	0	0	0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0
Louisiana	16	53	0	0	13	114	0	0	.0	0	0	0
Maine	0	0	0	0	0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.03	19
Maryland	37	124	0	0	17	150	07	259	0	0	.12	76
Massachusetts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.02	13
Michigan	13	44	0	0	07	66	0	0	0	0	.06	38
Minnesota	0	0	0	0	28	254	0	11	.0	0	0	0
Mississippi	0	0	0	0	0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0
Missouri	0	0	0	0	0	0	.0	0	0	0	.0	0
Montana	0	0	0	0	0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0
Nebraska	0	0	0	0	0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.0	0	.0	0
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	.0	0	0	0	.0	0
New Jersey	0	0	47	415	14	125	47	1,722	0	0	19	126
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.0	0
New York	1.73	580	72	633	60	536	.03	122	.16	135	.77	509
North Carolina	0	0	.25	219	.15	138	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.0	0
Ohio	47	158	.0	0	.04	38	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0
Oklahoma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.0	0	.0	0
Oregon	.0	0	19	168	.14	121	.01	41	.0	0	.02	15
Pennsylvania	1.35	454	26	229	.19	173	.04	144	74	622	.61	401
Rhode Island	.76	253	0	0	0	0	.0	0	0	0	.0	0
South Carolina	0	0	0	0	0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0
South Dakota	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0
Tennessee	0	0	0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.06	41
Texas	0	0	0	0	0	0	.0	0	.75	629	.33	216
Utah	0	0	.0	0	.0	0	0	0	0	0	.0	0
Vermont	.0	0	0	0	.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	.0	0	.0	0	02	15	0	0	.0	0	.19	122
Washington	.0	0	0	0	0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0
West Virginia	.0	0	.0	0	0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.72	470
Wisconsin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	54	456	0	0
Wyoming	.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.0	0	.0	0
U.S. Average	.64		.32		.18		.09		.47		.21	

Table B-10.—State and local appropriations per FTE student at independent institutions, FY76. Dollars per student and Index

	Major Doctoral		Comprehensive		General Baccalaureate		Two-Year		Health Professional		Other Profession	
		Index		*Index*		*Index*		*Index*		*Index*		*I*
Alabama	$ 0	0	$188	298	$163	419	$181	361	$ 0	0	$ 0	
Alaska	0	0	0	0	316	864	0	0	0	0	0	
Arizona	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
California	0	0	0	0	16	44	13	25	0	0	0	
Colorado	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Connecticut	0	0	35	56	56	152	0	0	0	0	79	
Delaware	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
D.C.	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Florida	332	244	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	
Georgia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Idaho	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Illinois	84	62	42	67	71	195	54	108	1,758	80	68	
Indiana	0	0	0	0	23	62	0	0	0	0	7	
Iowa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	168	1
Kansas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Kentucky	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Louisiana	76	56	0	0	98	269	0	0	0	0	0	
Maine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	
Maryland	240	177	0	0	108	296	268	536	0	0	107	
Massachusetts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	
Michigan	216	159	0	0	28	76	1	3	0	0	38	
Minnesota	0	0	0	0	50	136	10	21	0	0	0	
Mississippi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Table B-10, *continued*

	Major Doctoral		Comprehensive		General Baccalaureate		Two-Year		Health Professional		Other Professional	
Missouri	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	0	0	170	269	80	220	749	1,496	0	0	178	163
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New York	352	259	201	318	155	425	34	69	2,330	106	253	232
North Carolina	0	0	317	502	31	85	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ohio	639	470	0	0	11	31	0	1	0	0	0	0
Oklahoma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	0	0	80	127	61	166	68	137	0	0	19	17
Pennsylvania	581	428	107	170	35	94	95	189	2,901	132	388	355
Rhode Island	108	79	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45	42
Texas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,649	529	507	465
Utah	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vermont	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	0	0	0	0	6	16	0	0	0	0	299	274
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Virginia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,111	1,018
Wisconsin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,309	196	0	0
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
U.S. Average	136		63		37		50		2,204		109	

Table B–11.—State and local proportion of appropriations at independent institutions, FY 78: Percentage and dollars per student

	Major Doctoral				Comprehensive				General Baccalaureate			
	State		Local		State		Local		State		Local	
Alabama	0%	$ 0	0%	$0	100%	$188	0%	$0	100%	$153	0%	$ 0
Alaska	0	0	0	0	0	.0	0	0	100	316	0	0
Arizona	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	16	0	0
Colorado	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Connecticut	0	0	0	0	100	35	0	0	100	56	0	0
Delaware	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D.C.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	100	332	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0
Georgia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	C
Idaho	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	C
Illinois	100	84	0	0	100	42	0	0	100	71	0	C
Indiana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	23	0	0
Iowa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	C
Kansas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	C
Kentucky	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	C
Louisiana	100	76	0	0	0	0	0	0	39	38	61	6C
Maine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	C
Maryland	100	240	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	108	0	C
Massachusetts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	C
Michigan	100	216	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	28	0	C
Minnesota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	50	0	C
Mississippi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	C
Missouri	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	C
Montana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	C
Nebraska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	C
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	C
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	C
New Jersey	0	0	0	0	100	170	0	0	100	80	0	C
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	C	0	0	0	0	0	C
New York	100	351	0	1	100	201	0	0	100	155	0	C
North Carolina	0	0	0	0	100	317	0	0	100	31	0	C
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	C
Ohio	100	639	0	0	0	0	0	0	99	11	1	C
Oklahoma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	C
Oregon	0	0	0	0	100	80	0	0	100	61	0	C
Pennsylvania	100	581	0	0	100	107	0	0	100	35	0	C
Rhode Island	100	108	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	C
South Carolina	0	0	0	0	0	0	.0	0	0	0	0	C
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	C
Tennessee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	C
Texas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	C
Utah	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	C
Vermont	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	C
Virginia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	6	0	C
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	C
West Virginia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	C
Wisconsin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	C
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	C
U.S. Average	100%	$136	0%	$0	100%	$ 63	0%	$0	99%	$ 36	1%	$ C

able B-11, *continued*

	Two-Year				Health Professional				Other Professional			
	State		Local		State		Local		State		Local	
Alabama	100%	$181	0%	$ 0	0%	$ 0	0%	$0	0%	$ 0	0%	$
Alaska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Arizona	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
California	100	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	50	
Colorado	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Connecticut	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	79	0	
Delaware	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
D.C.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Florida	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	2	0	
Georgia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Idaho	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Illinois	100	54	0	0	100	1,758	0	0	72	49	28	
Indiana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	
Iowa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	168	0	
Kansas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Kentucky	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Louisiana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Maine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	11	0	
Maryland	100	268	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	107	0	
Massachusetts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	6	0	
Michigan	100	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	38	0	
Minnesota	100	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Mississippi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Missouri	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Montana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Nebraska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
New Jersey	54	403	46	346	0	0	0	0	100	178	0	
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
New York	100	34	0	0	100	2,330	0	0	97	246	3	
North Carolina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Ohio	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Oklahoma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Oregon	100	68	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	19	0	
Pennsylvania	100	95	0	0	100	2,901	0	0	100	386	0	
Rhode Island	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
South Carolina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Tennessee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	98	4
Texas	0	0	0	0	100	11,649	0	0	100	507	0	
Utah	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Vermont	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Virginia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	29
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
West Virginia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	1,111	0	
Wisconsin	0	0	0	0	100	4,309	0	0	100	0	0	
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
U.S. Average	12%	$ 38	28%	$ 14	100%	$2,204	0%	$0	94%	$ 102	6%	$

Table B-12.—Tuition revenues per student at independent institutions, FY76. Dollars per student and Index

	Major Doctoral		Comprehensive		General Baccalaureate		Two-Year		Health Professional		Other Professional	
		Index		Index		Index		Index		Index		Index
Alabama	$ 0	0	$1,534	61	$1,495	67	$1,225	81	$ 0	0	$1,203	58
Alaska	0	0	0	0	2,981	134	2,508	166	0	0	0	0
Arizona	0	0	0	0	1,422	64	1,217	80	0	0	1,887	82
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	1,450	65	961	63	0	0	980	48
California	3,596	116	2,898	114	2,465	111	1,467	97	2,881	104	2,159	105
Colorado	3,676	118	0	0	2,884	129	0	0	0	0	2,082	101
Connecticut	3,782	122	2,749	108	2,240	100	2,227	147	0	0	2,049	99
Delaware	0	0	0	0	2,047	92	1,565	103	0	0	0	0
D C	2,732	88	0	0	1,563	70	1,569	104	0	0	1,764	86
Florida	3,318	107	2,397	95	2,408	108	1,798	119	0	0	1,234	60
Georgia	2,732	88	2,287	90	1,802	81	1,240	82	0	0	1,840	89
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	1,724	77	0	0	0	0	1,561	76
Idaho	0	0	0	0	1,846	83	626	41	0	0	0	0
Illinois	3,305	106	2,293	90	2,494	112	1,930	127	3,046	110	1,913	93
Indiana	2,964	95	2,097	83	2,188	98	1,001	68	0	0	1,825	89
Iowa	0	0	2,898	114	2,368	106	1,436	95	0	0	2,249	109
Kansas	0	0	0	0	1,766	79	1,293	85	0	0	833	40
Kentucky	0	0	1,742	69	1,480	66	1,062	70	0	0	1,059	51
Louisiana	2,917	94	2,104	83	1,690	76	0	0	0	0	827	40
Maine	0	0	0	0	3,189	143	1,243	82	0	0	2,457	119
Maryland	3,027	97	2,016	79	2,500	112	1,360	90	0	0	2,295	111
Massachusetts	3,451	111	2,382	94	2,823	127	1,992	131	0	0	2,578	125
Michigan	2,387	77	2,715	107	2,069	93	1,333	88	0	0	1,998	97
Minnesota	0	0	2,272	90	2,508	112	1,821	120	0	0	1,593	77
Mississippi	0	0	1,273	50	1,644	74	1,001	66	0	0	1,146	56
Missouri	2,866	92	0	0	1,847	83	1,631	108	0	0	2,012	98
Montana	0	0	0	0	1,592	71	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	0	0	2,689	106	1,822	82	1,133	75	0	0	1,278	62
Nevada	0	0	0	0	1,326	59	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire	4,454	143	1,574	62	2,631	118	1,640	108	0	0	1,745	85
New Jersey	3,875	125	2,732	108	2,169	97	985	65	0	0	3,543	172
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	1,784	80	0	0	0	0	760	37
New York	3,524	113	2,959	117	2,502	112	1,845	122	3,545	128	2,720	132
North Carolina	2,748	88	2,379	94	1,812	81	1,346	89	0	0	524	25
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	1,576	71	965	64	0	0	992	48
Ohio	2,743	88	2,547	100	2,580	116	1,170	77	0	0	1,526	74
Oklahoma	0	0	1,621	64	1,374	62	871	58	0	0	1,089	53
Oregon	0	0	2,734	108	2,312	104	1,260	83	0	0	1,465	71
Pennsylvania	3,542	114	2,645	104	2,402	108	1,843	122	2,756	99	2,134	104
Rhode Island	3,642	117	2,061	81	2,151	96	0	0	0	0	1,527	74
South Carolina	0	0	1,555	61	1,807	81	1,124	74	0	0	1,131	55
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	1,952	88	1,683	111	0	0	1,857	90
Tennessee	3,017	97	2,074	82	1,792	80	985	65	2,065	74	1,707	83
Texas	2,025	65	1,907	75	1,614	72	957	63	1,105	40	1,133	55
Utah	771	25	0	0	1,300	58	1,175	78	0	0	0	0
Vermont	0	0	2,649	104	3,573	160	2,331	154	0	0	3,108	151
Virginia	0	0	2,513	99	2,245	101	1,764	116	0	0	1,686	82
Washington	0	0	2,391	94	2,430	109	0	0	0	0	1,377	67
West Virginia	0	0	0	0	2,088	94	816	54	0	0	1,885	91
Wisconsin	2,452	79	0	0	2,431	109	1,629	108	3,195	115	1,890	92
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
U.S. Average	3,112		2,537		2,231		1,518		2,775		2,063	

Table B-13.--Government grants and contracts per student at independent institutions, FY76. Dollars per student and Index

	Major Doctoral		Comprehensive		General Baccalaureate		Two-Year		Health Professional		Other Professional	
		Index		*Index*		*Index*		*Index*		*Index*		*Index*
Alabama	$ 0	0	$1,157	319	$ 952	335	$ 360	183	$ 0	0	$ 197	52
Alaska	0	0	0	0	438	154	778	394	0	0	0	0
Arizona	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,630	1,333	0	0	3	1
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	322	113	144	73	0	0	117	31
California	5,191	178	253	70	186	65	526	266	1,202	13	148	39
Colorado	1,362	47	0	0	107	38	0	0	0	0	361	95
Connecticut	6,193	213	317	87	258	91	168	85	0	0	159	42
Delaware	0	0	0	0	122	43	25	13	0	0	0	0
D.C	1,320	45	0	0	830	292	58	29	0	0	51	13
Florida	3,074	106	147	41	330	116	0	0	0	0	123	32
Georgia	2,872	99	1,811	500	687	242	62	31	0	0	345	91
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	188	66	0	0	0	0	435	114
Idaho	0	0	0	0	162	57	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illinois	2,656	91	244	67	193	68	453	229	5,916	65	150	39
Indiana	784	27	293	81	239	84	13	7	0	0	293	77
Iowa	0	0	422	117	229	81	95	48	0	0	345	91
Kansas	0	0	0	0	241	85	216	110	0	0	0	0
Kentucky	0	0	271	75	246	87	1,025	519	0	0	184	48
Louisiana	2,944	101	210	58	509	179	0	0	0	0	45	12
Maine	0	0	0	0	210	74	0	0	0	0	337	89
Maryland	9,800	336	450	124	201	71	680	345	0	0	249	65
Massachusetts	3,082	106	304	84	181	64	130	66	0	0	213	56
Michigan	976	34	109	30	237	83	154	78	0	0	109	29
Minnesota	0	0	727	210	282	99	485	246	0	0	346	91
Mississippi	0	0	152	42	1,068	375	1,517	769	0	0	862	226
Missouri	3,345	115	0	0	114	40	54	27	0	0	401	106
Montana	0	0	0	0	591	208	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	0	0	1,042	288	165	58	13	7	0	0	0	0
Nevada	0	0	0	0	32	11	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire	2,198	75	54	15	120	42	63	32	0	0	152	40
New Jersey	4,395	151	223	61	353	124	149	76	0	0	548	144
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	922	324	0	0	0	0	0	0
New York	3,633	125	364	100	139	49	161	81	19,031	208	1,006	264
North Carolina	4,406	151	1,935	534	552	194	240	122	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	1,328	467	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ohio	3,617	124	653	180	234	82	21	11	0	0	39	10
Oklahoma	0	0	119	33	158	55	224	114	0	0	205	54
Oregon	0	0	425	117	509	179	1,152	584	0	0	534	140
Pennsylvania	2,958	102	304	84	214	75	78	40	6,837	75	380	100
Rhode Island	1,744	60	146	40	140	49	0	0	0	0	83	22
South Carolina	0	0	33	9	558	196	95	48	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	468	165	379	192	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	3,197	110	1,321	365	[illegible]	114	287	145	15,737	172	736	193
Texas	479	16	479	132	55[illegible]	193	129	66	29,868	324	222	58
Utah	0	0	0	0	28[illegible]	98	19	9	0	0	0	0
Vermont	0	0	67	19	12[illegible]	43	357	181	0	0	67	18
Virginia	0	0	485	134	256	90	21	10	0	0	954	251
Washington	0	0	238	66	153	54	0	0	0	0	170	45
West Virginia	0	0	0	0	249	88	0	0	0	0	528	139
Wisconsin	560	19	0	0	196	69	43	22	23,276	254	148	39
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
U.S. Average	**2,914**		**362**		**284**		**197**		**9,166**		**281**	

Table B-14.—Government grants and contracts per student by source (Federal, state and local) at independent institutions, FY76. Dollars per student.

	Major Doctoral			Comprehensive			General Baccalaureate			Two-Year		
	Federal	State	Local	Federal	State	Local	Federal	State	Local	Federal	State	Local
Alabama	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$1,072	$ 78	$ 7	$ 949	$ 3	$ 0	$ 348	$ 12	$ 0
Alaska	0	0	0	0	0	0	438	0	0	778	0	0
Arizona	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,630	0	0
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	0	0	322	0	0	144	0	0
California	5,141	3	48	215	38	0	154	24	8	488	8	30
Colorado	1,313	42	7	0	0	0	107	0	0	0	0	0
Connecticut	5,837	356	0	245	86	6	177	81	0	56	112	0
Delaware	0	0	0	0	0	0	122	0	0	17	0	
D.C.	1,313	4	4	0	0	0	830	0	0	58	0	0
Florida	2,683	118	273	129	5	12	302	29	0	0	0	0
Georgia	2,800	72	0	1,811	0	0	642	33	12	52	10	0
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	0	0	186	3	0	0	0	0
Idaho	0	0	0	0	0	0	162	0	0	0	0	0
Illinois	2,548	105	3	165	78	1	121	63	8	18	414	21
Indiana	675	109	0	120	168	4	175	64	0	0	0	13
Iowa	0	0	0	281	142	0	205	24	0	95	0	0
Kansas	0	0	0	0	0	0	241	0	0	216	0	0
Kentucky	0	0	0	166	115	0	238	9	0	1,007	17	0
Louisiana	0	2,944	0	207	4	0	508	1	0	0	0	0
Maine	0	0	0	0	0	0	178	24	8	0	0	0
Maryland	9,510	250	39	134	316	0	114	87	0	680	0	0
Massachusetts	3,005	52	25	286	11	7	176	2	3	129	1	0
Michigan	599	366	11	68	34	8	196	11	29	133	15	6
Minnesota	0	0	0	575	152	0	212	70	0	365	120	0
Mississippi	0	0	0	118	34	0	1,068	0	0	1,431	87	0
Missouri	3,316	26	3	0	0	0	99	15	0	54	0	0
Montana	0	0	0	0	0	0	591	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	0	0	0	1,042	0	0	163	0	2	13	0	0
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	0	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire	2,159	18	22	53	1	0	120	0	0	63	0	0
New Jersey	4,296	99	0	174	49	0	198	151	4	75	50	24
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	906	15	1	0	0	0
New York	2,757	127	748	328	31	5	109	24	6	146	15	0
North Carolina	4,236	160	10	1,453	482	0	419	129	3	92	148	0
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,312	17	0	0	0	0
Ohio	3,509	94	14	630	14	9	210	23	1	11	10	0
Oklahoma	0	0	0	112	6	0	158	0	0	144	0	80
Oregon	0	0	0	360	64	0	376	133	0	526	100	526
Pennsylvania	2,754	154	50	202	91	10	140	72	2	30	44	5
Rhode Island	1,738	5	0	145	1	0	132	9	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	0	0	0	31	2	0	500	58	0	95	0	0
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	378	90	0	379	0	0
Tennessee	3,197	0	0	1,321	0	0	323	1	0	285	2	0
Texas	473	3	2	444	23	12	534	6	10	129	0	0
Utah	0	0	0	0	0	0	277	0	2	19	0	0
Vermont	0	0	0	67	0	0	121	0	0	317	40	0
Virginia	0	0	0	485	0	0	248	5	3	21	0	0
Washington	0	0	0	225	13	0	153	0	0	0	0	0
West Virginia	0	0	0	0	0	0	246	3	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	396	164	1	0	0	0	187	4	5	43	0	0
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
U.S. Average	**$2,621**	**$ 131**	**$ 162**	**$ 309**	**$ 48**	**$ 4**	**$ 244**	**$ 37**	**$ 4**	**$ 148**	**$ 42**	**$ 7**

Table B-14, *continued*

	Health Professional			Other Professional			Total		
	Federal	State	Local	Federal	State	Local	Federal	State	Loca
Alabama	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$197	$ 0	$ 0	$ 875	$ 32	$
Alaska	0	0	0	0	0	0	567	0	
Arizona	0	0	0	3	0	0	75	0	
Arkansas	0	0	0	117	0	0	236	0	
California	1,202	0	0	145	3	0	1,498	18	1
Colorado	0	0	0	360	1	0	794	23	
Connecticut	0	0	0	138	22	0	1,504	134	
Delaware	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	0	
D.C.	0	0	0	51	0	0	1,224	3	
Florida	0	0	0	106	17	1	818	43	7
Georgia	0	0	0	277	31	38	1,101	39	
Hawaii	0	0	0	435	0	0	239	2	
Idaho	0	0	0	0	0	0	39	0	
Illinois	4,314	1,518	85	136	14	0	936	103	
Indiana	0	0	0	164	128	0	243	104	
Iowa	0	0	0	345	0	0	227	37	
Kansas	0	0	0	0	0	0	230	0	
Kentucky	0	0	0	180	4	0	288	13	
Louisiana	0	0	0	45	0	0	186	1,330	
Maine	0	0	0	303	34	0	212	26	
Maryland	0	0	0	103	86	60	2,979	162	2
Massachusetts	0	0	0	207	5	1	1,301	24	1
Michigan	0	0	0	106	3		205	50	1
Minnesota	0	0	0	190	156	0	224	98	
Mississippi	0	0	0	862	0	0	846	20	
Missouri	0	0	0	351	51	0	1,138	28	
Montana	0	0	0	0	0	0	591	0	
Nebraska	0	0	0	0	0	0	472	0	
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	0	
New Hampshire	0	0	0	152	0	0	668	5	
New Jersey	0	0	0	475	73	0	686	84	
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	884	15	
New York	17,507	1,386	138	500	58	449	1,093	68	30
North Carolina	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,148	166	
North Dakota	0	0		0	0	0	900	11	
Ohio	0	0	0	31	8	0	588	25	
Oklahoma	0	0	0	205	0	0	140	3	1
Oregon	0	0	0	332	46	156	365	87	4
Pennsylvania	5,132	1,049	656	333	43	3	754	106	2
Rhode Island	0	0	0	72	11	0	485	8	
South Carolina	0	0	0	0	0	0	283	30	
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	230	51	
Tennessee	14,408	1,330	0	568	162	7	1,177	51	
Texas	29,532	122	214	187	0	34	772	11	1
Utah	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	
Vermont	0	0	0	59	8	0	117	6	
Virginia	0	0	0	820	134	0	363	18	
Washington	0	0	0	167	1	1	202	9	
West Virginia	0	0	0	528	0	0	253	2	
Wisconsin	16,153	0	7,122	146	2	0	604	57	16
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
U.S. Average	**$ 7,921**	**$ 674**	**$ 571**	**$257**	**$ 35**	**$ 88**	**$ 877**	**$ 66**	**$**

Table B-15.--Private gifts, grants, contracts and endowment income per student at independent institutions, FY76. Dollars per student and Index

	Major Doctoral		Comprehensive		General Baccalaureate		Two-Year		Health Professional		Other Professional	
		Index		*Index*		*Index*		*Index*		*Index*		*Index*
Alabama	$ 0	0	$ 743	153	$ 930	127	$ 402	103	$ 0	0	$1,068	136
Alaska	0	0	0	0	448	61	891	229	0	0	0	0
Arizona	0	0	0	0	526	72	3,455	888	0	0	131	17
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	829	113	875	225	0	0	886	113
California	1,921	99	411	85	1,004	137	395	102	2,292	56	564	72
Colorado	551	28	0	0	763	104	0	0	0	0	1,579	201
Connecticut	4,919	254	580	120	153	21	172	44	0	0	2,878	367
Delaware	0	0	0	0	124	17	115	30	0	0	0	0
D.C.	567	29	0	0	516	71	896	230	0	0	635	81
Florida	992	51	431	89	611	84	1,010	260	0	0	296	38
Georgia	2,439	126	3,524	727	1,106	151	770	198	0	0	1,602	204
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	260	36	0	0	0	0	489	62
Idaho	0	0	0	0	903	123	1,048	269	0	0	0	0
Illinois	1,852	96	197	41	648	89	287	74	5,600	138	1,031	121
Indiana	966	50	528	109	1,010	138	125	32	0	0	809	103
Iowa	0	0	371	77	730	100	460	118	0	0	451	58
Kansas	0	0	0	0	1,017	139	834	215	0	0	2,782	355
Kentucky	0	0	764	158	1,205	165	1,817	467	0	0	1,552	198
Louisiana	293	15	323	67	1,134	155	0	0	0	0	1,579	201
Maine	0	0	0	0	1,402	192	0	0	0	0	179	23
Maryland	6,089	314	156	32	1,129	154	106	27	0	0	445	57
Massachusetts	2,687	139	371	77	1,043	143	123	32	0	0	594	76
Michigan	368	19	849	175	723	99	371	95	0	0	1,457	186
Minnesota	0	0	631	130	778	106	752	193	0	0	957	122
Mississippi	0	0	485	100	844	115	1,404	361	0	0	2,071	264
Missouri	1,585	82	0	0	671	92	1,083	278	0	0	725	92
Montana	0	0	0	0	496	68	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	0	0	752	155	919	126	1,016	261	0	0	902	115
Nevada	0	0	0	0	681	93	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire	3,478	179	43	9	316	43	85	22	0	0	12	2
New Jersey	5,236	270	203	42	256	35	94	24	0	0	1,110	141
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	206	28	0	0	0	0	3,163	403
New York	2,180	113	389	80	485	66	143	37	7,723	100	785	100
North Carolina	2,839	147	2,132	440	630	86	590	152	0	0	1,572	200
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	964	132	301	78	0	0	1,325	169
Ohio	2,340	121	722	149	672	92	84	22	0	0	852	109
Oklahoma	0	0	565	116	1,416	194	341	88	0	0	1,656	211
Oregon	0	0	428	88	961	131	469	120	0	0	976	124
Pennsylvania	1,901	98	767	39	527	72	275	71	1,998	49	737	94
Rhode Island	1,611	83	346	71	180	25	0	0	0	0	137	18
South Carolina	0	0	939	194	552	76	288	74	0	0	872	111
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	575	79	1,166	300	0	0	132	17
Tennessee	1,882	97	1,047	216	742	101	692	178	5,289	130	679	87
Texas	1,582	82	1,015	210	959	131	1,211	311	10,875	267	659	84
Utah	1,192	62	0	0	1,256	172	2	1	0	0	0	0
Vermont	0	0	98	20	642	88	100	26	0	0	332	42
Virginia	0	0	1,280	264	994	136	529	136	0	0	2,212	282
Washington	0	0	301	62	474	65	0	0	0	0	581	74
West Virginia	0	0	0	0	575	79	250	64	0	0	735	94
Wisconsin	358	19	0	0	792	108	1,058	272	5,200	128	1,790	228
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
U.S. Average	**1,939**		**484**		**732**		**389**		**4,069**		**785**	

Table B-16.—Other E&G revenues per student at independent institutions, FY76. Dollars per student and Index

	Major Doctoral		Comprehensive		General Baccalaureate		Two-Year		Health Professional		Other Professional	
		Index		*Index*		*Index*		*Index*		*Index*		*Index*
Alabama	$ 0	0	$ 132	67	$ 291	145	$ 145	104	$ 0	0	$ 73	33
Alaska	0	0	0	0	523	261	2,777	1,993	0	0	0	0
Arizona	0	0	0	0	243	121	115	83	0	0	31	14
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	265	132	345	248	0	0	509	231
California	937	115	197	100	156	78	207	148	1,757	29	170	77
Colorado	93	11	0	0	482	241	0	0	0	0	217	98
Connecticut	3,600	443	150	76	101	50	83	59	0	0	333	151
Delaware	0	0	0	0	12	6	188	135	0	0	0	0
D.C.	1,649	203	0	0	10,388	5,180	0	0	0	0	85	39
Florida	89	11	182	93	186	93	179	128	0	0	99	45
Georgia	1,033	127	162	82	144	72	149	107	0	0	96	43
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	166	83	0	0	0	0	25	11
Idaho	0	0	0	0	86	43	86	62	0	0	0	0
Illinois	960	118	48	24	184	92	93	67	1,718	28	213	96
Indiana	405	50	194	99	183	91	7	5	0	0	201	91
Iowa	0	0	76	39	158	79	132	95	0	0	580	263
Kansas	0	0	0	0	207	104	196	141	0	0	649	294
Kentucky	0	0	79	40	185	92	152	109	0	0	117	53
Louisiana	494	61	638	324	336	168	0	0	0	0	132	60
Maine	0	0	0	0	234	117	120	86	0	0	181	82
Maryland	1,892	233	44	22	175	87	105	76	0	0	173	78
Massachusetts	384	47	141	72	173	86	101	73	0	0	225	102
Michigan	207	25	166	84	180	90	93	67	0	0	110	50
Minnesota	0	0	109	55	131	65	296	212	0	0	180	82
Mississippi	0	0	90	46	88	44	159	114	0	0	233	106
Missouri	2,531	311	0	0	136	68	229	165	0	0	288	131
Montana	0	0	0	0	40	20	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	0	0	785	399	118	59	81	58	0	0	96	43
Nevada	0	0	0	0	69	34	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire	1,418	174	165	84	178	89	24	17	0	0	23	10
New Jersey	764	94	206	105	128	64	58	41	0	0	310	141
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	66	33	0	0	0	0	24	11
New York	390	48	134	68	168	84	114	82	18,743	308	213	96
North Carolina	1,245	153	2,726	1,386	179	89	104	75	0	0	223	101
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	179	89	268	193	0	0	107	49
Ohio	946	116	121	61	204	102	229	165	0	0	191	86
Oklahoma	0	0	673	342	136	68	389	279	0	0	160	72
Oregon	0	0	91	46	176	88	681	489	0	0	143	65
Pennsylvania	1,048	129	126	64	174	87	204	146	2,511	41	447	203
Rhode Island	308	38	33	17	164	82	0	0	0	0	62	28
South Carolina	0	0	90	46	249	124	124	89	0	0	85	38
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	199	99	376	270	0	0	62	28
Tennessee	859	106	132	67	123	62	127	92	5,284	87	374	169
Texas	345	42	208	106	150	75	120	86	20,131	331	289	131
Utah	87	11	0	0	235	117	7	5	0	0	0	0
Vermont	0	0	86	44	293	146	80	58	0	0	155	70
Virginia	0	0	216	110	254	127	232	167	0	0	351	159
Washington	0	0	137	70	144	72	0	0	0	0	96	44
West Virginia	0	0	0	0	209	104	17	12	0	0	551	250
Wisconsin	278	34	0	0	178	89	317	228	17,211	283	463	210
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
U.S. Average	**814**		**197**		**201**		**139**		**6,089**		**221**	

Table B-17.—Total E&G revenues per student at independent institutions, FY76. Dollars per student and Index

	Major Doctoral		Comprehensive		General Baccalaureate		Two-Year		Health Professional		Other Professional	
		Index		Index		Index		Index		Index		Index
Alabama	$ 0	0	$3,754	103	$ 3,821	110	$2,312	101	$ 0	0	$2,541	71
Alaska	0	0	0	0	4,705	135	6,954	304	0	0	0	0
Arizona	0	0	0	0	2,191	63	7,418	324	0	0	1,852	52
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	2,866	82	2,326	102	0	0	2,492	70
California	11,645	131	3,759	103	3,827	110	2,608	114	8,132	34	3,041	86
Colorado	5,682	64	0	0	4,236	122	0	0	0	0	4,240	119
Connecticut	18,495	208	3,831	105	2,808	81	2,650	116	0	0	5,499	155
Delaware	0	0	0	0	2,305	66	1,892	83	0	0	0	0
D C	6,269	70	0	0	13,298	382	2,523	110	0	0	2,536	71
Florida	7,806	88	3,157	87	3,536	102	2,986	130	0	0	1,754	49
Georgia	9,076	102	7,784	214	3,739	107	2,220	97	0	0	3,883	109
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	2,338	67	0	0	0	0	2,509	71
Idaho	0	0	0	0	2,997	86	1,760	77	0	0	0	0
Illinois	8,856	99	2,824	78	3,589	103	2,818	123	18,038	74	3,373	95
Indiana	5,119	57	3,113	85	3,643	105	1,146	50	0	0	3,135	88
Iowa	0	0	3,767	103	3,485	100	2,122	93	0	0	3,793	107
Kansas	0	0	0	0	3,231	93	2,539	111	0	0	4,265	120
Kentucky	0	0	2,856	78	3,117	90	4,056	177	0	0	2,912	82
Louisiana	6,724	75	3,276	90	3,766	108	0	0	0	0	2,584	73
Maine	0	0	0	0	5,035	145	1,363	60	0	0	3,165	89
Maryland	21,049	236	2,665	73	4,114	118	2,519	110	0	0	3,269	92
Massachusetts	9,604	108	3,197	88	4,220	121	2,345	102	0	0	3,616	102
Michigan	4,154	47	3,840	105	3,237	93	1,952	85	0	0	3,713	104
Minnesota	0	0	3,739	103	3,748	108	3,364	147	0	0	3,077	87
Mississippi	0	0	2,000	55	3,644	105	4,081	178	0	0	4,311	121
Missouri	10,326	116	0	0	2,768	79	2,997	131	0	0	3,427	96
Montana	0	0	0	0	2,719	78	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	0	0	5,269	145	3,025	87	2,243	98	0	0	2,276	64
Nevada	0	0	0	0	2,107	61	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire	11,549	130	1,836	50	3,244	93	1,812	79	0	0	1,932	54
New Jersey	14,271	160	3,534	97	2,987	86	2,035	89	0	0	5,689	160
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	2,977	85	0	0	0	0	3,947	111
New York	10,078	113	4,046	111	3,450	99	2,297	100	51,374	211	4,977	140
North Carolina	11,238	126	9,490	260	3,203	92	2,280	100	0	0	2,320	65
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	4,047	116	1,535	67	0	0	2,424	68
Ohio	10,284	115	4,044	111	3,701	106	1,504	66	0	0	2,607	73
Oklahoma	0	0	2,976	82	3,084	89	1,825	80	0	0	3,110	87
Oregon	0	0	3,758	103	4,019	115	3,630	158	0	0	3,137	88
Pennsylvania	10,031	113	3,369	93	3,351	96	2,495	109	17,002	70	4,086	115
Rhode Island	7,413	83	2,587	71	2,635	76	0	0	0	0	1,809	51
South Carolina	0	0	2,617	72	3,166	91	1,631	71	0	0	2,087	59
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	3,195	92	3,604	157	0	0	2,050	58
Tennessee	8,955	101	4,574	126	2,981	86	2,091	91	28,375	117	3,542	100
Texas	4,431	50	3,610	99	3,273	94	2,418	106	73,629	303	2,810	79
Utah	2,050	23	0	0	3,069	88	1,203	53	0	0	0	0
Vermont	0	0	2,900	80	4,629	133	2,868	125	0	0	3,662	103
Virginia	0	0	4,495	123	3,755	108	2,546	111	0	0	5,501	155
Washington	0	0	3,067	84	3,202	92	0	0	0	0	22,240	63
West Virginia	0	0	0	0	3,120	90	1,083	47	0	0	4,810	135
Wisconsin	3,649	41	0	0	3,598	103	3,047	133	53,190	219	4,291	121
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
U.S. Average	**8,913**		**3,644**		**3,484**		**2,291**		**24,303**		**3,558**	

Table B-18.—State and local appropriation proportion of total E&G revenues at independent institutions, FY Percentage and Index

	Major Doctoral		Comprehensive		General Baccalaureate		Two-Year		Health Professional		Other Professional	
		Index		Index		Index		Index		Index		Index
Alabama	0%	0	5%	290	4%	382	8%	358	0%	0	0%	0
Alaska	0	0	0	0	7	640	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	0	0	0	0	0	40	0	22	0	0	0	0
Colorado	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Connecticut	0	0	1	54	2	188	0	0	0	0	1	47
Delaware	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D.C.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	4	279	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4
Georgia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illinois	1	62	2	87	2	189	2	88	10	108	2	65
Indiana	0	0	0	0	1	59	0	0	0	0	0	7
Iowa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	144
Kansas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kentucky	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	1	74	0	0	3	249	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
Maryland	1	75	0	0	3	251	11	487	0	0	3	107
Massachusetts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Michigan	5	342	0	0	1	82	0	3	0	0	1	33
Minnesota	0	0	0	0	1	126	0	14	0	0	0	0
Mississippi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missouri	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	0	0	5	278	3	256	37	1,685	0	0	3	102
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New York	3	229	5	287	5	429	1	68	5	50	5	166
North Carolina	0	0	3	193	1	92	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ohio	6	407	0	0	0	29	0	1	0	0	0	0
Oklahoma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	0	0	2	124	2	144	2	86	0	0	1	19
Pennsylvania	6	380	3	184	1	98	4	174	17	188	9	309
Rhode Island	1	95	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	42
Texas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	175	18	589
Utah	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vermont	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	5	177
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Virginia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	753
Wisconsin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	89	0	0
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
U.S. Average	**2**		**2**		**1**		**2**		**9**		**3**	

Table B-19.—Tuition proportion of total E&G revenues at independent institutions, FY76. Percentage and Index

	Major Doctoral		Comprehensive		General Baccalaureate		Two-Year		Health Professional		Other Professional	
		Index		Index		Index		Index		Index		Index
Alabama	0%	0	41%	59	39%	61	53%	80	0%	0	47%	82
Alaska	0	0	0	0	63	99	36	55	0	0	0	0
Arizona	0	0	0	0	65	101	16	25	0	0	91	157
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	51	79	41	63	0	0	39	68
California	31	89	77	111	64	101	56	85	35	310	71	123
Colorado	65	185	0	0	68	106	0	0	0	0	49	85
Connecticut	20	59	72	103	80	125	84	127	0	0	37	64
Delaware	0	0	0	0	89	139	83	125	0	0	0	0
D.C.	44	125	0	0	12	18	62	94	0	0	70	120
Florida	43	122	76	109	68	106	60	91	0	0	70	121
Georgia	30	86	29	42	48	75	56	84	0	0	47	82
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	74	115	0	0	0	0	62	107
Idaho	0	0	0	0	62	96	36	54	0	0	0	0
Illinois	37	107	81	117	69	109	69	104	17	148	57	98
Indiana	58	166	67	97	60	94	87	132	0	0	58	100
Iowa	0	0	77	111	68	106	68	102	0	0	59	102
Kansas	0	0	0	0	55	85	51	77	0	0	20	34
Kentucky	0	0	61	88	47	74	26	40	0	0	36	63
Louisiana	43	124	64	92	45	70	0	0	0	0	32	55
Maine	0	0	0	0	63	99	91	138	0	0	78	134
Maryland	14	41	76	109	61	95	54	82	0	0	70	121
Massachusetts	36	103	74	107	67	105	85	128	0	0	71	123
Michigan	57	165	71	102	64	100	68	103	0	0	54	93
Minnesota	0	0	61	87	67	105	54	82	0	0	52	89
Mississippi	0	0	64	91	45	71	25	37	0	0	27	46
Missouri	28	80	0	0	67	104	54	82	0	0	59	101
Montana	0	0	0	0	59	91	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	0	0	51	73	60	94	51	76	0	0	58	97
Nevada	0	0	0	0	63	98	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire	39	111	86	123	81	127	91	137	0	0	90	156
New Jersey	27	78	77	111	73	113	48	73	0	0	62	107
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	60	94	0	0	0	0	19	33
New York	35	100	73	105	73	113	80	121	7	60	55	94
North Carolina	24	70	25	36	57	88	59	89	0	0	23	39
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	39	61	63	95	0	0	41	71
Ohio	27	76	63	91	70	109	78	118	0	0	59	101
Oklahoma	0	0	54	78	45	70	48	72	0	0	35	60
Oregon	0	0	73	105	58	90	35	53	0	0	47	81
Pennsylvania	35	101	79	113	72	112	74	112	16	142	52	90
Rhode Island	49	141	80	115	82	128	0	0	0	0	84	146
South Carolina	0	0	59	85	57	89	69	104	0	0	54	93
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	61	95	47	71	0	0	91	156
Tennessee	34	97	45	65	60	94	47	71	7	64	48	83
Texas	46	131	53	76	49	77	40	60	2	13	40	70
Utah	38	108	0	0	42	66	98	148	0	0	0	0
Vermont	0	0	91	131	77	121	81	123	0	0	85	146
Virginia	0	0	56	80	60	93	69	105	0	0	31	53
Washington	0	0	78	112	76	119	0	0	0	0	62	107
West Virginia	0	0	0	0	67	105	75	114	0	0	39	68
Wisconsin	67	193	0	0	68	106	53	81	6	53	44	76
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
U.S. Average	**35**		**70**		**64**		**66**		**11**		**58**	

Table B-20.—Government grants and contracts proportion of total E&G revenues at independent institutions, FY76. Percentage and Index

	Major Doctoral		Comprehensive		General Baccalaureate		Two-Year		Health Professional		Other Professional	
		Index		*Index*		*Index*		*Index*		*Index*		*Index*
Alabama	0%	0	31%	310	25%	305	16%	181	0%	0	8%	73
Alaska	0	0	0	0	9	114	11	130	0	0	0	0
Arizona	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	412	0	0	0	2
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	11	137	6	72	0	0	5	44
California	45	136	7	68	5	59	20	234	15	39	5	46
Colorado	24	73	0	0	3	31	0	0	0	0	9	80
Connecticut	33	102	8	83	9	112	6	74	0	0	3	27
Delaware	0	0	0	0	5	65	1	15	0	0	0	0
D.C.	21	64	0	0	6	76	2	27	0	0	2	19
Florida	39	121	5	47	9	115	0	0	0	0	7	66
Georgia	32	97	23	234	18	225	3	32	0	0	9	83
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	8	99	0	0	0	0	17	162
Idaho	0	0	0	0	5	66	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illinois	30	92	9	87	5	66	16	187	33	87	4	42
Indiana	15	47	9	95	7	80	1	14	0	0	9	87
Iowa	0	0	11	113	7	81	4	52	0	0	9	85
Kansas	0	0	0	0	7	91	9	99	0	0	0	0
Kentucky	0	0	9	95	8	97	25	293	0	0	6	59
Louisiana	44	134	6	65	14	165	0	0	0	0	2	16
Maine	0	0	0	0	4	51	0	0	0	0	11	100
Maryland	47	142	17	170	5	60	27	314	0	0	8	71
Massachusetts	32	98	9	96	4	53	6	64	0	0	6	55
Michigan	23	72	3	29	7	90	8	91	0	0	3	28
Minnesota	0	0	19	196	8	92	14	167	0	0	11	105
Mississippi	0	0	8	76	29	359	37	432	0	0	20	187
Missouri	32	99	0	0	4	51	2	21	0	0	12	110
Montana	0	0	0	0	22	266	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	0	0	20	198	5	67	1	7	0	0	0	0
Nevada	0	0	0	0	2	19	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire	19	58	3	29	4	45	3	40	0	0	8	74
New Jersey	31	94	6	63	12	145	7	85	0	0	10	90
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	31	379	0	0	0	0	0	0
New York	36	110	9	90	4	50	7	81	37	98	20	189
North Carolina	39	120	20	205	17	211	11	122	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	33	402	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ohio	35	108	16	162	6	78	1	16	0	0	1	14
Oklahoma	0	0	4	40	5	63	12	143	0	0	7	62
Oregon	0	0	11	114	13	155	32	369	0	0	17	159
Pennsylvania	29	90	9	91	6	78	3	37	40	107	9	87
Rhode Island	24	72	6	57	5	65	0	0	0	0	5	43
South Carolina	0	0	1	13	18	216	6	68	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	15	180	11	122	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	36	109	29	291	11	133	14	159	55	147	21	194
Texas	11	33	13	134	17	206	5	62	41	108	8	74
Utah	0	0	0	0	9	112	2	18	0	0	0	0
Vermont	0	0	2	23	3	32	12	144	0	0	2	17
Virginia	0	0	11	109	7	83	1	9	0	0	17	162
Washington	0	0	8	78	5	59	0	0	0	0	8	71
West Virginia	0	0	0	0	8	98	0	0	0	0	11	103
Wisconsin	15	47	0	0	5	67	1	16	44	116	3	32
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
U.S. Average	**33**		**10**		**8**		**9**		**38**		**11**	

Table B-21.—Private gifts, grants, contracts and endowment income proportion of total E&G revenues at independent institutions, FY76. Percentage and Index

	Major Doctoral		Comprehensive		General Baccalaureate		Two-Year		Health Professional		Other Professional	
		Index		*Index*		*Index*		*Index*		*Index*		*Index*
Alabama	0%	0	20%	149	24%	116	17%	102	0%	0	42%	191
Alaska	0	0	0	0	10	45	13	76	0	0	0	0
Arizona	0	0	0	0	24	114	47	274	0	0	7	32
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	29	136	38	222	0	0	36	161
California	16	76	11	82	26	125	15	89	28	168	19	84
Colorado	10	45	0	0	18	86	0	0	0	0	37	169
Connecticut	27	122	15	114	5	26	7	38	0	0	52	237
Delaware	0	0	0	0	5	26	6	36	0	0	0	0
D.C.	9	42	0	0	4	19	36	209	0	0	25	114
Florida	13	58	14	103	17	82	34	199	0	0	17	76
Georgia	27	124	45	341	30	141	35	204	0	0	41	187
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	11	53	0	0	0	0	19	88
Idaho	0	0	0	0	30	144	60	351	0	0	0	0
Illinois	21	96	7	53	18	86	10	60	31	185	31	139
Indiana	19	87	17	128	28	132	11	64	0	0	26	117
Iowa	0	0	10	74	21	100	22	128	0	0	12	54
Kansas	0	0	0	0	31	150	33	194	0	0	65	296
Kentucky	0	0	27	201	39	184	46	264	0	0	53	242
Louisiana	4	20	10	74	30	143	0	0	0	0	61	277
Maine	0	0	0	0	28	133	0	0	0	0	6	26
Maryland	29	133	6	44	27	131	4	25	0	0	14	62
Massachusetts	28	129	12	87	25	118	5	31	0	0	16	75
Michigan	9	41	22	166	22	106	19	112	0	0	39	178
Minnesota	0	0	17	127	21	99	22	132	0	0	31	141
Mississippi	0	0	24	182	23	110	34	203	0	0	48	218
Missouri	15	71	0	0	24	116	36	213	0	0	21	96
Montana	0	0	0	0	18	87	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	0	0	14	107	30	145	45	267	0	0	40	180
Nevada	0	0	0	0	32	154	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire	30	139	2	18	10	46	6	28	0	0	1	3
New Jersey	37	169	6	43	9	41	5	27	0	0	20	88
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	7	33	0	0	0	0	80	363
New York	22	100	10	72	14	67	6	37	15	90	16	72
North Carolina	25	116	22	169	20	94	26	153	0	0	68	307
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	24	114	20	116	0	0	55	248
Ohio	23	105	18	136	18	87	6	33	0	0	33	148
Oklahoma	0	0	19	142	46	219	19	110	0	0	53	242
Oregon	0	0	11	86	24	114	13	76	0	0	31	141
Pennsylvania	19	87	6	42	16	76	11	65	12	70	18	82
Rhode Island	22	100	13	101	7	33	0	0	0	0	8	34
South Carolina	0	0	36	270	17	83	18	104	0	0	42	189
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	18	88	32	191	0	0	6	29
Tennessee	21	97	23	172	25	119	33	195	19	111	19	87
Texas	36	164	28	212	29	140	50	296	15	88	23	106
Utah	58	267	0	0	41	195	0	1	0	0	0	0
Vermont	0	0	3	25	14	68	4	21	0	0	9	41
Virginia	0	0	28	214	26	126	21	122	0	0	40	182
Washington	0	0	10	74	15	71	0	0	0	0	26	118
West Virginia	0	0	0	0	18	88	23	136	0	0	15	69
Wisconsin	10	45	0	0	22	105	35	205	10	58	42	189
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
U.S. Average	22		13		21		17		17		22	

Table B-22.--Other revenues proportion of E&G revenues at independent institutions, FY76 Percentage and Index

	Major Doctoral		Comprehensive		General Baccalaureate		Two-Year		Health Professional		Oth Profes
		Index		Index		Index		Index		Index	
Alabama	0%	0	4%	65	8%	132	6%	103	0%	0	3%
Alaska	0	0	0	0	11	193	40	667	0	0	0
Arizona	0	0	0	0	11	193	2	26	0	0	2
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	9	161	15	244	0	0	20
California	8	88	5	97	4	71	8	130	22	86	6
Colorado	2	18	0	0	11	188	0	0	0	0	5
Connecticut	19	213	4	72	4	63	3	51	0	0	6
Delaware	0	0	0	0	1	9	10	164	0	0	0
D.C.	26	288	0	C	78	1,357	0	0	0	0	3
Florida	1	13	6	107	5	91	6	99	0	0	6
Georgia	11	125	2	39	4	67	7	110	0	0	2
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	7	123	0	0	0	0	1
Idaho	0	0	0	0	3	50	5	80	0	0	0
Illinois	11	119	2	31	5	89	3	55	10	38	6
Indiana	8	87	6	116	5	87	1	10	0	0	8
Iowa	0	0	2	37	5	79	6	103	0	0	16
Kansas	0	0	0	0	6	112	8	127	0	0	15
Kentucky	0	0	3	51	6	103	4	62	0	0	4
Louisiana	7	80	19	361	9	155	0	0	0	0	5
Maine	0	0	0	0	5	81	9	144	0	0	6
Maryland	9	99	2	31	4	74	4	69	0	0	5
Massachusetts	4	44	4	82	4	71	4	71	0	0	6
Michigan	5	55	4	80	6	96	5	78	0	0	3
Minnesota	0	0	3	54	3	61	8	145	0	0	8
Mississippi	0	0	5	84	2	42	4	64	0	0	5
Missouri	25	269	0	0	5	86	8	126	0	0	8
Montana	0	0	0	0	1	26	0	0	0	)	0
Nebraska	0	0	15	276	4	68	4	59	0	0	4
Nevada	0	0	C	0	3	57	0	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire	12	135	9	166	5	95	1	22	0	0	1.
New Jersey	5	59	6	108	4	74	3	47	0	0	5
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	2	38	0	0	0	0	1
New York	4	42	3	61	5	85	5	82	36	146	4
North Carolina	11	121	29	532	6	97	5	75	0	0	10
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	4	77	17	288	0	0	4
Ohio	9	101	3	55	6	96	15	251	0	0	7
Oklahoma	0	0	23	419	4	77	21	351	0	0	9
Oregon	0	0	2	46	4	78	19	309	0	0	5
Pennsylvania	10	115	4	69	5	90	8	134	15	59	11
Rhode Island	4	46	1	24	6	108	0	0	0	0	3
South Carolina	0	0	3	64	8	137	8	126	0	0	4
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	6	108	10	172	0	0	3
Tennessee	10	105	3	54	4	72	6	100	19	74	11
Texas	8	86	6	107	5	80	5	82	27	109	10
Utah	4	47	0	0	8	133	1	9	0	0	0
Vermont	0	0	3	55	6	110	3	46	0	0	4
Virginia	0	0	5	89	7	118	9	150	0	0	6
Washington	0	0	4	83	5	78	0	0	0	0	4
West Virginia	0	0	0	0	7	116	2	25	0	0	11
Wisconsin	8	83	0	0	5	86	10	171	32	129	11
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
U.S. Average	9		6		6		6		25		6

Table B-23.—Instruction expenditures per student at independent institutions, FY76.
Dollars per student and index

	Major Doctoral		Comprehensive		General Baccalaureate		Two-Year		Health Professional		Other Professional	
		Index		*Index*		*Index*		*Index*		*Index*		*Index*
Alabama	$ 0	0	$1,665	107	$1,168	89	$ 653	83	$ 0	0	$ 764	57
Alaska	0	0	0	0	1,725	132	2,832	358	0	0	0	0
Arizona	0	0	0	0	715	55	2,514	318	0	0	931	69
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	1,216	93	547	69	0	0	759	57
California	3,980	119	1,607	103	1,527	117	1,029	130	2,831	37	1,239	92
Colorado	1,990	60	0	0	1,595	122	0	0	0	0	1,715	128
Connecticut	7,107	213	1,679	108	1,044	80	1,124	142	0	0	1,619	121
Delaware	0	0	0	0	986	75	672	85	0	0	0	0
D.C.	2,813	84	0	0	4,985	381	1,209	153	0	0	1,076	80
Florida	3,568	107	1,242	80	1,292	99	1,019	129	0	0	626	47
Georgia	4,320	129	4,187	269	1,390	106	840	106	0	0	1,628	121
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	1,025	78	0	0	0	0	1,017	76
Idaho	0	0	0	0	996	76	679	86	0	0	0	0
Illinois	3,906	117	1,270	81	1,374	105	1,053	133	7,390	103	1,559	116
Indiana	2,070	62	1,294	83	1,277	98	396	50	0	0	1,294	97
Iowa	0	0	1,719	110	1,348	103	865	110	0	0	1,368	102
Kansas	0	0	0	0	1,136	87	984	122	0	0	1,205	90
Kentucky	0	0	1,213	78	1,201	92	1,279	162	0	0	1,279	95
Louisiana	4,668	140	1,188	76	1,402	107	0	0	0	0	1,365	102
Maine	0	0	0	0	1,692	129	366	46	0	0	1,002	75
Maryland	8,622	258	980	63	1,521	116	879	111	0	0	1,314	98
Massachusetts	2,712	81	1,290	83	1,609	123	829	105	0	0	1,388	103
Michigan	1,783	53	1,674	107	1,177	90	673	85	0	0	1,362	101
Minnesota	0	0	994	64	1,468	112	1,105	140	0	0	1,312	98
Mississippi	0	0	911	58	1,300	99	1,019	129	0	0	1,047	78
Missouri	4,362	131	0	0	1,104	84	928	117	0	0	1,266	94
Montana	0	0	0	0	1,140	87	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	0	0	3,251	209	1,319	101	534	68	0	0	760	57
Nevada	0	0	0	0	694	53	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire	4,074	122	754	48	1,199	91	586	74	0	0	665	50
New Jersey	4,266	128	1,503	96	1,066	82	855	108	0	0	2,015	150
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	1,176	90	0	0	0	0	925	69
New York	3,518	105	1,775	114	1,283	98	729	92	9,436	131	1,648	123
North Carolina	3,868	116	5,019	322	1,211	93	821	104	0	0	728	54
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	1,722	132	329	42	0	0	410	31
Ohio	3,828	115	1,429	92	1,429	109	580	73	0	0	1,021	76
Oklahoma	0	0	1,244	80	988	76	560	71	0	0	509	38
Oregon	0	0	1,604	103	1,522	116	982	124	0	0	1,110	83
Pennsylvania	3,525	106	1,472	94	1,259	96	771	98	5,028	70	1,762	131
Rhode Island	2,660	80	1,048	67	1,129	86	0	0	0	0	718	54
South Carolina	0	0	1,110	71	1,074	82	550	70	0	0	705	53
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	1,378	105	1,560	198	0	0	707	53
Tennessee	3,816	108	1,505	97	1,122	86	751	95	12,108	168	1,120	84
Texas	2,121	64	1,365	88	1,138	87	674	85	19,324	268	1,351	101
Utah	1,198	36	0	0	917	70	427	54	0	0	0	0
Vermont	0	0	1,383	89	1,533	117	829	105	0	0	1,396	104
Virginia	0	0	1,790	115	1,414	108	754	96	0	0	2,347	175
Washington	0	0	1,416	91	1,490	114	0	0	0	0	914	68
West Virginia	0	0	0	0	1,002	77	360	46	0	0	1,996	149
Wisconsin	1,466	44	0	0	1,451	111	1,277	162	21,415	297	1,447	108
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
U.S. Average	3,338		1,559		1,307		791		7,210		1,342	

Table B-24.—Research expenditures per student at independent institutions, FY76. Dollars per student and Index

	Major Doctoral		Comprehensive		General Baccalaureate		Two-Year		Health Professional		Other Professional	
		Index		*Index*		*Index*		*Index*		*Index*		*Index*
Alabama	$ 0	0	$149	123	$ 60	165	$ 2	21	$ 0	0	$ 0	0
Alaska	0	0	0	0	0	0	548	6,432	0	0	0	0
Arizona	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	11	36	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	3,673	179	69	57	66	183	44	620	586	10	14	10
Colorado	1,511	74	0	0	17	57	0	0	0	0	0	0
Connecticut	4,098	200	129	107	1	4	0	0	0	0	44	33
Delaware	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D.C.	964	47	0	0	753	2,484	0	0	0	0	35	26
Florida	2,048	100	96	80	31	104	0	0	0	0	98	74
Georgia	1,551	76	192	159	34	112	0	0	0	0	46	35
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	0	0	0	0	3	9	1	13	0	0	0	0
Illinois	1,917	94	20	17	6	19	0	0	3,295	55	28	21
Indiana	560	27	15	13	46	153	0	0	0	0	65	49
Iowa	0	0	48	40	11	38	0	0	0	0	20	15
Kansas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kentucky	0	0	0	0	2	6	7	76	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	0	0	23	19	57	189	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maine	0	0	0	0	109	361	0	0	0	0	6	4
Maryland	6,497	317	5	5	34	111	0	0	0	0	50	38
Massachusetts	2,763	135	161	134	83	275	29	340	0	0	116	88
Michigan	60	3	30	25	28	92	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	0	0	244	202	18	59	0	0	0	0	20	15
Mississippi	0	0	11	9	118	390	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missouri	1,994	97	0	0	2	7	1	6	0	0	39	30
Montana	0	0	0	0	79	260	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	0	0	235	195	28	92	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire	1,315	64	0	0	5	16	0	0	0	0	21	16
New Jersey	2,799	137	97	81	36	118	2	19	0	0	303	229
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	7	25	0	0	0	0	0	0
New York	2,441	119	61	50	39	129	3	38	20,523	340	360	272
North Carolina	2,464	120	999	829	15	49	15	171	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ohio	2,366	116	418	347	20	67	0	0	0	0	17	13
Oklahoma	0	0	168	139	4	15	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	0	0	8	6	116	384	0	0	0	0	387	292
Pennsylvania	2,352	115	105	87	33	110	3	39	3,932	65	165	126
Rhode Island	1,233	60	7	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	0	0	14	12	13	43	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	30	101	10	118	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	2,013	98	154	128	19	62	0	0	1,486	26	533	403
Texas	332	16	267	221	16	51	0	0	24,569	407	12	9
Utah	206	10	0	0	129	424	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vermont	0	0	0	0	30	100	23	266	0	0	0	0
Virginia	0	0	7	6	10	34	0	0	0	0	347	262
Washington	0	0	96	79	7	24	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Virginia	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	96	5	0	0	18	58	0	0	9,077	150	431	326
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
U.S. Average	**2,049**		**121**		**30**		**9**		**6,040**		**132**	

Table B-25.—Public service expenditures per student at independent institutions, FY76. Dollars per student and index

	Major Doctoral		Comprehensive		General Baccalaureate		Two-Year		Health Professional		Other Professional	
		Index		Index		Index		Index		Index		Index
Alabama	$ 0	0	$303	691	$161	443	$ 4	18	$ 0	0	$ 0	0
Alaska	0	0	0	0	180	526	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	27	79	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	304	164	67	153	63	164	111	644	244	7	40	32
Colorado	9	5	0	0	91	267	0	0	0	0	66	52
Connecticut	0	0	56	129	3	9	2	11	0	0	165	133
Delaware	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D.C.	13	7	0	0	152	445	0	0	0	0	1	1
Florida	0	0	13	29	32	94	0	0	0	0	11	9
Georgia	319	172	441	1,007	85	249	26	128	0	0	97	78
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	3	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illinois	0	0	49	111	27	78	82	400	1,163	35	57	46
Indiana	240	130	41	95	42	123	0	0	0	0	36	30
Iowa	0	0	125	286	42	124	5	23	0	0	4	3
K .nsas	0	0	0	0	14	41	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kentucky	0	0	0	0	25	73	44	215	0	0	13	11
Louisiana	0	0	7	16	9	26	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maine	0	0	0	0	9	25	0	0	0	0	3	2
Maryland	386	208	20	45	12	35	0	0	0	0	7	6
Massachusetts	139	75	19	43	23	67	0	0	0	0	34	27
Michigan	0	0	49	112	33	96	34	168	0	0	386	296
Minnesota	0	0	0	0	33	96	0	0	0	0	110	89
Mississippi	0	0	1	3	1	3	68	331	0	0	129	104
Missouri	1	1	0	0	4	12	0	0	0	0	32	26
Montana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	0	0	25	58	0	0	0	0	0	0	336	271
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire	285	154	0	0	65	191	5	26	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	0	0	0	0	67	197	87	424	0	0	8	6
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	39	113	0	0	0	0	0	0
New York	454	245	32	73	36	104	1	4	8,427	254	436	352
North Carolina	633	342	206	462	19	56	8	41	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	67	196	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ohio	0	0	53	120	21	61	3	13	0	0	17	13
Oklahoma	0	0	86	196	24	70	39	191	0	0	0	0
Oregon	0	0	16	36	73	213	0	0	0	0	114	92
Pennsylvania	385	208	38	88	37	109	91	443	1,516	46	21	17
Rhode Island	0	0	3	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	60	49
South Caroline	0	0	0	0	35	102	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	49	144	40	194	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	41	22	50	115	33	95	0	0	7	0	3	2
Texas	37	20	24	56	19	56	0	0	14,441	435	44	35
Utah	36	19	0	0	0	0	106	520	0	0	0	0
Vermont	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	131	0	0	0	0
Virginia	0	0	76	174	63	186	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	0	0	6	14	36	106	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Virginia	0	0	0	0	51	149	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	42	23	0	0	23	68	0	0	16,127	486	3	3
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
U.S. Average	185		44		34		20		3,321		124	

Table B-26.—Other E&G expenditures per student at independent institutions, FY76.
Dollars per student and index

	Major Doctoral		Comprehensive		General Baccalaureate		Two-Year		Health Professional		Other Professional	
		Index		Index		Index		Index		Index		Index
Alabama	$ 0	0	$1,634	88	$2,524	121	$1,603	112	$ 0	0	$2,167	116
Alaska	0	0	0	0	3,697	177	3,398	237	0	0	0	0
Arizona	0	0	0	0	1,491	72	6,514	454	0	0	894	48
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	1,661	80	1,102	77	0	0	1,160	62
California	3,795	115	1,991	107	2,264	109	1,493	104	3,877	56	1,701	91
Colorado	2,229	68	0	0	2,403	115	0	0	0	0	2,695	144
Connecticut	7,160	218	1,886	101	1,564	75	1,371	96	0	0	2,593	139
Delaware	0	0	0	0	1,338	64	1,365	95	0	0	0	0
D.C.	2,697	82	0	0	7,062	338	2,087	146	0	0	1,511	81
Florida	2,223	68	1,695	91	2,208	106	1,801	126	0	0	841	45
Georgia	2,856	87	3,804	204	2,174	104	1,295	90	0	0	2,222	119
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	1,447	69	0	0	0	0	1,548	83
Idaho	0	0	0	0	2,167	104	918	64	0	0	0	0
Illinois	2,964	90	1,433	77	2,116	101	1,706	119	10,202	155	1,840	98
Indiana	2,022	62	1,670	90	2,281	109	509	36	0	0	1,815	97
Iowa	0	0	1,583	85	2,114	101	1,165	81	0	0	2,172	116
Kansas	0	0	0	0	2,119	102	1,667	116	0	0	3,272	175
Kentucky	0	0	1,401	76	1,892	91	2,447	171	0	0	1,691	90
Louisiana	2,070	63	2,131	115	2,561	123	0	0	0	0	1,325	71
Maine	0	0	0	0	3,136	150	934	65	0	0	2,229	119
Maryland	5,544	169	1,446	78	2,600	125	1,191	83	0	0	2,005	107
Massachusetts	4,036	123	1,705	92	2,608	125	1,624	113	0	0	1,919	103
Michigan	2,227	68	1,742	94	1,790	86	1,195	83	0	0	2,022	108
Minnesota	0	0	2,602	140	2,117	102	2,116	148	0	0	1,551	83
Mississippi	0	0	1,083	58	2,292	110	3,360	234	0	0	2,281	122
Missouri	3,619	110	0	0	1,621	78	1,709	119	0	0	1,742	93
Montana	0	0	0	0	1,571	75	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	0	0	1,712	92	1,805	87	2,286	158	0	0	1,465	78
Nevada	0	0	0	0	467	22	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire	6,479	197	867	47	2,086	100	1,256	88	0	0	880	47
New Jersey	5,465	166	1,981	106	1,856	89	1,118	78	0	0	3,400	182
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	1,725	83	0	0	0	0	3,187	170
New York	3,563	108	2,103	113	1,999	96	1,427	100	13,879	210	2,383	127
North Carolina	3,915	119	3,243	174	1,992	96	1,459	102	0	0	1,166	62
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	2,375	114	1,272	89	0	0	2,786	149
Ohio	3,960	120	2,047	110	2,154	103	671	47	0	0	1,367	73
Oklahoma	0	0	1,381	74	1,862	89	1,107	77	0	0	1,541	82
Oregon	0	0	1,934	104	2,212	106	2,912	203	0	0	1,641	88
Pennsylvania	3,519	107	1,697	91	1,966	94	1,382	96	4,651	70	2,186	117
Rhode Island	3,342	102	1,690	91	1,638	79	0	0	0	0	810	43
South Carolina	0	0	1,427	77	1,958	94	999	70	0	0	1,378	74
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	1,956	94	1,845	129	0	0	1,266	68
Tennessee	2,980	91	2,906	156	1,851	89	1,672	117	8,129	123	2,098	112
Texas	1,839	56	1,778	96	2,091	100	1,963	137	10,784	163	1,317	70
Utah	711	22	0	0	1,846	89	485	34	0	0	0	0
Vermont	0	0	1,611	87	2,820	135	2,318	162	0	0	2,422	129
Virginia	0	0	2,408	129	2,215	106	1,785	124	0	0	2,589	138
Washington	0	0	1,572	85	1,803	86	0	0	0	0	1,342	72
West Virginia	0	0	0	0	2,070	99	703	49	0	0	2,637	141
Wisconsin	1,986	60	0	0	2,223	107	1,719	120	6,243	95	2,431	130
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
U.S. Average	3,288		1,861		2,087		1,434		6,693		1,871	

Table B-27.—Total E&G expenditures per student at independent institutions, FY76. Dollars per student and Index

	Major Doctoral		Comprehensive		General Baccalaureate		Two-Year		Health Professional		Oth Professi
		Index		Index		Index		Index		Index	
Alabama	$ 0	0	$3,751	105	$ 3,893	113	$2,281	100	$ 0	0	$2,931
Alaska	0	0	0	0	5,602	162	6,779	301	0	0	0
Arizona	0	0	0	0	2,207	64	9,029	401	0	0	1,826
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	2,914	84	1,649	73	0	0	1,919
California	11,752	133	3,734	104	3,899	113	2,678	119	7,138	31	2,994
Colorado	5,738	65	0	0	4,106	119	0	0	0	0	4,475
Connecticut	18,365	207	3,750	105	2,612	76	2,498	111	0	0	4,421
Delaware	0	0	0	0	2,324	67	2,037	90	0	0	0
D.C.	6,487	73	0	0	12,952	375	3,296	146	0	0	2,623
Florida	7,840	89	3,045	85	3,563	103	2,819	125	0	0	1,575
Georgia	9,045	102	8,624	241	3,684	107	2,161	96	0	0	3,994
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	2,476	72	0	0	0	0	2,565
Idaho	0	0	0	0	3,166	92	1,599	71	0	0	0
Illinois	8,788	99	2,772	77	3,523	102	2,840	126	22,050	95	3,484
Indiana	4,892	55	3,021	84	3,647	105	905	40	0	0	3,211
Iowa	0	0	3,475	97	3,516	102	2,036	90	0	0	3,564
Kansas	0	0	0	0	3,269	95	2,631	117	0	0	4,477
Kentucky	0	0	2,614	73	3,120	90	3,776	168	0	0	2,984
Louisiana	6,738	76	3,349	93	4,030	117	0	0	0	0	2,690
Maine	0	0	0	0	4,946	143	1,299	58	0	0	3,239
Maryland	21,049	238	2,451	68	4,167	121	2,070	92	0	0	3,376
Massachusetts	9,650	109	3,175	89	4,322	125	2,482	110	0	0	3,456
Michigan	4,070	46	3,495	98	3,028	88	1,902	84	0	0	3,741
Minnesota	0	0	3,840	107	3,636	105	3,220	143	0	0	2,993
Mississippi	0	0	2,007	56	3,711	107	4,446	197	0	0	3,457
Missouri	9,976	113	0	0	2,731	79	2,637	117	0	0	3,080
Montana	0	0	0	0	2,788	81	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	0	0	5,223	146	3,152	91	2,799	124	0	0	2,561
Nevada	0	0	0	0	1,160	34	0	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire	12,153	137	1,621	45	3,395	97	1,847	82	0	0	1,566
New Jersey	12,530	141	3,581	100	3,025	88	2,061	91	0	0	5,726
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	2,947	86	0	0	0	0	4,112
New York	9,976	113	3,971	111	3,356	97	2,161	96	52,264	226	4,828
North Carolina	10,880	123	9,463	264	3,237	94	2,303	102	0	0	1,293
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	4,164	120	1,601	71	0	0	3,196
Ohio	10,153	115	3,947	110	3,624	105	1,253	56	0	0	2,422
Oklahoma	0	0	2,879	80	2,877	83	1,706	76	0	0	2,050
Oregon	0	0	3,561	99	3,923	113	3,894	173	0	0	3,262
Pennsylvania	9,780	110	3,312	92	3,285	95	2,247	100	15,127	65	4,135
Rhode Island	7,236	82	2,747	77	2,767	80	0	0	0	0	1,888
South Carolina	0	0	2,562	71	3,079	89	1,548	69	0	0	2,083
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	3,413	99	3,445	153	0	0	1,973
Tennessee	8,660	98	4,614	129	3,024	87	2,422	108	21,728	94	3,765
Texas	4,329	49	3,434	96	3,263	94	2,637	117	69,117	298	2,724
Utah	2,151	24	0	0	2,892	84	1,016	45	0	0	0
Vermont	0	0	2,994	84	4,384	127	3,196	142	0	0	3,818
Virginia	0	0	4,281	119	3,703	107	2,539	113	0	0	5,292
Washington	0	0	3,089	86	3,338	97	0	0	0	0	2,256
West Virginia	0	0	0	0	3,124	90	1,063	47	0	0	4,633
Wisconsin	3,590	41	0	0	3,716	107	2,997	133	52,862	228	4,313
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
U.S. Average	6,859		3,595		3,459		2,264		23,174		3,469

Table B-28.—Instruction proportion of total E&G expenditures at independent institutions, FY76. Percentage and Index

	Major Doctoral		Comprehensive		General Baccalaureate		Two-Year		Health Professional		Other Professional	
		Index		Index		Index		Index		Index		Index
Alabama	0%	0	44%	102	30%	79	29%	82	0%	0	26%	67
Alaska	0	0	0	0	31	82	42	119	0	0	0	0
Arizona	0	0	0	0	32	86	28	79	0	0	51	132
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	42	110	33	95	0	0	40	102
California	34	90	43	99	39	104	38	110	37	119	41	107
Colorado	35	92	0	0	39	103	0	0	0	0	38	99
Connecticut	39	103	45	103	40	106	45	128	0	0	37	95
Delaware	0	0	0	0	42	112	33	94	0	0	0	0
D.C.	43	115	0	0	38	102	37	105	0	0	41	106
Florida	46	121	41	94	36	96	36	103	0	0	40	103
Georgia	48	127	49	112	38	100	39	111	0	0	41	105
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	41	110	0	0	0	0	40	103
Idaho	0	0	0	0	31	83	43	121	0	0	0	0
Illinois	44	118	46	105	39	103	37	106	34	108	45	116
Indiana	42	112	43	99	35	93	44	125	0	0	40	104
Iowa	0	0	49	114	38	101	43	121	0	0	38	99
Kansas	0	0	0	0	35	92	37	104	0	0	27	70
Kentucky	0	0	46	107	38	102	34	97	0	0	43	111
Louisiana	69	184	35	82	35	92	0	0	0	0	51	131
Maine	0	0	0	0	34	91	28	80	0	0	31	80
Maryland	41	109	40	92	37	97	42	121	0	0	39	101
Massachusetts	28	75	41	93	37	98	33	95	0	0	40	104
Michigan	44	116	48	110	39	103	35	101	0	0	36	94
Minnesota	0	0	26	60	40	107	34	98	0	0	44	113
Mississippi	0	0	45	104	35	93	23	65	0	0	30	78
Missouri	44	116	0	0	40	107	35	100	0	0	41	106
Montana	0	0	0	0	41	108	0	0	0	0	0	.
Nebraska	0	0	62	143	42	111	19	54	0	0	30	77
Nevada	0	0	0	0	60	159	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire	34	89	47	107	36	95	32	91	0	0	42	110
New Jersey	34	90	42	97	35	93	41	118	0	0	35	91
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	40	106	0	0	0	0	22	58
New York	35	94	45	103	38	101	34	96	18	58	34	88
North Carolina	36	94	53	122	37	99	36	102	0	0	38	99
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	41	109	21	59	0	0	13	33
Ohio	38	100	36	83	39	104	46	132	0	0	42	109
Oklahoma	0	0	43	99	34	91	33	94	0	0	25	64
Oregon	0	0	45	104	39	103	25	72	0	0	34	88
Pennsylvania	36	96	44	102	38	101	34	98	33	107	43	110
Rhode Island	37	98	38	88	41	108	0	0	0	0	46	117
South Carolina	0	0	43	100	35	92	36	101	0	0	34	88
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	40	107	45	128	0	0	36	93
Tennessee	42	111	33	75	37	98	31	88	56	179	30	77
Texas	49	130	40	91	35	92	26	73	28	90	50	128
Utah	56	148	0	0	32	84	42	120	0	0	0	0
Vermont	0	0	46	106	35	93	26	74	0	0	37	95
Virginia	0	0	42	96	38	101	30	85	0	0	44	115
Washington	0	0	46	105	45	118	0	0	0	0	41	105
West Virginia	0	0	0	0	32	85	34	97	0	0	43	111
Wisconsin	41	108	0	0	39	103	43	122	41	130	34	87
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
U.S. Average	38		43		38		35		31		39	

Table B-29.—Research proportion of total E&G expenditures at independent institutions, FY76. Percentage and Index

	Major Doctoral		Comprehensive		General Baccalaureate		Two-Year		Health Professional		Other Professional	
		Index		Index		Index		Index		Index		Index
Alabama	0%	0	4%	118	1%	147	0%	21	0%	0	0%	0
Alaska	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	2,139	0	0	0	0
Arizona	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	0	42	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	31	135	2	55	1	163	2	438	8	32	0	12
Colorado	26	114	0	0	0	48	0	0	0	0	0	0
Connecticut	22	97	3	102	0	5	0	0	0	0	1	26
Delaware	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D.C.	15	64	0	0	6	663	0	0	0	0	1	35
Florida	26	113	3	94	1	101	0	0	0	0	6	162
Georgia	17	74	2	66	1	105	0	0	0	0	1	30
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	18	0	0	0	0
Illinois	22	94	1	22	0	18	0	0	15	57	1	21
Indiana	11	50	0	15	1	146	0	0	0	0	2	53
Iowa	0	0	1	41	0	37	0	0	0	0	1	15
Kansas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kentucky	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	46	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	0	0	1	20	1	162	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maine	0	0	0	0	2	252	0	0	0	0	0	5
Maryland	31	134	0	7	1	92	0	0	0	0	1	38
Massachusetts	29	124	5	151	2	220	1	309	0	0	3	88
Michigan	1	6	1	26	39	105	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	0	0	6	189	0	56	0	0	0	0	1	17
Mississippi	0	0	1	17	3	364	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missouri	20	87	0	0	0	9	0	5	0	0	1	33
Montana	0	0	0	0	3	322	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	0	0	4	134	1	101	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire	11	47	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	1	35
New Jersey	22	97	3	81	1	135	0	21	0	0	5	139
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	29	0	0	0	0	0	0
New York	24	106	2	46	1	133	0	40	39	151	7	196
North Carolina	23	98	11	314	0	53	1	168	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ohio	23	101	11	316	1	64	0	0	0	0	1	19
Oklahoma	0	0	6	174	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	0	0	0	7	3	339	0	0	0	0	12	312
Pennsylvania	24	104	3	94	1	116	0	39	26	100	4	105
Rhode Island	17	74	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	0	0	1	17	0	48	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	1	102	0	77	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	23	101	3	99	1	71	0	0	7	26	14	373
Texas	8	33	8	231	0	54	0	0	36	136	0	11
Utah	10	41	0	0	4	508	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vermont	0	0	0	0	1	79	1	188	0	0	0	0
Virginia	0	0	0	5	0	32	0	0	0	0	7	172
Washington	0	0	3	91	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Virginia	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	3	12	0	0	0	54	0	0	17	66	10	262
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
U.S. Average	23		3		1		0		26		4	

Table B-30.—Public service proportion of total E&G expenditures at independent institutions, FY76. Percentage and index

	Major Doctoral		Comprehensive		General Baccalaureate		Two-Year		Health Professional		Other Professional	
		Index		Index		Index		Index		Index		Index
Alabama	0%	0	8%	661	4%	393	0%	18	0%	0	0%	0
Alaska	0	0	0	0	3	325	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	1	93	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	3	124	2	147	1	136	4	458	3	24	1	38
Colorado	0	7	0	0	2	226	0	0	0	0	1	41
Connecticut	0	0	2	123	0	12	0	10	0	0	4	104
Delaware	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D.C.	0	9	0	0	1	119	0	0	0	0	0	1
Florida	0	0	0	34	1	91	0	0	0	0	1	20
Georgia	4	168	5	419	2	234	1	133	0	0	2	68
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illinois	0	0	2	144	1	77	3	317	5	37	2	46
Indiana	5	235	1	112	1	116	0	0	0	0	1	32
Iowa	0	0	4	295	1	122	0	25	0	0	0	3
Kansas	0	0	0	0	0	44	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kentucky	0	0	0	0	1	81	1	129	0	0	0	12
Louisiana	0	0	0	17	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maine	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	2
Maryland	2	88	1	65	0	29	0	0	0	0	0	6
Massachusetts	1	69	1	49	1	64	0	0	0	0	1	27
Michigan	0	0	1	115	1	110	2	199	0	0	10	274
Minnesota	0	0	0	0	1	92	0	0	0	0	4	103
Mississippi	0	0	0	6	0	2	2	168	0	0	4	104
Missouri	0	1	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	1	28
Montana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	0	0	0	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	368
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire	2	112	0	0	2	197	0	32	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	0	0	0	0	2	226	4	464	0	0	0	4
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	1	133	0	0	0	0	0	0
New York	5	218	1	66	1	107	0	5	16	113	9	253
North Carolina	6	278	2	175	1	60	0	40	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	2	163	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ohio	0	0	1	109	1	89	0	24	0	0	1	19
Oklahoma	0	0	3	249	1	84	2	262	0	0	0	0
Oregon	0	0	0	36	2	188	0	0	0	0	4	99
Pennsylvania	4	188	1	95	1	114	4	445	10	70	1	15
Rhode Island	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	105
South Carolina	0	0	0	0	1	114	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	1	146	1	127	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	0	23	1	89	1	109	0	0	0	0	0	2
Texas	1	41	1	58	1	60	0	0	21	146	2	45
Utah	2	80	0	0	0	0	10	1,150	0	0	0	0
Vermont	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	92	0	0	0	0
Virginia	0	0	2	146	2	173	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	0	0	0	16	1	110	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Virginia	0	0	0	0	2	165	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	1	56	0	0	1	63	0	0	31	213	0	2
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
U.S. Average	2		1		1		1		14		4	

Table B-31.—Other E&G expenditures proportion of total E&G expenditures at independent institutions, FY7(Percentage and Index

	Major Doctoral		Comprehensive		General Baccalaureate		Two-Year		Health Professional		Other Professional	
		Index		Index		Index		Index		Index		Index
Alabama	0%	0	44%	84	65%	108	71%	111	0%	0	74%	137
Alaska	0	0	0	0	66	109	50	79	0	0	0	0
Arizona	0	0	0	0	68	112	72	113	0	0	49	91
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	57	95	67	105	0	0	60	112
California	32	87	53	103	58	96	56	88	62	181	57	105
Colorado	39	105	0	0	59	97	0	0	0	0	60	112
Connecticut	39	105	50	97	60	99	56	86	0	0	59	109
Delaware	0	0	0	0	58	95	67	105	0	0	0	0
D.C.	42	112	0	0	55	90	63	100	0	0	58	107
Florida	28	76	56	107	62	103	64	100	0	0	53	99
Georgia	32	85	44	85	59	98	60	94	0	0	56	103
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	58	97	0	0	0	0	60	112
Idaho	0	0	0	0	68	114	57	90	0	0	0	0
Illinois	34	91	52	100	60	100	60	94	46	162	53	98
Indiana	41	111	55	107	63	104	56	88	0	0	57	105
Iowa	0	0	46	88	60	100	57	90	0	0	61	113
Kansas	0	0	0	0	65	107	63	100	0	0	73	136
Kentucky	0	0	54	103	61	101	65	102	0	0	57	105
Louisiana	31	83	64	123	64	105	0	0	0	0	49	91
Maine	0	0	0	0	63	105	72	113	0	0	69	128
Maryland	26	71	59	114	62	103	58	90	0	0	59	110
Massachusetts	42	113	43	103	60	100	65	103	0	0	56	103
Michigan	56	147	60	96	59	98	63	99	0	0	54	100
Minnesota	0	0	68	131	58	97	66	103	0	0	52	96
Mississippi	0	0	54	104	62	102	76	119	0	0	66	122
Missouri	36	98	0	0	59	98	65	102	0	0	57	105
Montana	0	0	0	0	56	93	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	0	0	33	63	57	95	81	127	0	0	57	106
Nevada	0	0	0	0	40	67	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire	53	144	53	103	62	103	68	107	0	0	56	104
New Jersey	44	118	55	107	61	102	54	85	0	0	59	110
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	59	97	0	0	0	0	78	144
New York	36	98	53	102	60	99	66	104	27	93	49	92
North Carolina	36	97	34	66	62	102	63	100	0	0	62	114
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	57	95	79	125	0	0	87	162
Ohio	39	106	62	100	59	99	54	84	0	0	56	105
Oklahoma	0	0	48	92	65	107	66	102	0	0	75	139
Oregon	0	0	54	105	56	93	76	118	0	0	50	94
Pennsylvania	36	97	51	99	60	99	62	97	31	108	53	99
Rhode Island	46	126	62	119	59	98	0	0	0	0	51	96
South Carolina	0	0	56	108	64	105	64	101	0	0	66	123
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	57	95	54	84	0	0	64	119
Tennessee	34	93	63	121	61	102	69	108	37	131	56	104
Texas	42	115	52	100	64	106	74	117	16	55	48	90
Utah	33	89	0	0	64	106	48	75	0	0	0	0
Vermont	0	0	54	104	64	107	73	114	0	0	63	116
Virginia	0	0	66	108	60	99	70	111	0	0	49	91
Washington	0	0	51	98	54	90	0	0	0	0	59	110
West Virginia	0	0	0	0	66	110	66	104	0	0	57	106
Wisconsin	56	149	0	0	60	99	57	90	12	41	56	105
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
U.S. Average	37		52		60		64		28		54	

Table B-32.—State and local appropriations, E&G revenues and E&G expenditures per student, by category of independent "other professional and specialized institutions," FY76.

	Specialized Education Schools			Specialized Health Schools			Specialized Engineering Schools			All Other Specialized Schools		
	S&L App.	E&G Rev.	E&G Exp.	S&L App.	E&G Rev.	E&G Exp.	S&L App.	E&G Rev.	E&G Exp.	S&L App.	E&G Rev.	E&G Exp.
Alabama	$ 0	$2,595	$3,015	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 0	$2,448	$2,787
Alaska	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	1,135	1,105	0	3,813	3,796
Arkansas	0	3,077	2,268	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	1,141	1,113
California	0	3,381	3,366	0	7,858	6,994	0	2,300	2,249	0	2,938	2,900
Colorado	0	—	—	0	4,009	4,433	0	3,846	4,200	0	4,501	4,545
Connecticut	110	5,462	3,843	—	—	—	0	2,014	2,014	0	8,044	8,477
Delaware	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
D.C.	0	4,297	4,662	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	2,023	2,030
Florida	0	3,238	3,268	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1,221	987
Georgia	—	—	—	0	3,900	3,450	—	—	—	0	3,878	4,142
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	2,509	2,565
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	245	3,437	3,447	573	8,705	10,239	0	2,396	2,210	43	3,476	3,671
Indiana	0	2,717	2,822	—	—	—	0	4,223	4,247	40	3,347	3,3[illegible]
Iowa	0	3,561	3,524	287	4,470	4,026	—	—	—	3	2,501	2,624
Kansas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	4,265	4,477
Kentucky	0	3,458	3,714	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	2,774	2,800
Louisiana	0	1,767	1,882	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	2,966	3,069
Maine	—	—	—	62	4,490	3,799	—	—	—	0	2,878	3,118
Maryland	223	3,151	3,127	—	—	—	0	3,198	2,969	38	3,350	3,562
Massachusetts	0	3,669	3,783	64	3,648	3,109	0	5,183	5,132	1	3,257	3,078
Michigan	111	3,819	4,470	183	3,396	3,337	0	9,360	9,712	10	2,212	2,123
Minnesota	0	2,639	2,668	0	3,867	3,864	—	—	—	0	2,789	2,832
Mississippi	0	3,843	3,825	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	4,617	3,217
Missouri	0	3,102	3,116	0	5,857	4,187	0	2,197	2,126	0	3,074	2,963
Montana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	2,276	2,561
Nevada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Hampshire	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	1,932	1,566
New Jersey	128	3,479	3,308	—	—	—	173	7,602	8,191	189	5,498	5,406
New Mexico	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	3,947	4,112
New York	317	4,747	4,511	1,109	18,782	18,563	381	5,807	5,831	108	3,666	3,562
North Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	2,320	1,893
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	2,424	3,196
Ohio	—	—	—	0	4,694	3,968	0	1,501	1,244	0	2,893	2,764
Oklahoma	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	3,110	2,050
Oregon	—	—	—	0	2,976	2,601	—	—	—	21	3,156	3,326
Pennsylvania	0	3,859	3,682	2,502	12,744	11,926	0	2,597	2,864	110	3,250	3,283
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	1,813	1,592
South Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	2,087	2,083
South Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	2,050	1,973
Tennessee	0	6,351	7,306	0	18,966	14,884	—	—	—	70	1,999	2,084
Texas	—	—	—	8,974	44,988	42,172	0	2,146	2,237	0	1,883	1,941
Utah	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	0	2,515	2,662	0	3,089	3,445	—	—	—	0	4,035	4,135
Virginia	0	2,909	2,812	8,646	43,797	46,628	0	76,940	72,829	0	4,201	3,816
Washington	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	2,224	2,256
West Virginia	—	—	—	1,430	5,543	5,135	—	—	—	0	2,255	2,883
Wisconsin	0	3,242	3,201	1,207	17,316	17,416	0	2,911	2,960	0	9,533	9,168
Wyoming	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average	114	3,779	3,783	1,061	11,386	10,697	88	4,318	4,338	33	2,947	2,956

Appendix C

STATE AND LOCAL APPROPRIATIONS IN FISCAL YEAR 1978— A LIMITED ANALYSIS

BACKGROUND

The major portion of this study presents detailed comparisons of higher education financing in the fifty States for *fiscal year 1976.* The analyses provide a basis for assessing State appropriations relative to enrollments, State tax capacity and effort, mix of institutions funded, amount of higher education financing from non-State sources (e.g., tuition, Federal funds, etc.), and institutional support requirements. The data necessary for this detail are obtained primarily from the Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS) conducted annually by the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES). The NCES data represent *actual* revenues and expenditures reported by institutions. Because the NCES data are collected *after* institutions conclude their fiscal period, the data are at least 14 months old when first available on tape.

More timely data (although in far less detail) are available each Fall through a survey by M. M. Chambers of State legislative appropriations for higher education for the current fiscal year. Published by the National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges[1], appropriations are listed by institution (with selected program breakdowns) and by amounts for student aid and some State-level offices. Chambers' data represent *budgeted* amounts for higher education in contrast to the NCES data which represent *actual* net revenues received by institutions. Since subsequent

[1] M. M. Chambers, *State Tax Funds for Operating Expenses of Higher Education 1977-78.* Washington, D.C.: Office of Research and Information, National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges, 1978.

legislative actions or institutional remissions of funds to the State may alter the original appropriations decision, Chambers and NCES data do differ in some instances.

Although the Chambers' data are limited, they do provide timely indications of current trends. This appendix presents a number of measures using the Chambers' data for more current 1977-78 comparisons of State support.

Previous sections of this study reported that State and local appropriations increased 13.4% from FY75 to FY76. With enrollments increasing 11.5% and inflation 6.6%, constant dollar support per student *fell 4.6%.* For the ensuing two years, FY76-FY78, Chambers reports a 20% increase in State appropriations. During this time, enrollments fell 1.9% and inflation was 13.6%. The net impact is a *7.7% increase* in constant dollar State appropriations per student from FY76 to FY78.

METHODOLOGY

The FY78 data are presented in a similar but simplified version of the State-by-State analyses presented in the main body of this report. The analysis consists of 13 measures of enrollment and financing which result in an index of State and local government appropriations to public institutions per student, adjusted for variations in costs due to the enrollment structure of the State's system (i.e., proportion of higher education enrollments at public universities, comprehensive, baccalaureate, etc. institutions) and for geographic cost differences.

The formula, shown below, that yields this final index shows the interrelationships of the various measures.

TAX REVENUES (#6)

Tax Capacity (#4)	x	Tax Effort (#5)	x	Allocation to Higher Education (#8)	=	State and Local Appropriations Per Student (#9)
High School Graduates (#1)	x	College Attendance Ratio (#2)				

STUDENT ENROLLMENT LOAD (#3)

State & Local Appropriations Per Public Student (#9)	÷	System Cost Index (#10)	=	Appropriations Per Public Student Adjusted for System Cost (#11)
Appropriations Per Public Student Adjusted for System Cost (#11)	÷	Geographical Cost Index (#12)	=	Appropriations Per Public Student Adjusted for System Cost and Geographical Cost Differences (#13)

A separate measure, tax revenues per student (#7) is also computed (#6 ÷ #3).

The analysis continues with appropriations per student (#9) divided by a system cost index (#10) and then by an index of geographical cost differences (#12). The final measure, index #13, reports State and local appropriations to public institutions per student adjusted for system cost and geographical cost differences.

DATA SOURCES

Eight data elements were used in this analysis. Their definitions are:

A. **Resident Population** in thousands, as of July 1, 1976.
   Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

B. **High School Graduates** (Public and Nonpublic), including diplomas and equivalency certificates, 1975-76.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Statistics of Public Elementary and Secondary Schools* and *Statistics of State School Systems,* U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

C. **Full-Time Equivalent Enrollment in Public Institutions of Higher Education,** Fall 1977.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, Prepublication release, preliminary data.

D. **State and Local Government Tax Capacity,** in thousands, 1975-76.

Source: D. Kent Halstead, *Tax Wealth in Fifty States,* U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Institute of Education, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1978.

E. **State and Local Government Tax Revenue Collected,** in thousands, 1975-76.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Governmental Finances in 1975-76,* U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1977.

F. **State and Local Government Tax Revenues Appropriated or Levied for Operating Expenses of Public Higher Education,** in thousands, 1977-78. Excluded are tuition charges collected by the institution and remitted to the State as an offset to the State appropriation. Chambers' measure of State tax appropriations is supplemented in this analysis by the addition of local tax appropriations to higher education secured by telephone survey. In addition, State tax appropriations going to independent higher education (when identified) are subtracted from the appropriations total, since the focus here is on support to public institutions.

Source: M. M. Chambers, *Appropriations of State Tax Funds for Operating Expenses of Higher Education, 1977-78,* Office of Research and Information, National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges, Washington, D.C., 1977.

G. **State Higher Education System Cost Index,** 1975-76. Constructed State and local government appropriations per student based on application of national average dollar rates by type of institution to State enrollment mix. Expressed as an index relative to the U.S. average, which equals 100.

Source: Derived from U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics finance and enrollment data.

Because the structure of higher education varies among the States, a "System Cost Index" has been introduced. The index adjusts dollar appropriations for the relative "costliness" of the public higher education system. States with a larger proportion of graduate and upper division enrollment are inherently more expensive to operate than those placing more emphasis on undergraduate or lower division instruction. The "system cost index" reports the relative average cost per student a State would incur for its public system if it financed en-

rollments at each type of institution by the national average appropriations rate per FTE student. In other words, the index reports how much it would cost a State to run its system at national average appropriation rates. Dividing appropriations by the Cost Index for each State "corrects" for variations among the States in the mix of enrollments at lesser or more costly types of institutions, thereby placing all States on a more common footing for comparison. The per student rates used in the development of this index for 1975-76 are:

Major doctoral granting universities	$ 2,627
Comprehensive 4-year colleges	2,000
General baccalaureate 4-year colleges	1,634
Two-year colleges	1,398
Health professional colleges	17,376
Other professional colleges	1,949.

Universities and comprehensive four-year colleges are more "expensive" to operate because of usually higher salaried faculty and administrators, greater public service responsibilities, extensive research programs, and generally wider latitude of programs and more overhead costs. States with proportionately more students enrolled in these types of institutions operate relatively "expensive" State systems costing 10 to 20 percent above the national average. Where the emphasis is on general baccalaureate four-year colleges and two-year colleges, system costs are lower, as much as 15 percent below the national average.

H. **Geographical Cost Index, 1976.** An index to reflect differences in purchasing power among States due to geographical variation in the prices paid by college and universities for goods and services purchased. Because higher education is labor intensive, this simplified index reports only price differences in labor. The index is based on the average earnings of office clerical workers for straight time (i.e., excluding overtime pay rates) for standard workweeks. State values are averages of reported SMSA's, weighted by population, using 150 metropolitan areas.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Wage Differences Among Metropolitan Areas, 1976,* and *Wage Differences Among Selected Areas, 1976,* U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

This index is a proxy measure of differences due to location in the prices of goods and services purchased by colleges and universities. The index may be used to adjust State and local government appropriations to reflect equivalent value in purchasing goods and services for higher education. It is important that such geographical price variations be eliminated so that true relative differences in *equivalent* support levels can be identified. Thus State appropriations in Alaska, with a high cost index, must be adjusted downward substantially to equal the purchasing power and be comparable to appropriations in other States.

Costs in conducting equivalent higher education programs vary geographically due to differences in operating requirements as well as prices. Operating differences associated with geography include additional heating and air-conditioning in many regions, and specialized transportation and equipment requirements because of terrain and weather. Added costs because of these operating factors are *not* included in the cost index. The index reports only *price* differences caused by geographic variations in supply and demand for labor

as affected by local economic strength, citizen buying preferences, industrial composition and degree of capital intensiveness, worker unionization, and proximity to producers.

A geographical cost[2] index compares the prices paid for the *same* goods and services in different locations. The amount and quality of these goods and services must be equal. To obtain such equivalency is extremely difficult—both for higher education and for business in general. Because of this difficulty, few geographic cost indexes have been constructed, and a proxy measure is employed in this study. Two simplifications are involved. First, because higher education is labor intensive (about 82 percent of educational and general expenditures are for personnel compensation[3]) only employee salaries and wages are considered. Excluded are prices paid by colleges and universities for non-personnel purchases such as equipment, material, and utilities. This is, of course, a serious omission, but necessitated by current limitations in data. Second, because of the likely variability in the type and quality of faculty hired in different States, a more uniform occupational category has been selected—office clerical. Geographical differences in salaries paid clerical workers are interpreted as representing basic salary differentials due to geographic location for all types of occupations including faculty.

Three factors favor choice of the clerical occupation:

(1) The occupation is common and abundant in every State and in most industries, thus establishing initial relevancy and comparability.

(2) Salaries are set in a relatively free market (unionization is 13 percent for clerical versus 61 percent for plant workers). Thus clerical salaries reflect local labor market conditions as influenced by unionization, but are not directly established by collective bargaining.

(3) Salary differences due to quality are minimized by fixed job descriptions and evidence that most clerical needs are routinely met by market established wages paid for available personnel, i.e., no area appears to make a special effort to hire superior clerical personnel through higher wages.

The resulting Geographical Cost Index constructed on the basis of salary differentials for clerical personnel appears to report small labor market supply and demand action in response to broad hiring of non-unionized semi-skilled workers with low mobility. Under these conditions the index reports basic salary differentials due to geography as determined by: (1) local cost-of-living; (2) types of industry in the area; (3) size of hiring establishments; (4) climate and topography; and (5) general degree of unionization in the area. Use of the index in this report assumes that colleges and universities, due to their location, must pay similar differentials in salary to obtain *equivalent* faculty and administrative personnel.

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[2] Technically, the term is "price" rather than "cost," but "cost" is used here because of the common usage of the term when referring to a commodity that is a business *input*, not end product.

[3] Kent Halstead, *Higher Education Prices and Price Indexes, Annual Supplement*, National Institute of Education, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., pp. 5-6.

Table C-1 provides the basic data used for this limited FY1978 analysis.

INDEX DEFINITIONS

#1 HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES (public and non-public high school completions per 1000 population) (B/A)

A State's high school graduates are the primary source of entering freshmen at public institutions in the State and therefore the best single starting base for deriving total enrollments.

#2 COLLEGE ATTENDANCE RATIO (full-time equivalent enrollment in public institutions of higher education per high school graduates) (C/B)

The college attendance ratio measures the degree to which a State provides attractive public higher education opportunities to *both* resident and non-resident students, relative to its high school graduates (its primary enrollment source). It also suggests the preparedness of high school graduates for college and student, parental, and community disposition toward attendance at State institutions.

#3 STUDENT ENROLLMENT LOAD (full-time equivalent enrollment in public institutions of higher education per 1000 population) (#1 x #2)

Student enrollment is only an approximate load measure for placing revenues and expenditures on a per user basis. The financing required for other institutional operations such as administration, plant operation and maintenance, libraries, public service, and research are only indirectly proportional to the numbers of students. Furthermore, there are differences in the emphasis given by States to costly versus less costly levels of instruction which represent different support requirements not reflected by a simple enrollment count. However, some adjustment is made for these factors by introducing later in the analysis the State Higher Education System Cost Index (G).

While *public* enrollments represent a State government's primary student load, resident students receiving State financial aid who attend private or out-of-State institutions, and students attending private in-State colleges constitute real load factors not counted by this measurement.

#4 TAX CAPACITY (potential State and local tax revenue as measured by a "representative tax system" per capita) (D/A)

This index measures the ability or potential of State and local *governments* to obtain revenues for public purposes through various kinds of *taxes*. The wealth of local residents is only one contributing source of tax revenues, therefore per capita personal income is *not* equivalent to this tax capacity measurement.

Tax capacity is measured here by a "representative tax system" which defines the tax capacity of a State and its local governments as the amount of revenue they could raise (relative to other State-local governments) if all 50 State-local systems applied *identical tax rates* (national averages) to their respective tax bases. The sum of capacities for all States equals the U.S. total tax revenues collected.

(Text continues on page 206)

Table C-1
DATA USED IN LIMITED ANALYSIS FOR FY 1978

	Resident Population (000s) A	High School Graduates B	FTE Enrollment in Public Higher Education C	State and Local Tax Capacity (000s) D	S&L Tax Revenues (000s) E	State Tax Appropriations (000s) (+)	Local Tax Appropriations (000s) (+)	Identifiable Independent Higher Education Appropriations (000s) (-)	S&L Appropriations to Public Higher Education (000s) F	System Cost Index G	Geographical Cost Index H
						Summation Equals F					
Alabama	3,665	63,083	110,727	$ 2,069,825	$ 1,668,300	$ 310,974	$ 1,600	$ 1,953	$ 310,621	94.4	91
Alaska	382	6,490	14,746	382,556	417,800	64,013	0	0	64,013	84.9	145[4]
Arizona	2,270	33,145	114,414	1,511,842	1,660,400	215,599	29,000	0	244,599	98.2	89
Arkansas	2,109	30,770	49,463	1,214,364	956,900	126,155	0	0	126,155	114.0	87
California	21,520	316,756	960,783	17,186,624	20,749,500	1,961,525	764,482.3	0	2,726,007.3	86.6	105
Colorado	2,583	42,130	108,556	1,949,666	1,880,400	220,907	4,741.2	0	225,648.2	109.7	96
Connecticut	3,117	56,551	64,417	2,576,555	2,424,500	164,478	0	4,277	160,201	102.3	101
Delaware	582	10,530	20,614	517,986	447,100	44,190	0	0	44,190	112.2	112
D.C.	702	9,444	6,603	630,493	648,700	0	39,802.6	0	39,802.6	96.5	105
Florida	8,421	110,476	206,511	5,943,377	4,764,600	489,609	0	4,988	484,621	90.5	95
Georgia	4,970	74,798	109,405	3,196,371	2,726,800	302,907	2,026	0	304,933	113.8	98
Hawaii	875	15,239	33,552	693,549	829,100	109,642	0	0	109,642	100.1	NA
Idaho	831	13,071	24,443	517,357	490,600	77,072	1,915.3	0	78,987.3	96.9	84
Illinois	11,229	182,909	325,322	9,404,215	8,639,800	740,190	101,518	8,500	833,208	102.1	104
Indiana	5,302	88,691	128,047	3,816,908	3,118,300	352,406	85	0	352,491	111.3	95
Iowa	2,870	49,996	74,084	2,173,999	2,010,800	244,253	9,034.5	10,500	242,787.5	104.6	93
Kansas	2,310	40,161	84,344	1,762,855	1,504,400	188,869	19,300	0	208,169	112.0	96
Kentucky	3,428	44,721	84,885	2,227,075	1,880,800	217,405	0	0	217,405	103.1	96
Louisiana	3,841	60,743	105,906	2,892,759	2,342,400	242,469	0	1,600	240,869	112.1	91
Maine	1,070	16,472	23,110	576,174	718,400	45,324	0	0	45,324	102.8	89
Maryland	4,145	69,373	125,358	3,082,488	3,374,300	260,050	35,018	5,199	295,869	118.2	103
Massachusetts	5,809	90,771[1]	121,002	4,019,713	5,243,800	251,742	0	0	251,742	91.2	96
Michigan	9,104	140,666	294,758	6,756,663	6,819,300	669,404	40,177.4	3,269	697,312.4	97.9	117
Minnesota	3,985	76,617	112,395	2,833,528	3,261,900	380,885	0	4,400	376,485	109.0	94
Mississippi	2,354	36,523	74,096	1,198,917	1,144,500	186,579	9,408.7	0	195,987.7	108.0	87

[1] Estimate based on 74-75, 76-77 figures for public
[2] Includes local revenues of $89,200

[3] Average pay level for each occupational group in 262 Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas=100

[4] Includes non-metropolitan areas
[5] Estimate based on analysis of data for contiguous States

Table C-1, *continued*

	Resident Population (000s) A	High School Graduates B	FTE Enrollment in Public Higher Education C	State and Local Tax Capacity (000s) D	S&L Tax Revenues (000s) E	State Tax Appropriations (000s) (+)	Local Tax Appropriations (000s) (+)	Identifiable Independent Higher Education Appropriations (000s) (-)	S&L Appropriations to Public Higher Education (000s) F	System Cost Index G	Geographical Cost Index H
						Summation Equals F					
Missouri	4,778	78,254	114,887	3,286,420	2,724,400	260,142	16,664.6	0	276,806.6	96.2	99
Montana	753	15,039	23,630	537,124	533,800	52,251	1,019.1	0	53,270.1	105.3	90
Nebraska	1,553	28,128	51,030	1,164,896	1,021,300	131,199	12,680.4	0	143,879.4	121.1	95
Nevada	610	7,665	18,280	654,028	500,400	45,523	0	0	45,523	84.9	107
New Hampshire	822	14,388	17,863	581,600	469,700	27,519	0	0	27,519	108.4	92[5]
New Jersey	7,336	126,408	157,118	5,996,833	5,816,200	340,645	44,582	10,183	376,044	96.2	102
New Mexico	1,168	23,038	39,070	784,727	698,600	95,756	6,406.7	0	102,162.7	114.8	89
New York	18,084	282,175	410,764	13,511,416	20,614,600	1,298,754	283,100	178,657[2]	1,403,197	99.6	104
North Carolina	5,469	72,219	157,229	3,346,042	2,883,600	460,932	18,624.5	13,774	465,782.5	92.0	91
North Dakota	643	11,826	26,978	462,153	428,800	61,239.5	503	0	61,742.5	98.1	92[4]
Ohio	10,690	174,992	262,992	8,056,749	6,262,100	661,174	19,959	5,841	665,292	109.1	99
Oklahoma	2,766	43,753	98,106	2,040,392	1,469,300	173,261	3,365	0	176,626	114.0	89
Oregon	2,329	40,792	90,481	1,643,901	1,638,200	188,234	35,327.9	0	233,561.9	105.9	99
Pennsylvania	11,882	201,628	219,564	8,219,112	8,112,500	676,211	23,731.5	36,500	663,442.5	98.6	98
Rhode Island	927	14,903	23,320	587,903	668,700	89,743	0	15	89,728	106.2	86
South Carolina	2,848	46,139	77,807	1,590,693	1,393,200	227,148	4,327.7	8,351	223,124.7	111.0	89
South Dakota	686	13,685	19,016	453,033	409,100	41,093	0	0	41,093	96.1	93[5]
Tennessee	4,214	62,193	108,194	2,529,022	2,078,200	230,585	0	0	230,585	117.3	88
Texas	12,487	165,169	412,568	10,134,227	7,268,600	1,050,400	41,447.1	10,461	1,081,386.1	104.3	93
Utah	1,228	22,079	44,116	755,684	727,700	117,146	0	0	117,146	106.4	92
Vermont	476	8,472	13,765	292,634	353,200	22,883	237	72	23,148	109.6	92[5]
Virginia	5,032	78,594	156,073	3,409,072	3,065,600	330,586	0	0	330,586	96.3	94
Washington	3,812	59,414	163,950	2,629,600	2,629,600	380,250	0	0	380,250	91.5	101
West Virginia	1,821	30,240	51,065	1,185,496	1,063,600	126,304	0	0	126,304	99.4	101
Wisconsin	4,609	77,659	162,331	3,136,337	3,043,700	399,410	32,000	17,747	413,663	98.2	98
Wyoming	380	6,879	14,583	404,788	330,200	42,883	5,243	0	48,126	103.7	92[5]
U.S.	214,648	3,480,864	6,333,397	$156,504,200	$156,504,200	$15,287,288	$1,607,327.5	$326,287	$16,568,328.5	100.0	100[3]

[1] Estimate based on 74-75, 76-77 figures for public

[2] Includes local revenues of $89,200

[3] Average pay level for each occupational group in 262 Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas=100

[4] Includes non-metropolitan areas

[5] Estimate based on analysis of data for contiguous States

#5 TAX EFFORT (State and local government tax revenues collected as a percent of State and local tax capacity) (E/D)

Tax effort measures, as a percentage, how much of State and local government tax capacity is actually used. The tax revenues collected for all States equals total tax capacity nationwide. Since the nationwide effort measure by definition is 100 percent, the effort measures for individual States indicate how they compare in tax collection performance with the national average.

#6 TAX REVENUES (State and local tax revenue collected per capita) (#4 x #5)

Collected tax revenues represent the wealth available to State and local governments for public use. The index essentially identifies "rich" versus "poor" States according to the size of their current tax income. These designations however must be tempered by the fact that some States have far greater social needs than others. This increases the competition for funding among alternative uses so that even "rich" States may experience scarce dollars in financing certain public programs. Some apparently "poor" States, on the other hand, may have less than average public service requirements so that support dollars are more readily available. Also to be taken into account are price differences among the States which affect the purchasing power of government revenues. A correction factor for such price differences is introduced as a "Geographical Cost Index" (H).

#7 TAX REVENUES PER STUDENT (State and local tax revenues collected per FTE student in public institutions of higher education) (#6/#3)

This measure is a derived measure (capacity x effort)/(enrollment x attendance ratio). Relating tax revenues collected to public college enrollment places each State on much the same relative base, viz., total public tax revenues as a source of support per student unit load. The index is therefore of value as a possible factor in selecting peer States for comparative analysis.

#8 ALLOCATION TO PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION (percent of State and local government collected tax revenues that are appropriated or levied for operating expenses of public higher education) (F/E)

This ratio suggests the relative importance of financing public higher education to the funding of other public services in the State and local government budget. The case for greater allocation must be made against competing claims of other public service programs. Accordingly, evidence that education should receive a greater share of the State budget is suggested by relatively lower appropriations per student compared with more favorable unit funding of other services. (NOTE: Appropriations to independent institutions and for student aid to students attending these schools have been excluded.)

#9 APPROPRIATIONS PER STUDENT (State and local tax revenues appropriated or levied for current operating expenses of public higher education per FTE public student enrollment) (#7 x #8)

This measure of tax support relative to enrollment load suggests the financial commitment of State and local governments to support public higher education consistent with available funds and expressed need. The warnings regarding the deficiencies of enrollment as a load factor described for measurement #3 apply. Comparison of appropriations per student with national averages should normally be made with recognition of the role of *other revenue* sources, particularly when such revenues offset low government support. Data for revenues from other sources for 1977-78, however, are not available at this early date.

Two other factors which must be taken into account in establishing interstate comparability of appropriation levels are: (1) the relative cost of the State system of public higher education as determined by the mix of enrollments at each type of institution; and (2) geographical differences in the cost of labor. The State Higher Education System Cost Index, Index #10, is applied to appropriations per student to derive appropriations adjusted for relative system cost, Index #11. Index #13 again presents appropriations adjusted further to account for geographical differences in labor costs, Index #12.

#10 **STATE PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION SYSTEM COST INDEX** (State and local government appropriations per student based on national average dollar appropriation rates by type of public institution applied to the State's enrollment mix. Expressed as an index relative to U.S. average which equals 100) (G). This index reports relative appropriations per student that State and local governments would provide if they supported their different types of public institutions at *national average* appropriation rates. Dividing actual appropriations per student by this relative cost index makes State amounts more comparable by proportionately reducing the higher support levels necessarily required of "costly" systems and increasing the normally lower support required of less expensive systems. For further descriptions of the System Cost Index, see data element G.

#11 **APPROPRIATIONS PER STUDENT ADJUSTED FOR SYSTEM COSTS** (State and local tax revenues appropriated or levied for current operating expenses of public higher education per FTE student enrollment adjusted by the State Higher Education System Cost Index) (#9/#10)

#12 **GEOGRAPHICAL COST INDEX** (an index to reflect the variation in purchasing power among States due to geographical differences in labor costs experienced by colleges and universities. The index uses the average earnings of clerical workers to reflect these differences. Expressed as an index relative to the U.S. average which equals 100) (H).

In the United States, the cost of doing business varies greatly from State to State. Much of this is due to differences in wages. Prices paid for raw materials, energy, construction, and equipment also vary depending on access and proximity to suppliers and on local demand. For example, areas with mild climate require less fuel consumption with attendant lower costs.

Since higher education is a labor intensive industry (about 82 percent of current operating expenditures are for personnel compensation[4]), the geographic cost differences for conducting college and university current operations can be estimated by considering salaries only. The objective is to identify a relative salary index for each State that reflects labor costs if exactly the *same mix and quality* of college and university personnel were employed in each instance. The Geographical Cost Index is a crude and simplified first attempt to develop such an index. Dividing appropriations per student by these values roughly "corrects" for differences among States in the price paid for basic labor inputs. See data element (H) for an extended discussion.

#13 APPROPRIATIONS PER STUDENT ADJUSTED FOR SYSTEM COSTS AND GEOGRAPHICAL COSTS (State and local tax revenues appropriated or levied for current operating expenses of public higher education per FTE student enrollment adjusted by the State Higher Education System Cost Index and the Geographical Cost Index) (#11/#12)

Table C-2 presents the 13 indexes for the fifty States and the District of Columbia. Table C-3 presents a ranked listing of all indexes.

[4] See Halstead, op. cit., pp. 5-6.

Table C-2
13 MEASUREMENTS USED IN EVALUATING STATES, 1977-78

	1 High School Graduates per 1,000 Population (B/A)		2 FTE Public Students per High School Graduate (C/B)		3 FTE Public Student Enrollment Load per 1,000 Population (#1 x #2)		4 Tax Capacity (D/A)		5 Tax Effort (E/D)	6 Tax Revenue per Capita (#4 x #5)		7 Tax Revenue per Student (#6/#3)	
Alabama	17.2	106%	1.76	96%	30.2	102%	$ 565	77%	80.6%	$ 455	62%	$15,066	61%
Alaska	17.0	105	2.27	125	38.6	131	1,001	137	109.2	1,094	150	28,333	115
Arizona	14.6	90	3.46	190	50.4	171	666	91	109.8	731	100	14,512	59
Arkansas	14.6	90	1.61	88	23.5	79	576	79	78.7	454	62	19,345	78
California	14.7	91	3.03	167	44.6	151	799	110	120.7	964	132	21,596	87
Colorado	16.3	101	2.58	142	42.0	142	755	104	96.4	728	100	17,321	70
Connecticut	18.1	112	1.14	63	20.7	70	827	113	94.0	778	107	37,637	152
Delaware	18.1	112	1.96	108	35.4	120	890	122	86.3	768	105	21,689	88
D.C.	13.5	83	.70	38	9.4	32	898	123	102.8	924	127	98,243	398
Florida	13.1	81	1.87	103	24.5	83	706	97	80.1	566	78	23,071	93
Georgia	15.0	93	1.46	80	22.0	75	643	88	85.3	549	75	24,923	101
Hawaii	17.4	107	2.20	121	38.3	130	793	109	119.5	948	130	24,710	100
Idaho	16.7	97	1.87	103	29.4	100	623	85	94.8	590	81	20,071	81
Illinois	16.3	100	1.78	98	29.0	98	837	115	91.8	769	106	26,557	107
Indiana	16.7	103	1.44	79	24.2	82	720	99	81.6	588	81	24,352	99
Iowa	17.4	107	1.48	81	25.8	87	757	104	92.4	701	96	27,142	110
Kansas	17.4	107	2.10	115	36.5	124	763	105	85.3	651	89	17,836	72
Kentucky	13.0	80	1.89	104	24.7	84	650	89	84.4	549	75	22,209	90
Louisiana	15.8	97	1.74	96	27.6	93	753	103	80.9	610	84	22,117	90
Maine	15.4	95	1.40	77	21.6	73	538	74	124.6	671	92	31,086	126
Maryland	16.7	103	1.81	99	30.2	102	744	102	109.4	814	112	26,917	109
Massachusetts	15.6	96	1.33	73	20.8	71	692	95	130.4	903	124	43,336	175
Michigan	15.5	95	2.10	115	32.4	110	742	102	100.9	749	103	23,135	94
Minnesota	19.3	119	1.47	81	28.3	96	715	98	115.1	823	113	29,021	117
Mississippi	15.1	93	2.09	115	31.5	107	509	70	95.4	486	67	15,446	63
Missouri	16.4	101	1.47	81	24.0	81	688	94	82.8	570	78	23,713	96
Montana	20.0	123	1.57	86	31.4	106	713	98	99.3	709	97	22,589	91
Nebraska	18.1	112	1.81	100	32.9	111	750	103	87.6	658	90	20,013	81
Nevada	12.6	77	2.38	131	30.0	102	1,072	147	76.5	820	113	27,374	111
New Hampshire	17.5	108	1.24	68	21.7	74	708	97	80.7	571	78	26,294	106
New Jersey	17.2	106	1.24	68	21.4	73	817	112	96.9	793	109	37,018	150
New Mexico	19.7	122	1.70	93	33.5	113	672	92	89.0	598	82	17,880	72
New York	15.6	96	1.46	80	22.7	77	747	102	152.6	1,140	156	50,185	203
North Carolina	13.2	81	2.18	120	28.7	97	612	84	86.1	527	72	18,349	74
North Dakota	18.4	113	2.28	126	42.0	142	719	99	92.7	667	91	19,699	64
Ohio	16.4	101	1.50	83	24.6	83	764	103	77.7	586	80	23,810	96
Oklahoma	15.8	98	2.24	123	35.5	120	738	101	71.8	530	73	14,935	60
Oregon	17.5	108	2.22	122	38.9	132	706	97	99.6	703	96	18,105	73
Pennsylvania	17.0	105	1.00	60	18.5	63	693	95	98.7	684	94	36,948	150
Rhode Island	16.1	99	1.56	96	25.2	86	634	87	112.0	711	97	28,246	114
South Carolina	16.2	100	1.69	93	27.3	93	569	77	87.5	499	67	17,905	72
South Dakota	19.9	123	1.39	76	27.7	94	660	91	90.3	596	82	21,513	87
Tennessee	14.8	91	1.74	96	25.7	87	600	82	82.1	493	68	19,208	78
Texas	13.2	82	2.50	137	33.0	112	812	111	71.6	581	80	17,593	71
Utah	18.0	111	2.00	110	35.9	122	615	84	96.2	593	81	16,496	67
Vermont	17.8	110	1.62	89	28.9	98	615	84	120.6	742	102	29,959	104
Virginia	15.6	96	1.99	109	31.0	105	677	93	89.9	609	84	19,641	79
Washington	16.4	101	2.76	152	45.4	154	721	99	100.9	728	100	16,039	65
West Virginia	16.6	102	1.69	93	28.1	95	651	89	89.7	584	80	20,820	84
Wisconsin	16.8	104	2.09	115	35.2	119	680	93	116.1	791	108	22,446	91
Wyoming	17.6	109	2.12	116	37.4	127	1,038	142	81.5	847	116	22,642	92
United States	**16.2**	**100**	**1.82**	**100**	**29.6**	**100**	**729**	**100**	**100**	**729**	**100**	**24,711**	**100**

Table C-2, *continued* **MEASUREMENTS USED IN EVALUATING STATES, 1977-78**

	8		9		10	11		12	1
	Allocation to Public Higher Education (F/E)		Appropriations per Student (=7 x =8)		System Cost Index (G)	Appropriations per Student Adjusted for System Costs (=9/=10)		Geographical Cost Index (H)	Appropriat Student A for Syste and Geog. Costs (=1
Alabama	18 6%	176%	$2,805	107%	94 4	$2,972	114%	91	$3,266
Alaska	15 3	145	4,341	166	84 9	5,113	196	145	3,526
Arizona	14 7	139	2,138	82	98.2	2,177	83	89	2,446
Arkansas	13 2	125	2,550	98	114.0	2,237	86	87	2,572
California	13 1	124	2,837	109	86 6	3,276	125	105	3,120
Colorado	12.0	114	2,079	80	109 7	1,895	73	96	1,974
Connecticut	6 6	62	2,487	95	102 3	2,431	93	101	2,407
Delaware	9 9	93	2,144	82	112 2	1,911	73	112	1,706
D C	6 1	60	6,028	231	96 5	6,247	239	105	5,949
Florida	10 2	96	2,347	90	90 5	2,593	99	95	2,730
Georgia	11 2	106	2,787	107	113 6	2,454	94	98	2,504
Hawaii	13 2	125	3,268	125	100 1	3,265	125	NA	NA
Idaho	16 1	152	3,231	124	96 9	3,335	128	84	3,970
Illinois	9 6	91	2,561	98	102 1	2,508	96	104	2,412
Indiana	11 3	107	2,753	105	111 3	2,473	95	95	2,604
Iowa	12 1	114	3,277	125	104 6	3,133	120	93	3,369
Kansas	13 8	131	2,468	94	112 0	2,204	84	96	2,295
Kentucky	11 6	109	2,567	98	103 1	2,490	95	96	2,594
Louisiana	10 3	97	2,274	87	112 1	2,029	78	91	2,230
Maine	6 3	60	1,961	75	102 8	1,908	73	89	2,144
Maryland	8 8	83	2,360	90	118 2	1,997	76	103	1,939
Massachusetts	4 8	45	2,080	80	91 2	2,281	87	96	2,376
Michigan	10 2	97	2,366	91	97 9	2,416	92	117	2,065
Minnesota	11 5	109	3,350	128	109 0	3,073	118	94	3,269
Mississippi	17 1	162	2,645	101	108 0	2,449	94	87	2,815
Missouri	10 2	96	2,409	92	96 2	2,505	96	99	2,530
Montana	10 0	94	2,254	86	105 3	2,141	82	90	2,379
Nebraska	14 1	133	2,820	108	121 1	2,328	89	95	2,451
Nevada	9 1	86	2,490	95	84 9	2,933	112	107	2,741
New Hampshire	5 9	55	1,541	59	108 4	1,421	54	92	1,545
New Jersey	6 4	61	2,387	91	96 2	2,481	95	102	2,433
New Mexico	14 6	138	2,615	100	114 8	2,278	87	89	2,559
New York	6 8	64	3,416	131	99 6	3,430	131	104	3,298
North Carolina	16 2	153	2,962	113	92 0	3,220	123	91	3,539
North Dakota	14.4	136	2,289	88	98.1	2,333	89	92	2,536
Ohio	9 0	85	2,149	82	109 1	1,970	75	99	1,990
Oklahoma	12 1	114	1,800	69	114 0	1,579	60	89	1,774
Oregon	14 3	135	2,581	99	105.9	2,438	93	99	2,462
Pennsylvania	8 2	77	3,022	116	98.6	3,065	117	98	3,127
Rhode Island	9.1	86	2,561	98	106 2	2,412	92	86	2,804
South Carolina	16 0	151	2,868	110	111.0	2,583	99	89	2,903
South Dakota	10 0	95	2,161	83	96.1	2,249	86	93	2,418
Tennessee	11 1	105	2,131	82	117 3	1,817	70	88	2,065
Texas	14 9	141	2,621	100	104.3	2,513	96	93	2,702
Utah	16 1	152	2,655	102	106.4	2,496	96	92	2,713
Vermont	6.6	62	1,682	64	109.6	1,534	59	92	1,668
Virginia	10.8	102	2,118	81	96.3	2,200	84	94	2,340
Washington	14 5	137	2,319	89	91.5	2,535	97	101	2,510
West Virginia	11 9	112	2,472	95	99 4	2,487	95	101	2,463
Wisconsin	11 4	107	2,548	98	98.2	2,595	99	98	2,648
Wyoming	14 6	138	3,300	126	103.7	3,182	122	92	3,459
United States	**10.6**	**100**	**2,613**	**100**	**100.0**	**2,613**	**100**	**100**	**2,613**

Table C-3

RANKED LISTING OF INDEXES, 1977-78

Index 1
Resident Student Source
High School Graduates (B/A)

		High School Grads per 1,000 Population	Index
1	Montana	20.0	123.1
2	South Dakota	19.9	122.9
3	New Mexico	19.7	121.6
4	Minnesota	19.3	118.9
5	North Dakota	18.1	113.8
6	Connecticut	18.1	111.8
7	Nebraska	18.1	111.6
8	Delaware	18.1	111.5
9	Utah	18.0	110.8
10	Vermont	17.6	109.7
11	Wyoming	17.6	108.7
12	New Hampshire	17.5	107.9
13	Oregon	17.5	107.9
14	Hawaii	17.4	107.3
15	Iowa	17.4	107.3
16	Kansas	17.4	107.1
17	New Jersey	17.2	106.2
18	Alabama	17.2	106.1
19	Alaska	17.0	104.7
20	Pennsylvania	17.0	104.7
21	Wisconsin	16.8	103.8
22	Indiana	16.7	103.1
23	Maryland	16.7	103.1
24	West Virginia	16.6	102.3
25	Washington	16.4	101.4
26	Missouri	16.4	100.9
27	Ohio	16.4	100.9
28	Colorado	16.3	100.5
29	Illinois	16.3	100.4
30	South Carolina	16.3	99.8
31	Rhode Island	16.1	99.1
32	Oklahoma	15.8	97.5
33	Louisiana	15.8	97.4
34	Idaho	15.7	96.9
35	Massachusetts	15.6	96.3
36	Virginia	15.6	96.2
37	New York	15.6	96.1
38	Michigan	15.5	95.2
39	Maine	15.4	94.9
40	Mississippi	15.1	93.0
41	Georgia	15.0	92.7
42	Tennessee	14.8	90.9
43	California	14.7	90.7
44	Arizona	14.6	90.0
45	Arkansas	14.6	89.9
46	D.C.	13.5	82.9
47	Texas	13.2	81.5
48	North Carolina	13.2	81.4
49	Florida	13.1	80.8
50	Kentucky	13.0	80.4
51	Nevada	12.6	77.4
	U.S.	16.2	100.0

Index 2
College Attendance Ratio
(C/B)

		FTE Public Students per High School Graduate	Index
1	Arizona	3.46	189.6
2	California	3.03	166.6
3	Washington	2.16	151.5
4	Colorado	2.58	141.5
5	Texas	2.50	137.1
6	Nevada	2.38	130.9
7	North Dakota	2.28	125.3
8	Alaska	2.27	124.8
9	Oklahoma	2.24	123.1
10	Oregon	2.21	121.8
11	Hawaii	2.20	120.9
12	North Carolina	2.18	119.6
13	Wyoming	2.12	116.4
14	Kansas	2.10	115.3
15	Michigan	2.10	115.1
16	Wisconsin	2.09	114.8
17	Mississippi	2.09	114.5
18	Utah	2.00	109.7
19	Virginia	1.99	109.0
20	Delaware	1.96	107.5
21	Kentucky	1.89	104.0
22	Idaho	1.87	102.7
23	Florida	1.87	102.6
24	Nebraska	1.81	99.6
25	Maryland	1.81	99.2
26	Illinois	1.78	97.6
27	Alabama	1.76	96.4
28	Louisiana	1.74	95.7
29	Tennessee	1.74	95.5
30	New Mexico	1.70	93.1
31	West Virginia	1.69	92.8
32	South Carolina	1.69	92.6
33	Vermont	1.62	89.2
34	Arkansas	1.61	88.2
35	Montana	1.57	86.3
36	Rhode Island	1.56	85.9
37	Ohio	1.50	82.5
38	Iowa	1.48	81.3
39	Minnesota	1.47	80.6
40	Missouri	1.47	80.6
41	Georgia	1.46	80.3
42	New York	1.46	79.9
43	Indiana	1.44	79.2
44	Maine	1.40	77.0
45	South Dakota	1.38	76.3
46	Massachusetts	1.33	73.2
47	New Jersey	1.24	68.2
48	New Hampshire	1.24	68.1
49	Connecticut	1.14	62.5
50	Pennsylvania	1.08	59.7
51	D.C.	.70	38.4
	U.S.	1.82	100.0

Index 3
Student Enrollment Load
(#1 x #2)

		FTE Public Students per 1,000 Population	Index
1	Arizona	50.4	170.7
2	Washington	48.4	163.8
3	California	44.6	151.2
4	Colorado	42.0	142.4
5	North Dakota	42.0	142.1
6	Oregon	38.8	131.6
7	Alaska	38.6	130.8
8	Hawaii	38.3	129.9
9	Wyoming	37.4	126.7
10	Kansas	36.5	123.7
11	Utah	35.9	121.7
12	Oklahoma	35.5	120.1
13	Delaware	35.4	120.0
14	Wisconsin	35.2	119.3
15	New Mexico	33.5	113.3
16	Texas	33.0	111.9
17	Nebraska	32.9	111.3
18	Michigan	32.4	109.7
19	Mississippi	31.5	106.6
20	Montana	31.4	106.3
21	Virginia	31.0	105.1
22	Maryland	30.2	102.4
23	Alabama	30.2	102.3
24	Nevada	30.0	101.5
25	Idaho	29.4	99.6
26	Illinois	29.0	98.1
27	Vermont	28.9	97.9
28	North Caroline	28.8	97.4
29	Minnesota	28.3	96.0
30	West Virginia	28.1	95.0
31	South Dakota	27.7	93.9
32	Louisiana	27.6	93.4
33	South Carolina	27.3	92.5
34	Iowa	25.8	87.4
35	Tennessee	25.7	87.0
36	Rhode Island	25.2	85.2
37	Kentucky	24.7	83.7
38	Ohio	24.6	83.3
39	Florida	24.5	82.1
40	Indiana	24.2	81.8
41	Missouri	24.0	81.4
42	Arkansas	23.5	79.4
43	New York	22.7	76.9
44	Georgia	22.0	74.5
45	New Hampshire	21.7	73.5
46	Maine	21.6	73.1
47	New Jersey	21.4	72.5
48	Massachusetts	20.8	70.5
49	Connecticut	20.7	70.0
50	Pennsylvania	18.5	62.7
51	D.C.	9.4	31.8
	U.S.	29.5	100.0

Index 4
Tax Capacity
(D/A)

		Dollars per Capita	Index
1	Nevada	$1,072	147.0
2	Wyoming	1,038	142.3
3	Alaska	1,001	137.3
4	D.C.	898	123.1
5	Delaware	890	122.0
6	Illinois	837	114.8
7	Connecticut	827	113.3
8	New Jersey	817	112.1
9	Texas	812	111.3
10	California	799	109.5
11	Hawaii	793	108.7
12	Kansas	763	104.6
13	Iowa	757	103.8
14	Colorado	755	103.5
15	Ohio	754	103.3
16	Louisiana	753	103.2
17	Nebraska	750	102.8
18	New York	747	102.4
19	Maryland	744	101.9
20	Michigan	742	101.7
21	Oklahoma	738	101.1
22	Washington	721	98.8
23	Indiana	720	98.7
24	North Dakota	719	98.5
25	Minnesota	715	98.0
26	Montana	713	97.8
27	New Hampshire	708	97.0
28	Oregon	706	96.8
29	Florida	706	96.7
30	Pennsylvania	693	95.0
31	Massachusetts	692	94.9
32	Missouri	680	94.3
33	Wisconsin	680	93.3
34	Virginia	677	92.9
35	New Mexico	672	92.1
36	Arizona	666	91.3
37	South Dakota	660	90.5
38	West Virginia	651	89.2
39	Kentucky	650	89.1
40	Georgia	643	88.2
41	Rhode Island	634	86.9
42	Idaho	623	85.3
43	Utah	615	84.3
44	Vermont	615	84.3
45	North Carolina	612	83.9
46	Tennessee	600	82.3
47	Arkansas	576	78.9
48	Alabama	565	77.4
49	South Carolina	559	76.6
50	Maine	538	73.8
51	Mississippi	509	69.8
	U.S.	730	100.0

Index 5
Tax Effort
(E/D)

		Index
1	New York	152.5%
2	Massachusetts	130.4
3	Maine	124.6
4	California	120.7
5	Vermont	120.6
6	Hawaii	119.5
7	Wisconsin	116.1
8	Minnesota	116.1
9	Rhode Island	112.0
10	Arizona	109.8
11	Maryland	109.4
12	Alaska	109.2
13	D.C.	102.8
14	Washington	100.9
15	Michigan	100.9
16	Oregon	99.6
17	Montana	99.3
18	Pennsylvania	98.7
19	New Jersey	96.9
20	Colorado	96.4
21	Utah	96.2
22	Mississippi	95.4
23	Idaho	94.8
24	Connecticut	94.0
25	North Dakota	92.7
26	Iowa	92.4
27	Illinois	91.8
28	South Dakota	90.3
29	Virginia	89.9
30	West Virginia	89.7
31	New Mexico	89.0
32	Nebraska	87.6
33	South Carolina	87.6
34	Delaware	86.3
35	North Carolina	86.1
36	Georgia	85.3
37	Kansas	85.3
38	Kentucky	84.4
39	Missouri	82.8
40	Tennessee	82.1
41	Indiana	81.6
42	Wyoming	81.6
43	Louisiana	80.9
44	New Hampshire	80.7
45	Alabama	80.6
46	Florida	80.1
47	Arkansas	78.7
48	Ohio	77.7
49	Nevada	76.5
50	Oklahoma	71.8
51	Texas	71.6
	U.S.	100.0

		Index 6 Tax Revenues (#4 x #5) Dollars per Capita	Index
1	New York	$1,140	158.3
2	Alaska	1,094	150.0
3	California	964	132.2
4	Hawaii	948	129.9
5	D.C.	924	126.7
6	Massachusetts	903	123.8
7	Wyoming	847	116.1
8	Minnesota	823	112.8
9	Nevada	820	112.5
10	Maryland	814	111.6
11	New Jersey	793	108.7
12	Wisconsin	791	108.4
13	Connecticut	778	106.6
14	Illinois	769	105.5
15	Delaware	768	105.3
16	Michigan	749	102.7
17	Vermont	742	101.7
18	Arizona	731	100.3
19	Colorado	728	99.8
20	Washington	728	99.8
21	Rhode Island	711	97.4
22	Montana	709	97.2
23	Oregon	703	96.4
24	Iowa	701	96.0
25	Pennsylvania	684	93.7
26	Maine	671	92.0
27	North Dakota	667	91.4
28	Nebraska	658	90.1
29	Kansas	651	89.3
30	Louisiana	610	83.6
31	Virginia	609	83.5
32	New Mexico	598	82.0
33	South Dakota	596	81.7
34	Utah	593	81.2
35	Idaho	590	80.9
36	Indiana	588	80.6
37	Ohio	586	80.3
38	West Virginia	584	80.1
39	Texas	581	79.7
40	New Hampshire	571	78.3
41	Missouri	570	78.2
42	Florida	566	77.6
43	Georgia	549	75.2
44	Kentucky	549	75.2
45	Oklahoma	530	72.6
46	North Carolina	527	72.3
47	Tennessee	493	67.6
48	South Carolina	489	67.0
49	Mississippi	486	66.6
50	Alabama	455	62.4
51	Arkansas	454	62.2
	U.S.	730	100.0

		Index 7 Tax Revenues per Student (#6/#3) Dollars per Student	Index
1	D.C.	$69,243	397.6
2	New York	50,185	203.0
3	Massachusetts	43,336	175.3
4	Connecticut	37,637	152.3
5	New Jersey	37,018	149.8
6	Pennsylvania	36,948	149.5
7	Maine	31,086	125.7
8	Minnesota	20,021	117.4
9	Alaska	28,333	114.6
10	Rhode Island	28,246	114.3
11	Nevada	27,374	110.7
12	Iowa	27,142	109.8
13	Maryland	26,917	108.9
14	Illinois	26,557	107.4
15	New Hampshire	26,294	106.4
16	Vermont	25,659	103.8
17	Georgia	24,925	100.8
18	Hawaii	24,710	99.9
19	Indiana	24,352	98.5
20	Ohio	23,810	96.3
21	Missouri	23,713	95.9
22	Michigan	23,135	93.6
23	Florida	23,071	93.3
24	Wyoming	22,642	91.6
25	Montana	22,589	91.4
26	Wisconsin	22,446	90.8
27	Kentucky	22,209	89.8
28	Louisiana	22,117	89.5
29	Delaware	21,669	87.7
30	California	21,596	87.3
31	South Dakota	21,513	87.0
32	West Virginia	20,820	84.2
33	Idaho	20,071	81.2
34	Nebraska	20,013	80.9
35	Virginia	19,641	79.4
36	Arkansas	19,345	78.2
37	Tennessee	19,208	77.7
38	North Carolina	18,340	74.2
39	Oregon	18,105	73.2
40	South Carolina	17,905	72.4
41	New Mexico	17,880	72.3
42	Kansas	17,836	72.1
43	Texas	17,593	71.1
44	Colorado	17,321	70.0
45	Utah	16,495	66.7
46	Washington	16,039	64.9
47	North Dakota	15,895	64.3
48	Mississippi	15,446	62.5
49	Alabama	15,066	60.9
50	Oklahoma	14,935	60.4
51	Arizona	14,512	58.7
	U.S.	24,712	100.0

		Index 8 Allocation to Public Higher Education (F/E) Percent of Tax Revenues	Index
1	Alabama	18.6%	176.0
2	Mississippi	17.1	161.9
3	North Carolina	16.2	152.7
4	Idaho	16.1	152.3
5	Utah	16.1	152.2
6	South Carolina	16.0	151.4
7	Alaska	15.3	144.9
8	Texas	14.9	140.8
9	Arizona	14.7	139.3
10	New Mexico	14.6	138.3
11	Wyoming	14.6	137.8
12	Washington	14.5	136.8
13	North Dakota	14.4	136.1
14	Oregon	14.3	134.8
15	Nebraska	14.1	133.2
16	Kansas	13.8	130.8
17	Hawaii	13.2	125.0
18	Arkansas	13.2	124.6
19	California	13.1	124.2
20	Iowa	12.1	114.1
21	Oklahoma	12.1	114.0
22	Colorado	12.0	113.5
23	West Virginia	11.9	112.2
24	Kentucky	11.6	109.2
25	Minnesota	11.5	109.1
26	Wisconsin	11.4	107.3
27	Indiana	11.3	106.9
28	Georgia	11.2	105.7
29	Tennessee	11.1	104.9
30	Virginia	10.8	101.9
31	Louisiana	10.3	97.2
32	Michigan	10.2	96.6
33	Florida	10.2	96.2
34	Missouri	10.2	96.1
35	South Dakota	10.0	94.9
36	Montana	10.0	94.3
37	Delaware	9.9	93.4
38	Illinois	9.6	91.2
39	Nevada	9.1	85.9
40	Rhode Island	9.1	85.7
41	Ohio	9.0	85.3
42	Maryland	8.8	82.8
43	Pennsylvania	8.2	77.2
44	New York	6.8	64.3
45	Connecticut	6.6	62.4
46	Vermont	6.6	61.9
47	New Jersey	6.4	60.9
48	Maine	6.3	59.6
49	D.C.	6.1	57.9
50	New Hampshire	5.9	55.3
51	Massachusetts	4.8	45.4
	U.S.	10.6	100.0

Index 9
Appropriations per Student
(#7 x #8)

		Dollars per Student	Index
1	D.C.	$6,028	230.7
2	Alaska	4,341	166.1
3	New York	3,416	130.7
4	Minnesota	3,350	128.1
5	Wyoming	3,300	126.3
6	Iowa	3,277	125.4
7	Hawaii	3,268	125.0
8	Idaho	3,231	123.6
9	Pennsylvania	3,022	115.6
10	North Carolina	2,962	113.3
11	South Carolina	2,868	109.7
12	California	2,837	108.5
13	Nebraska	2,820	107.9
14	Alabama	2,805	107.3
15	Georgia	2,787	106.6
16	Indiana	2,753	105.3
17	Utah	2,656	101.6
18	Mississippi	2,645	101.2
19	Texas	2,621	100.3
20	New Mexico	2,615	100.0
21	Oregon	2,581	98.7
22	Kentucky	2,567	98.2
23	Illinois	2,561	98.0
24	Rhode Island	2,561	98.0
25	Arkansas	2,550	97.6
26	Wisconsin	2,548	97.5
27	Nevada	2,490	95.3
28	Connecticut	2,487	95.1
29	West Virginia	2,472	94.6
30	Kansas	2,468	94.4
31	Missouri	2,409	92.2
32	New Jersey	2,387	91.3
33	Michigan	2,366	90.5
34	Maryland	2,360	90.3
35	Florida	2,347	89.8
36	Washington	2,319	88.7
37	North Dakota	2,289	87.6
38	Louisiana	2,274	87.0
39	Montana	2,264	86.2
40	South Dakota	2,161	82.7
41	Ohio	2,149	82.2
42	Delaware	2,144	82.0
43	Arizona	2,138	81.8
44	Tennessee	2,131	81.5
45	Virginia	2,118	81.0
46	Massachusetts	2,080	79.6
47	Colorado	2,078	79.5
48	Maine	1,961	75.0
49	Oklahoma	1,800	68.9
50	Vermont	1,682	64.3
51	New Hampshire	1,641	62.9
	U.S.	2,615	100.0

Index 10
State Public Higher Education System Cost Index
(G)

		Index
1	Nebraska	121.1
2	Maryland	118.2
3	Tennessee	117.3
4	New Mexico	114.8
5	Oklahoma	114.0
6	Arkansas	114.0
7	Georgia	113.6
8	Delaware	112.2
9	Louisiana	112.1
10	Kansas	111.9
11	Indiana	111.3
12	South Carolina	111.0
13	Colorado	109.7
14	Vermont	109.6
15	Ohio	109.1
16	Minnesota	109.0
17	New Hampshire	108.4
18	Mississippi	108.0
19	Utah	106.4
20	Rhode Island	106.2
21	Oregon	105.9
22	Montana	105.3
23	Iowa	104.6
24	Texas	104.3
25	Wyoming	103.7
26	Kentucky	103.1
27	Maine	102.8
28	Connecticut	102.3
29	Illinois	102.1
30	Hawaii	100.1
31	New York	99.6
32	West Virginia	99.4
33	Pennsylvania	98.6
34	Wisconsin	98.2
35	Arizona	98.2
36	North Dakota	98.1
37	Michigan	97.9
38	Idaho	96.9
39	D.C.	96.6
40	Virginia	96.3
41	Missouri	96.2
42	New Jersey	96.2
43	South Dakota	96.1
44	Alabama	94.4
45	North Carolina	92.0
46	Washington	91.5
47	Massachusetts	91.2
48	Florida	90.5
49	California	89.6
50	Alaska	84.9
51	Nevada	84.9
	U.S.	100.0

Index 11
Appropriations per Student Adjusted for System Costs
(#9/#10)

		Adjusted Dollars per Student	Index
1	D.C.	$6,247	239.0
2	Alaska	5,113	195.6
3	New York	3,430	131.2
4	Idaho	3,335	127.6
5	California	3,276	125.3
6	Hawaii	3,265	124.9
7	North Carolina	3,220	123.2
8	Wyoming	3,182	121.7
9	Iowa	3,133	119.9
10	Minnesota	3,073	117.6
11	Pennsylvania	3,065	117.2
12	Alabama	2,972	113.7
13	Nevada	2,933	112.2
14	Wisconsin	2,595	99.3
15	Florida	2,593	99.2
16	South Carolina	2,583	98.8
17	Washington	2,535	97.0
18	Texas	2,513	96.1
19	Illinois	2,508	96.0
20	Missouri	2,505	95.8
21	Utah	2,496	95.5
22	Kentucky	2,490	95.2
23	West Virginia	2,487	95.1
24	New Jersey	2,481	94.9
25	Indiana	2,473	94.6
26	Georgia	2,454	93.9
27	Mississippi	2,449	93.7
28	Oregon	2,438	93.2
29	Connecticut	2,431	93.0
30	Michigan	2,416	92.4
31	Rhode Island	2,412	92.3
32	North Dakota	2,333	89.2
33	Nebraska	2,328	89.1
34	Massachusetts	2,281	87.3
35	New Mexico	2,278	87.1
36	South Dakota	2,249	86.0
37	Arkansas	2,237	85.6
38	Kansas	2,204	84.3
39	Virginia	2,200	84.1
40	Arizona	2,177	83.3
41	Montana	2,141	81.9
42	Louisiana	2,029	77.6
43	Maryland	1,997	76.4
44	Ohio	1,978	75.4
45	Delaware	1,911	73.1
46	Maine	1,908	73.0
47	Colorado	1,895	72.5
48	Tennessee	1,817	69.5
49	Oklahoma	1,579	60.4
50	Vermont	1,634	62.7
51	New Hampshire	1,421	54.3
	U.S.	2,615	100.0

Index 12
Geographical Cost Index (H)

		Index
1	Alaska	146
2	Michigan	117
3	Delaware	112
4	Nevada	107
5	California	105
6	D.C.	105
7	Illinois	104
8	New York	104
9	Maryland	103
10	New Jersey	102
11	Connecticut	101
12	Washington	101
13	West Virginia	101
14	Missouri	99
15	Ohio	99
16	Oregon	99
17	Georgia	98
18	Pennsylvania	98
19	Wisconsin	98
20	Colorado	96
21	Kansas	96
22	Kentucky	96
23	Massachusetts	96
24	Florida	96
25	Indiana	96
26	Nebraska	95
27	Minnesota	94
28	Virginia	94
29	Iowa	93
30	South Dakota	93
31	Texas	93
32	New Hampshire	92
33	North Dakota	92
34	Utah	92
35	Vermont	92
36	Wyoming	92
37	Alabama	91
38	Louisiana	91
39	North Carolina	91
40	Montana	90
41	Arizona	89
42	Maine	89
43	New Mexico	89
44	Oklahoma	89
45	South Carolina	89
46	Tennessee	88
47	Arkansas	87
48	Mississippi	87
49	Rhode Island	86
50	Idaho	84
51	Hawaii	NA
	U.S.	100

Index 13
Appropriation per Student Adjusted for System Costs and Geographical Costs (#11/#12)

		Adjusted Dollars per Student	Index
1	D.C.	$5,949	227.7
2	Idaho	3,970	151.9
3	North Carolina	3,539	135.4
4	Alaska	3,526	135.0
5	Wyoming	3,459	132.4
6	Iowa	3,369	128.9
7	New York	3,298	126.2
8	Minnesota	3,269	125.1
9	Alabama	3,266	125.0
10	Pennsylvania	3,127	119.7
11	California	3,120	119.4
12	South Carolina	2,903	111.1
13	Mississippi	2,815	107.7
14	Rhode Island	2,804	107.3
15	Nevada	2,741	104.9
16	Florida	2,730	104.5
17	Utah	2,713	103.8
18	Texas	2,702	103.4
19	Wisconsin	2,648	101.3
20	Indiana	2,604	99.6
21	Kentucky	2,594	99.3
22	Arkansas	2,572	98.4
23	New Mexico	2,559	97.9
24	North Dakota	2,536	97.1
25	Missouri	2,530	96.8
26	Washington	2,510	96.0
27	Georgia	2,504	95.8
28	West Virginia	2,463	94.3
29	Oregon	2,462	94.2
30	Nebraska	2,451	93.8
31	Arizona	2,446	93.6
32	New Jersey	2,433	93.1
33	South Dakota	2,418	92.5
34	Illinois	2,412	92.3
35	Connecticut	2,407	92.1
36	Montana	2,379	91.0
37	Massachusetts	2,376	90.9
38	Virginia	2,340	89.6
39	Kansas	2,295	87.9
40	Louisiana	2,230	85.3
41	Maine	2,144	82.0
42	Michigan	2,065	79.0
43	Tennessee	2,065	79.0
44	Ohio	1,990	76.2
45	Colorado	1,974	75.5
46	Maryland	1,939	74.2
47	Oklahoma	1,774	67.9
48	Delaware	1,706	65.3
49	Vermont	1,668	63.8
50	New Hampshire	1,545	59.1
51	Hawaii	NA	NA
	U.S.	2,613	100.0